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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1916-17, p. 239.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ZIONIST ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Governing Council: Julian W. Mack. Societies: Chicago, Chicago
Kent School of Law, Zionist Society.



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IV (Bohemian)

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 28, 1916.

SABATH SAVES JEWISH FAMILY FROM CLUTCHES OF CZAR

Thanks to the unceasing efforts of Congressman Adolph J. Sabath, Mrs. Anna Wolinsky, together with her four children, has been saved from deportation to the land of the Czar. They were detained for seventeen days on Ellis Island because one of the children, the twelve-year-old Moishe, was declared by the immigration officers to be mentally ill. Yesterday morning the entire family arrived safely in Chicago. They were received by Mrs. Wolinsky's brother-in-law, Mr. N. Tarnapole, 1231 South Fairfield Avenue, who had put up a \$5,000 bond to gain permission for them to land.



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Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 27, 1916.

ANOTHER JEWISH FAMILY FACES DEPORTATION

Congressman Adolph J. Sabath has now taken up a fight to save a second Jewish family from being deported to Europe. This is the family, Wolinsky, which is being detained on Ellis Island because of a sickness contracted by their ten-year-old son. Mr. Nathan Tarnipole of Chicago, the Congressman's aid and Mr. Sabath are doing everything possible to save the Wolinsky family from deportation.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 2, 1916.

THE REJECTION OF THE IMMIGRATION BILL
by
J. Spivak

The Immigration Bill, which proposes to close the doors of our country to new immigrants, has received another blow. This time the blow was given by the Democratic Senators, who at their caucus earlier this week decided to cast aside all division of opinion until the next session of Congress.

The Immigration Bill, which was drawn up by Congressman Burnett, and which has gained favor in the eyes of so many others except our Jews, has already been passed by the House of Representatives, and was awaiting the approval of the Senate and the signature of the President. The enemies of the immigrants were overwhelmed with joy upon this victory, and had predicted that the Immigration Bill would be made into a law before Congress adjourned this session. Drunk with victory, they boasted that on their side were such labor organizations as the American Federation of Labor, and also such leaders of the Socialist Party as Charles Edward Russell. Thus they endeavored to show that this is a movement which takes its rise directly from the neces-



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sities and demands of the wide masses. This, however, is not true, and evidently the Senate realizes that the motives of the Immigration Bill are not entirely honest. Therefore, it is unnecessary to conduct any further investigations and inquiries on it--on the source from which it flows and the aim it has in view. For this reason, the Senate is in no hurry to act upon it.

The Immigration Bill, which assumes a patriotic countenance purporting to react to the benefit of the American people, is from the point of view of our higher industrial standard of living definitely against the interests of the further industrial development of our country. The chief argument presented by the foes of the immigrants is that the immigrants in our country come from the lowest strata of society and therefore their standard of living is very low. As a result, they work for low wages, thereby jeopardizing the standard of living of our native workers. Apparently this was a good argument to attract the various labor organizations to their prejudices. One who delves deeper into the problem, however, can see that the limitations imposed on immigration will not improve the lot of the American workers, but



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on the contrary they will in time make it worse.

In this country there are many small industries which were started by workers, i. e., by such workers who saved hard-earned money and entered business for themselves. In this manner small industries grow into larger ones, until these same or other workers are paid on the proper scale. If, however, there were no cheap labor, the smaller industries could not exist and consequently could not develop into larger industries and thereby pay the worker a fair wage.

This would also result in completely undermining the small businessman and the middleman, and the big capitalists--the powerful trusts against whom the labor organizations carry on a struggle--would become the sole rulers of our industry and commerce, making the whole country subservient to them. We can conjure up a vision that if everything should fall into their hands, we would then be left to their mercy. Wages would be cut at the will of the big capitalists, and no person with small means would have



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the opportunity to begin any business of his own. Consequently, our industries would remain remote from us.

The foes of immigration would have the American worker believe that the prosperity he is now enjoying is to be attributed to the fact that fewer immigrants from war-ridden countries are now coming to our shores. It is true that our land is now richer than it was heretofore, and that we sell more of our commodities to foreign nations than we buy; but the reason for this can be attributed to nothing other than war. Deducting the commodities sold to the Allies and to our neighboring nations, the total of our trade in 1915 amounted to no more than \$303,000,000, whereas the total of our trade in 1913 amounted to \$692,000,000. From this it is to be inferred that if we exclude the war supplies we have sold, we have lost nearly \$400,000,000.

From these figures we can clearly see that every dollar that we have earned from foreign commerce is due to nothing other than the war. It will therefore be propitious for this country if the Immigration Bill is



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not made into a law. The Senate's postponing it until next session provides a basis for good hopes that the bill will be defeated.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 20, 1916.

THE FEAR OF IMMIGRATION

In the medical world it is an established fact that a man can talk himself into certain diseases. He imagines that he suffers from a certain sickness, while in reality he is totally sound. He believes, however, in his imagination for so long that he finally really begins to suffer.

That which is possible among individuals is also possible among nations. The best illustration of this truth is the tumult about the danger to America of immigration.

This theoretical concept-- that America is suffering from an immigration disease-- has been born recently. Nevertheless, it is a fact that this fancy has become widespread, encompassing broader and more influential circles. So strongly has it taken root, it even intrigues the friends of immigration. The whimsical idea has gone so far that even the nationalistic Jews are seeking ways and means to regulate immigration in this country.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 20, 1916.

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But, truthfully, is there such a thing as an immigration problem in America?

If we examine the facts, and if we do not wilfully distort or misconstrue them, we must conclude that there exists no immigration problem in America, and that the whole tumult about the danger of immigration in this country has been artificially created. So far as the life and conditions of this country are concerned, there are no grounds which justify this tumult.

Furthermore, if we investigate the real conditions and interests of the United States, we can understand readily that our country would be confronted with a most critical problem, if immigration to our shores should cease. It will suffice merely to imagine how the United States would appear today if, let us say, we would have closed the doors of America twenty years ago. Then we can understand what the exclusion of immigrants would mean to our land.



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It is the immigrants who have made this country what it is. It is the constant flow of new labor power, and new energy, which the immigrants brought, which has placed this comparatively young country much higher, in practically all phases of human life, than all other, and older countries. It would be disastrous for this country to check suddenly the stream of new elements onto our shores. Our country would then lose the most significant factor of its development, and would come to a standstill. This truth is, it seems, so clear and simple that it requires no profound wisdom nor scientific knowledge to see it clearly. But the whimsical idea is so prevalent that even our nationalists are willing to admit that there exists an immigration problem, which requires solution.

The cry about the danger of immigration comes from two opposing and bitterly antagonistic elements. From one side the immigrant is harassed by the "blue-blooded" American aristocrat who seems to think that there is a homogeneous American nation, and he is deeply concerned lest the purity of this American nation be defiled. He begins to tremble when he thinks that the blue blood of



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the American Yankee is apt to commingle with the red blood of the Slav or German. The aristocratic native is intensely provoked at the foreign traditions, foreign spirit and foreign culture which the immigrants bring with them. And in addition he is convinced that the immigrant brings the spirit of turbulence and revolt against property, law and order.

On the other side the American laborer steps out against the immigrant.

The average American worker, who is not a great thinker and who can see no farther than his own nose, looks upon the immigrant as a competitor for his job. He views this in a superficial manner. He knows that, in all times, there are unemployed in America. This indicates that there is not enough work for all. Yet if new people, who seek employment, are added to this lot, it means that the newcomer, who obtains a job, takes it away from some one who lived here before. Thus the American worker sees the situation in this light. And his leaders, instead of enlightening him about his erroneous mode of thinking, play upon



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the false illusions of the not highly educated worker, and make the immigrant the scapegoat of the workers' own incompetence. The arguments presented from both directions against immigration cannot withstand the slightest analysis. Basically they are false. The native does not understand that this country is not composed of one homogeneous nationality; the American nation is made up of all the nationalities who come here. Consequently, his reasoning about the "purity of the American nation" has no meaning. Just as worthless are his arguments about foreign traditions and foreign culture, because America has not, as yet, one tradition or one culture of her own. If immigrants would have left their spirit and culture behind, America would be without culture. And if we have a beautiful and varied culture, we owe thanks to the first immigrants who landed on our shores and transplanted their "foreign" culture to this soil. Thus we see how false and erroneous are the arguments of the native aristocracy.

Now let us see of what value are the arguments presented by the American worker and his leaders.

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The first and most significant argument put forth by the American worker against immigration is: the immigrant worker will not organize and will therefore work for lower wages than the American, which results in pushing the latter out of the labor market by replacement.

How much truth this argument contains can be seen by the following figures. In the first fourteen years of the American Federation of Labor's existence, from 1886 to 1900, the Federation counted a membership of one million. For the following ten years, 1900-1910, which were the heaviest immigration years of American history, the membership of the Federation increased by one million and a half. At the end of 1910, the Federation counted two and one half million members. These figures speak for themselves and prove the falseness of the argument that the immigrant refuses to unionize.

It is a fact that the major labor struggles that occurred in this country were carried on by immigrant workers. The strongest and most radical unions in this country are composed chiefly of workers who have not even learned the American



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language. And if the unions do not accept all workers, it is not the fault of the immigrant, but rather of the American Unions which are based on the principle of repelling rather than attracting new people. It is a fact that along with immigration, the American labor movement grew, and the heavier immigration becomes, the stronger the American labor movement is. In short, the entire fight against immigration is based upon false and unfounded grounds, and can be contested easily. This should be the duty of the friend of immigration.

Once and for all, it must be made clear that the anti-immigration movement is just as harmful to America as it is to the prospective immigrant. The friends of immigration might bear in mind, that by their talk about "regulating immigration," they indirectly admit that this country suffers thereby, creating a formidable weapon in the hands of the enemy. To regulate immigration is, generally speaking, nonsense. No one can regulate it as well and as satisfactorily as it can itself. After all, immigration to this country is not a wild stampede which we need fear. People do not come here by falling from heaven. All immigrants who come here have friends and relatives who informed them beforehand whether or

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 20, 1916.



not it would pay for them to come. We therefore witness an increase in immigration in good times, and a decrease when the industrial condition of the country is not favorable. All talk about "regulating" is naught but a waste of time and to a certain extent malicious. What the friends of immigration should do is to carry on a systematic educational campaign, and with fact, figures and documentary evidence, refute the false and erroneous arguments of the foes of immigration, and thus cure the American public opinion of an imaginative disease.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 20, 1916.

IDIOTIC WORK

(Editorial)



After being vetoed by two Presidents, Barnetts Anti-Immigration Bill, including the literacy test has again passed Congress for the fourth time. It will shortly be laid before President Wilson for approval. It is quite possible that the President may again veto it, and most likely the bill this time will receive the two-thirds vote in Congress required to overrule the President.

This is not an honest and praiseworthy piece of legislation. It is an idiotic piece of work. It is unscrupulous because reading and writing--as every sensible person knows--is not an honest requirement for the serviceability and fitness of an immigrant. The inept and the dishonest immigrant often can read and write. It is evident that the intention is not to exclude only those who are unable to read and write, but to establish a method of excluding a large number of immigrants, and, if

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possible, to do away with immigration altogether. This is not an open and aboveboard piece of legislation. If there is a hidden meaning in this bill, the American public should know about it.

In the present period of war, we are beginning to feel the effects of stagnant immigration. We need only look into the daily newspapers, and examine the numerous columns replete with "help wanted" ads to convince ourselves that there exists a shortage of labor. These "help wanted" columns, occupying two, three or more pages, printed in the finest type, appear every day in all the newspapers of the country. The shortage of labor will be felt more each day until the climax of the war is reached. And here the Barnett Bill comes along, and seeks to make this condition permanent through a practical prohibition of immigration.

This is the idiotic aspect of this bill.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 10, 1916.

A COLOSSAL DEMONSTRATION.

The wandering of nations is not anything new in the world's history. Never before has it been so tragic as the immigration at the present time. Two million people are being forced to leave their homes, their country, the place of their birth to which they are tied by thousands of bonds. Many of these wanderers are forced to leave their wives and children in order to look for new homes where they hope to improve conditions.

Economic conditions were always the main problem of the immigrant. In the Slavic and Latin countries, this was the reason why the Jews emigrated. They did not leave on account of the shortage of food. The Jew came



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to America or Canada not like the Irishman, who came here on account of a potato crop shortage or an industrial crisis. The Jew came to America to escape. It is characteristic of the Jew that he runs from persecution, from pogroms, from fear, and from restrictive laws, which rob him of his political and social equality. Formerly the Jewish immigrant came here, not on account of economic problems, but because he desired to raise and educate his children in a land of freedom. He wanted to enjoy equal rights. His great desire for equality did not let him rest until he had left his home, for no other reason than for a desire for political and social equality.

There is no doubt that immigration, after the war, will be the greatest in history. This means that at least a half-million Jews will immigrate to this country. The Jewish population in the war-stricken countries



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is estimated to be in the neighborhood of 7,000,000 economically ruined people, hopeless and despondent; people who are unemployed, who have no means of making a livelihood for their families. Cities destroyed, Jewish homes in ruins, robbed of their earthly belongings. Is it any wonder that one out of every 14 will emigrate from the war-stricken countries and come here to this free land of ours? The destruction and disaster in Europe due to this war will very likely, after the war ends, make lots of employment for many of its citizens. But whom will this employment concern? Common laborers, stone workers, iron and steel workers in the steel mills. But the Jew is not represented in these industries. It is a known fact that 50 per cent of the Jewish population belongs to the working class, and being locked out of the mentioned industries, they have had to become hand workers - brush makers, candy makers, cigar makers, etc. All these industries in the war-stricken countries will, without a



Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 10, 1916.

doubt, be entirely paralyzed, and it will take considerable time before conditions become normal. So the Jewish worker must follow in the steps of the ruined small storekeeper and merchant, on the look-out for new markets for their labor.

The future Jewish immigration will, without a doubt, be a "food immigration." We do not doubt that the Jewish immigration, immediately after the war, is going to be the greatest wandering of our Jewish people in the history of our nation, similar to the Jewish flight from the first pogroms in the year of 1882.....We must not forget the terrible plight which our nation is in at the present time. We must make preparations. We must begin to study out plans to do something for the coming Jewish immigration. We must see to it that the wanderers are cared for in a systematic manner....It is our duty to do everything in our power in receiving and welcoming our stranded immigrants.

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American Jewish Year Book, 1915-16. p. 207.

December 4, 1915, Julius Rosenwald pledges \$1,000 a month, during the continuance of the war, toward the Zionist Emergency Fund.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 26, 1915.

THE JEWISH IMMIGRATION AFTER THE WAR.

The important question of the day after the war, will positively be
"Emigration to America."

The number of immigrants, can be expected to be enormously large, especially Jewish immigration. It is therefore the proper time now to consider this problem, before the rush from devastated Europe gets into full swing and catches us unprepared.

Many of the Jewish welfare workers and philanthropists are already voicing their ideas in that respect. It would be no more than right for all the Jews in this country to take an interest in this work. Generally, the



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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 26, 1915.

regulating of Jewish immigration is necessary so that we don't crowd one another. There will be sad results if we do not organize and direct the systematic distribution of the unfortunate Jews coming here to find new peaceful homes. The minute we leave immigration to its own fate, the immigrants will concentrate in one large city like New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc. They will compete with the old settled Jews, and neither group will benefit by that.

Jacob Schiff, the old Jewish philanthropist who is interested in the fate of his people more than other Jewish millionaires, has expressed the same opinion in an interview, and suggests a remedy. He wants all Jewish community organizations and societies to organize and help carry out his plan.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 26, 1915.

His suggestion is as follows: Since the Eastern states of our country are overfilled with Jews, we should arrange that new-comers land in the state of Texas, where there is room for 15,000 Jews. We must arrange with the steamship companies to take the immigrants direct to Galveston - whence the Jews will be dispersed throughout the state of Texas. From Galveston the steamships will continue with some of the immigrants through the Panama Canal to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland, where they can be dispersed throughout the states in the West. For this purpose, committees shall be organized by the Jews of these states, to care for these immigrants and to see that they are dispersed in the various cities and states accordingly. Subcommittees in the localities will arrange for the transfer of some of the immigrants to farms. The subcommittees shall see that this is carried out in such manner as to make it possible for the Jew to remain the possessor of the farm.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 26, 1915.

Mr. Schiff further states in his interview, that the Jews of the West have, to this day, done nothing for immigration but have left it all to the Jews in the East, who shouldered all the responsibility for the immigrants. This was unjust and it will now be possible for the Jews in the West to make right their wrong against the unfortunate brothers of Europe.

In this noble work the Jews in the West may expect our heartfelt support. It is not too early to start this work immediately.

American Jewish Year Book, 1914-15.

ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION - CHICAGO

1905	1907	1910*	1912
80,000	100,000	111,098	200,000

*This number only refers to the Yiddish-speaking persons in Chicago, as given in the Census for 1910.

NRA (ILL) PRO-10

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December, 1914.

Lecture by Abraham Goldberg.

On Sunday afternoon, May 9, an enthusiastic audience of Zionists and sympathizers gathered in the Assembly Hall to hear Mr. Abe Goldberg, Yiddish writer and lecturer. The meeting was arranged by the Order B'nai Zion, whose expectation in inviting Mr. Goldberg were more than fulfilled. He is as able with his tongue as he is with his pen.

It is seldom that one hears so stirring and impassioned a speech, one that thrills the inner chords of the heart. Sincere and deep-seated feeling for the cause he has at heart is the secret of Mr. Goldberg's success. His were words that really flowed forth from the fullness of his heart, which pains and bleeds for the abnormal pathetic life of the Jew today. The present war in Europe, Mr. Goldberg holds, has fully brought to light the

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December, 1914.

pathos of the Jewish abnormality, a nation without a land. The small European nations are actually the lovers of present politics, they pull the strings of the war, and their favor is curried by the powers. Alone the Jewish nation, which in numbers overlap the small nation limit, is completely neglected and ignored by all. With his true Jewish humor, that typical humor which jests with a tearful voice and breaking heart, Mr. Goldberg would that we were at least made some bluff promises - promises even if sure to be broken would at least hoax us into believing that we and our support were of some consequence. Our best sons are heroically shedding their blood on the battlefields. But their sacrifice is mostly without an object and meaningless: which enhances the tragedy. The last words of the address were an ardent appeal for immediate radical action towards a return to Palestine. If sacrifice we must, why not offer the sacrifice on our own altar, the altar of the new Jewish nation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 27, 1914.

NEEDLESS TO FEAR THE FOES OF IMMIGRATION.

The foes of immigration are constantly complaining that after the war, immigration to the United States will greatly increase and we therefore must immediately strengthen the laws against immigration.

Mr. M. J. Kohler, resents this statement, and says it is nonsense to restrict immigration when it limits itself automatically.

The main current of immigration has always brought with it such human material as is now useful to the European war as cannon-fodder. One example is sufficient to prove that after the war immigration will greatly decrease. The majority of immigrants over 45 years of age, in 1913, decreased to 6 1/2 per cent. The medical examination in American ports is so strict that immigrants over 45 very seldom have the opportunity of being admitted. Besides, people of that age are, as a rule, not much in favor of immigrating to strange countries.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 27, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

There has been a decrease in immigration of adults under 45 years of age, also, as well as of children coming with their parents. We must take into consideration the fact that to emigrate, requires a certain amount of money, courage and energy. Very poor people cannot set out for America. The trip from Europe at their own expense would amount to too large sums, and besides they must have a certain amount of cash to show before entering America. Not everyone is able to go through all the hardships and disturbance of coming to the United States, as many are weak, sick and discouraged, left poor by the war, and unable to raise the necessary expenses for a trip to America. This will hinder many from coming to the United States.

Those in favor of limiting immigration laws answer this fact with the following argument: True, the war will weaken the European population, but many of the poor and discouraged, have wealthy relatives in America;

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 27, 1914.

tickets, and money to show before entering America, will be sent to them, and immigration will continue as in the past and probably in greater degree.

This argument would be strong as iron, were it true. However, the fact is this: the number of wealthy and courageous here in America is continually decreasing; the rich and courageous are those that came here during the years of prosperity, when possibilities of becoming rich were not as rare as in these times of depression.

Out in the streets, are many workers and peddlers who are glad to earn enough for themselves and their children, without taking upon themselves the risk of bringing their distant relatives and countrymen from abroad, to cause them more suffering and grief.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

All over Europe it is already a known fact that the times of prosperity here in America, are past, and when conditions here change for the worse, that decreases immigration to a great extent. To prove this fact, after the panic, in the year of 1907, immigration decreased over a half million.

Besides the former laws will not permit wounded or ailing immigrants, nor widows and orphans that may have to apply to charitable institutions for help. The immigration officials are so far away from the feeling of sympathy and mercy that they are sure to be too strict with the poor unfortunate war victims. There is great hope that the conditions of the oppressed nations in Europe will change for the better. If Poland will grant its Jews more freedom and equal rights, then immigration from there will automatically decrease.

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The history of immigration in the United States shows that after the Crimean War from 1853 to 1856, and after the Franco-German War, immigration greatly decreased. The present commissioner at Ellis Island was aware of that when he said: "The magnetic attraction of America for immigrants will greatly weaken when its opportunities are compared with those that can be found in their own countries."

When the war is over, each country will endeavor to recover its losses, and give its citizens the best opportunities to remain in their own country.

It can safely be said that the great powers that are now fighting will as soon as the war is over, make all efforts to give every citizen work in his own trade and seek to keep him there.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 27, 1914.

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But in spite of our sympathy for the sufferers, no one should influence us to admit such persons as are prohibited by the existing laws. However, it would be brutal, at the present time, to make further unnecessary limitations against desirable persons, who are trying to find a haven here in America, after suffering all these years as a result of the horrors of war.

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American Jewish Year Book, 1914-15, p. 314.

NEW JEWISH LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES - - CHICAGO.

Committee for Palestinian Welfare. Secretary, Mrs. L. J. Lesser.
Northwest Side Jewish Women's Democracy. Secretary, Mrs. Sadie
Weinstein. Socedu Club, 5330 Calumet Av. Secretary, Louis Shaffer.
Congregation B'nai Zion, Washington Blvd. and 50th Av.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 11, 1914

[CONGRESSMAN SABATH HELPS MOTHER ORDERED DEPORTED]

Our Chicago Jewish Congressman, A. J. Sabath, has saved two immigrants, mother and daughter, from deportation.

Sarah Znacher and her daughter, Chipa, left their home in Russia to find a new home in the free land, America.

The mother, suffering from weak eyes, knowing all about the health examinations at Ellis Island, decided to come to America by way of Danada. She landed in Halifax in April and found that the United States has a health inspection bureau there also. The health inspectors found Mrs. Znacher suffering with trachoma and ordered her returned to Russia. The daughter could not live in this country without her mother, hence they both were ordered deported.



Daily Jewish Courier, May 11, 1914.

These two unfortunate immigrants turned to Congressman Sabath for help. Mr. Sabath immediately interceded for them, and appealed to the Secretary of Labor in Washington, from whom he received permission to allow the two to come to the United States. The mother was placed in a hospital for treatment of her eyes, and the child was sent to school to study the English language and Americanism.

The final decision from the Secretary of Labor came yesterday, allowing these two immigrants to make their new home in this country permanently.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 19, 1914.

LITERACY AND JEWS



Congressman Barnett, who introduced the new immigration bill intended to place further restrictions on immigration, declared in an interview with a reporter of a Jewish newspaper, that the provisions of his bill are not aimed at the Jews. By this literacy test, he expects to reduce immigration from Southern Italy, where illiteracy is high and the people are very vulgar and come here only to make money and then return with the accumulated American dollars to their homeland.

He also stated that we can easily see in this bill how highly he respects the Jews and Germans, who are, according to his opinion, welcome as the best immigrants. He proclaims to know definitely that the Jews will not return to the country from which they came; that they become American citizens and useful people. He firmly believes that the Jews have nothing to lose if the President signs this bill, because, - he contends, - Jews can write Yiddish or Hebrew.



Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 19, 1914.

Even if what Barnett has said were true; even if among Jews, as he contends, there are none who can neither read or write a language; even if he were justified in his appraisal of Southern Italians, we would still oppose the Barnett Bill. For, as immigrants, we know full well what it means to leave one's home, wife, and children, even for a short period, and to go off to another land where life must begin anew. Not because the poor Italian wants to become rich does he leave his country, but because he wants to live, to support his wife and children by the toil of his own labor. And should he return home after being here a short time, he worked hard enough for his money so that he might eke out an existence in his homeland.

Truthfully speaking, however, we Jews have a greater percentage of people who are unable to read or write, even Yiddish or Hebrew, than what Mr. Barnett thinks. The bill was neither devised after a long and scrupulous observation, nor from the standpoint, as Barnett expressed himself, that it will not harm Jews. Apart from the literacy test, the bill contains many clauses which are very detrimental to the Jewish immigrant, because no other

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 19, 1914.

immigrant suffers from political and certain other types of persecution as does the Jew. Should the Russian government deliberately want to accuse a Jew who intends to leave the country of being immoral and having no respect for private property, he will be earmarked as "undesirable" and will not be permitted to enter this country.

It is possible that Mr. Barnett, personally, is very friendly toward the Jews. He, however, understands Jewish life as an outsider, as one who comes in contact only with learned and wealthy Jews, and thereby judges the whole race by them. But we, who have a profound knowledge of Jewish life internally, know that we must oppose every restriction on immigration.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 24, 1914.

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THE LITERACY TEST

The Senate will soon vote on the Burnet Immigration Bill and the Literacy Test amendment, in which a demand is incorporated that every immigrant over sixteen years of age, male or female, must be able to read English or any other language, including Hebrew or Yiddish.

If this bill should be adopted in the Senate by a two-thirds majority, the President of the United States will have no power to veto it.

Those senators who are bitter foes of immigration are apparently exerting their influence on the other senators in order to gain the desired majority. They are doing this for two reasons: First, they fear that President Wilson will perhaps veto the bill; secondly, they intend to save the President from committing himself by gaining a two-thirds majority in the Senate, so that the President need not appear as a foe of immigration.



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Hence, notwithstanding Wilson's declaration, shortly after the

Burnet Bill was adopted in the House of Representatives, that he is against the Literacy Test, his friendship with the defenders of the bill has not been lessened in the least. We cannot, therefore, feel any too certain as to his own position on this question.

The question of the immigration bill is now being discussed in the national press. Various savants express the opinion that the whole riffraff about limiting immigration flows from impractical sources, as the country has not reached the stage where its population exceeds its geographical boundaries. The United States has an area large enough to accommodate twice its present population, the truth being that only 27% of its territory is now settled.

From a moral point of view, it is pointed out that the United States has absolutely no right to do this. The country proper consists of immigrants, children of immigrants, and descendants of immigrant forefathers. Had the doors of America been closed before, these foes of the immigrant would not



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be here today. It therefore stands to reason that the restriction of immigration is a moral crime.

The foremost counterattack on the Immigration Bill comes from those who believe that every restriction on immigration procrastinates the economic development of the country. Compared with other countries, America is young and fallow. The agricultural status of this country is especially at a low ebb and, therefore, requires energetic and capable agriculturists.

The most proficient farmers of the country, far from being Yankees, are of immigrant stock. We know that the best farmers of the country, under whose hands the Wild West has been transformed into a blooming grandeur, are immigrants. Now that the farmers' children are flocking to cities, it is imperative that the immigrants come to this country in order to develop the land and replace those who abandon their farms.



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It is also an established fact that immigrants are working in coal, ore, and copper mines, and that only through the constant flow of immigration are the large industries able to carry on.

The larger the population of the country, the broader its domestic market, for the greater the number of people, the larger becomes the number of products that are required. As a matter of course, let us say fifty years from now, the United States will have twice as many people as it has today and its domestic market will also be doubled. The general practice in every country is to develop the home market, the development of foreign trade being only secondary. Above everything, competition with other countries is too keen for foreign markets.

The consensus of opinion is that the Literacy Test falls short of being what it is intended to be, and, if anything, it reveals that the Immigration Bill is not so much aimed at undesired immigrants as it is at immigration in general, for it is a fact that those who unfortunately had no opportunity to learn how to read and write in the countries from whence they came, can,



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however, become the best citizens in the United States. As it is known to all, in many European countries the system of education is so inadequate as to make it impossible for a great number of people to obtain an elementary education.

It is a great mistake to think that a person who can read and write will make a better citizen than one who can't.

Many criminologists have proved that the most vicious criminals are men possessing education.

This is why all agree that the Literacy Test should not be adopted under any circumstances. Notwithstanding the fact that some of the senators are working zealously to win the support of a two-thirds majority to pass the bill, nearly everybody is of the opinion that they will not succeed, because such a measure would simply prove a boomerang to the Democratic Administration, which by no means would invite its own destruction, since



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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 24, 1914.

I L the immigrants' votes play such an important role as to make any party think twice. And there is no doubt that were the Democrats to adopt this bill, their party will become an enemy of the immigrants.

The present immigration bill is also superfluous because, as it is, we have already enough restrictions on immigration. Be it sufficient to mention that twenty thousand unfortunate immigrants were deported last year. The curious thing is that while all intellectuals attack the immigration bill only from the literacy angle, other odious clauses remain ignored. What is the reason for this? Do they concur with remaining clauses? Another article dealing with this shall follow.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 6, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WE DON'T WANT WAR

(Editorial)

The amendment to the Barnett Bill, intended to limit the immigration of the Japanese and other Asiatic peoples, fell through. In sharp and heated debates, our representatives in Congress said that they don't want war.

We boast of civilization, of a highly cultured and morally developed mankind; yet, we act like wild barbarians. The primitive savage does not see on a foreigner anything but how good he is for devouring or enslaving; yet he fears him.

The thing is that congressmen are afraid of war. Those who frustrated the amendment, recognize that the Asiatics should not have been admitted because they are powerful and united.

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'Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 6, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

There is still another fact. Why fear the Asiatic and not the European? Are the European nations weaker than the Asiatic? Certainly not! The sad truth is that European powers care little for the masses or the sufferings of the poor. They do not care whether one of their emigrants is permitted to enter or not.

The Asiatic powers are, on the contrary, still bound to their people. They are ready to defend with arms the honor of the poorest citizen; and even the reactionaries of our Republic fear war.

However, the most important feature in this bill is that the President understands better than all congressmen that it is not practical at all, because the more illiterate a worker is, the better it is for the capitalists of the country. With this point in view, Wilson will probably veto it. The immigration limitations will reflect on the victims of foreign powers, i.e., the political offender and the religious persecuted Jew, against whom the Russian government can furnish as much evidence as is needed. For them, evidently, the portals

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 6, 1914.

of the country will be closed, because even America hasn't any great sympathy for this element. It is possible that the present immigration limitations are intended for this element as a result of the discontent that since recently has been brewing in this country, where, owing to the high cost of living, strikes are breaking out everywhere. The foes of the immigrant blame him because he dares demand humane conditions for himself and his fellow-citizens. To bar this undesirable element they draw up the immigration bill, and every clause tending to eliminate immigrants was recognized as right by all congressmen.

It stands to reason that the nations from where these immigrants come will not intercede for them.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 2, 1914.

THE NEW SPIRIT

(Editorial)



The debates in Congress concerning the Immigration bill, show that the entire anti-immigration movement aims at something which the authors of the bill cannot, or do not wish to express clearly.

The existing immigration laws are rigid enough to prevent the admission of elements which are depicted in this bill as undesirable elements. But the immigrant fiends are not satisfied with this, their sinister task is to exclude as many immigrants as possible.

They are ashamed to state openly that the "foreigners" are no longer desired and admit that the country is dominated by a hostile sentiment toward liberty. This attitude is the antitheses of the spirit that animated the grandfathers of the American Revolution and the fathers of the Civil War.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 2, 1914.

Some still speak of the land of the free for all the oppressed and persecuted, but the majority of the present generation has, long since, discarded such sentimentality. The Statue of Liberty, standing at the entrance of the country, no longer, expresses the sentiments and actions of present Americans.

Every misfortune that appears in the world, is only on account of Jews. Our sages have said so and life itself confirms their words again and again. Even now, the first victims will be the Jews. The hatred for the foreigner will affect them (Jews) more than any other nationality. They, the foreigners of all nations, foreign in culture, language, and race, will be the first victims of the new prevailing spirit. Our wandering race can not enjoy the comfort of reforms which other foreigners can hope for in their respective countries, and from whence their brethren need not flee.



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The Chicago Daily Tribune, No. 13, Jan. 5, 1914.

NEED OF NATION FOR JEWS URGED ON KNIGHTS OF ZION

Speakers Tell of 20,000 Members of Race Who Have Started
Colonies in Palestine

Plan Future Development

That it is a necessity for the Jewish race to have a country was urged last night by delegates from the middle western states at the closing of the seventeenth annual convention of the Knights of Zion in the Chicago Hebrew Institute at 1258 Taylor St.

The back to Palestine movement was started by Baron Rothschild and Dr. Theodore Herzl. In seventeen years forty-two colonies, with from 15,000 to 20,000 people, have settled in Palestine. Wealthy Jews the world over are buying up the land in and about Palestine and establishing factories in the cities. Plans had been made to establish a university in Palestine to provide culture for the future nation.

With the regaining of their home, said Rabbi Mayer Berlin of Germany, the 13,000,000 Jews scattered over the world would be one of the great powers.

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The Chicago Daily Tribune, No. 13, Jan. 5, 1914.

"If Montenegro with 750,000 people, could dictate to Austria; if Portugal could overthrow a king in a night," said the rabbi, "then the Jewish nation, with its millions of people, should take its place in the world. As it is to-day no Jewish parents could expect to bring up a distinctly Jewish generation, as the minority always was lost in the majority, and every tradition dear to their forefathers was being lost in strange lands."

PA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14. p. 214.

COMMUNAL ORGANIZATIONS OF LEVANTINE JEWS OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY.

LocalityOrganization and Date of Foundation.

Chicago.....Union Israelite Portuguesa, 1910.

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14. p. 248.

December 29, 1913. Order Knights of Zion, at annual convention, Chicago, resolves to join Federation of American Zionists.

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American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14, p. 387.

ORDER KNIGHTS OF ZION
(WESTERN FEDERATION OF ZIONISTS)

Organized October 25, 1898. Office: 810 Ashland Blvd. Sixteenth Annual Convention, December 29, 1912 - January 3, 1913, Chicago.

Officers: Grand Master, Max Shulman, Grand Vice Master, Bernard Horwich, Grand Treasurer, Jonas Fischer, Grand Secretary, Benjamin Perlstein.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 2-1-1

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American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14. p. 212.

CENTERS OF LEVANTINE*- JEWISH POPULATION OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY.

Locality Estimated Number of Levantine Jews .. District of Origin.

Chicago..... 70 Morocco and Turkey.

*Term used to designate the Jews of the countries bordering on the eastern half of the Mediterranean.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 15, 1913.

THE STRANGERS

(Editorial)

The immigration orgies are not asleep or dreaming. Again we hear heated debates occurring at the sessions of the House Committee regarding immigration.

The noted Dillingham-Barnett Bill is once more listed on the program of the day. Various amendments are affixed by the committee which will then send it to be voted upon by Congress.

It is hard to foretell the outcome of this step. Few are the immigration defenders in Congress. The majority, as it appears, are in favor of more limited legal rulings.

The small group of contenders will not desert the fort, but, will maintain their position to the last. Yet even at that, the result in their favor is very doubtful.

The trouble lies in the fact that the immigration restrictionists will not



Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 15, 1913.

listen to arguments, or consider the earnest research made concerning the immigration question. They have a definite pre-established opinion that shifts the blame on the immigrants for all ills and misfortunes connected with the economic conditions of the country.

They, the newcomers, strangers, oust native-born from their economic situation, and lower the standard of living for the masses. Not so long ago we heard these arguments used at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, the greatest workers organization in the United States.

In agreement with this, a resolution was passed against the entrance of Asiatics and for the further restrictions of European influx.

Such an organization exercises a strong influence in the politics of the country, and we now hear their resolutions echoed in the debates of the House Committee on Immigration.

The committee again presses the issue to adopt the bill of the "Literacy Test," which means that each newcomer be able to read and write. Around this point centers the main debates. We cannot as yet foretell its results.



Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 15, 1913.

It will be well to remember also the amendment that has already been passed by the committee in which the Asiatic is barred from the country.

Under the general term of "Asiatic" are meant the Japanese, Chinese and Hindus. With such a definite decision we sharpen the hostility that fosters a mighty historical foe. We sow kernels of bitter hatred in hundreds of millions of hearts. At some future time will we reap with bloody tears the fruit of this unfriendly seed, which is being sown at present with happy song and trumpet sound.

The restrictions will not answer the economic question of local life. They can only, for the time being befuddle the mind.

But, in time the truth will appear to show that the fault does not lie with the stranger.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 1, 1913.

THE NEW IMMIGRATION BILL



Today or tomorrow there will be introduced a new immigration bill. Congressman Sabath stated, in a speech before the representatives of foreign language newspapers of Chicago, published in yesterday's Courier, that the bill has many possibilities of becoming law. The Jewish congressman, from Chicago, and his few aids are in the minority. The bill, it seems, will have a large majority in Congress.

The friends of the immigrant are few. Those against him are influenced by organized labor. Mr. Gompers, leader of the American worker, himself an immigrant Jew, at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, raised the question of admittance of aliens to the United States, accusing the friends of the immigrant of being foes of labor in need of cheap labor and, therefore, in favor of the open door policy.

The friends of immigration have shown more than once the fallacy of this assumption. Recently, Mr. Isadore Isaac, in a book full of facts presented

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 1, 1913.



the assertions of Mr. Gompers. He shows that the immigrant is not responsible for unemployment, nor does he lessen the standard of life of the American worker. On the contrary, in districts of fewer immigrants, the earnings are less and unemployment greater. Earnings and unemployment are determined by what La Salle called "The Iron rules of Modern Industry."

The fewer the workers an employer has, the fewer his business deals with other employers, and the worse the resulting condition for all. The coming of more workers creates a demand for more business enterprises and new fields of labor. Unemployment is not due to too many immigrants but to present day industry, which produces more goods than people can buy, thus having to lay off workers from time to time.

The enemies of immigration, among whom are found large groups of aliens who accepted this attitude after getting their first jobs, know that on their side stands organized labor. This gives them twice the courage to fight for an immigration bill, aiming not to increase the amount of fortunate ones who were permitted to enter into this promised land.



Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 1, 1913.

The defenders of the immigrant must have a strong love for the immigrant and an unusual courage to defend him, at a time when organized labor, in which there are a great many foreigners, accuse them of being enemies of the workers working in the interest of the employers.

Those who have the interests of the immigrant at heart, who feel his plight, who remember their own experiences on Ellis Island, when they landed there believing that here was the "tree of life," who have relatives and friends in other countries, who wish that the poor and oppressed of the old world find a haven in this great land with room for whole nations and races, all these friends of the immigrant should now follow this advice and flood their congressmen with a mountain of protests against their unfriendly stand towards immigration.

Congressmen from every district should be showered with letters requesting them to defeat this bill. If these protests succeed in lessening the numbers of supporters of this bill in Congress, then our purpose will be accomplished. President Wilson, according to Sabath's opinion, will not ~~sanction~~ this bill unless forced to do it as a result of its passage by a

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 1, 1913.

large majority of votes. This large majority can be avoided if energetic protests are sent by naturalized citizens and their friends.



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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 30, 1913.

HUGE PROTEST WILL KILL IMMIGRATION BILL

Congressman Adolph J. Sabath addressed a meeting of distributors and editors of foreign language papers in America yesterday at the La Salle Hotel.

Mr. Harry A. Lipski, chairman, opened the meeting and introduced the speaker. In a very clear manner the speech of Congressman Sabath elucidated all questions pertaining to the planned Immigration Bill that enemies of free entrance plan to pass in Congress.

The Bill at present is in the hands of the committee on immigration, which will present it to Congress for a hearing the coming Monday or Tuesday.

"The Bill stands in great danger of being passed in Congress by a large majority," said the Jewish Congressman. "We must now concentrate our efforts on one point, to bring pressure on all congressman in districts of large foreign elements to take a stand against the Bill.



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 30, 1913.

"We must withhold as many votes as possible," Mr. Sabath said further. "If this is accomplished, it is possible that President Wilson will veto it. But if the immigration bill is passed by a large majority, there remains for the president no other choice but to sign.

"A large campaign must be made," the Congressman said. "Protests must be sent to every congressman by the citizens of his district. We must appeal to the foreign elements in their own language. They must be awakened to a gigantic protest that will reach every Congressman in the House. This is the only method that can be used to fight the bill that aims to close the doors of America. If we could withdraw many votes so that the bill may not pass with a large majority, then the president may veto it."

Congressman Sabath closed his speech with good advice regarding procedures. "All foreign language newspapers should unite to bring about a gigantic battle against the bill by instructing their readers to send petitions to the congressmen of their districts."

When Congressman Sabath ended his speech, he was strongly applauded.



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 30, 1913.

A committee of seven was selected to formulate a statement for all the newspapers. Mr. Harry A. Lipsky was appointed chairman and will commence by Monday to press the fight against this bill.

Among those present were Dr. Graham Taylor, Honorable Henry N. Hattman, vice-president of the Board of Education, and representatives of all language newspapers.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1913.

AN OLD STORY

It is an old story, and yet it is forever new. We are acquainted with the tragedies of Jewish life, yet when we encounter such a scene as we are going to describe, it reopens all our old wounds.

At this time on the "Island of Tears" in New York, there is being enacted one of those quiet Jewish tragedies that are not new to us, yet recall the suffering of our oppressed brothers.

On the "Island of Tears," a father and two children are detained under orders to return to Russia. An unsuccessful appeal was made to Washington; the sentence was not revoked and father and children will be sent back.

"The Land of the Brave and the Free," hailed as a place of refuge for all persecuted and oppressed people, has placed sentinels at its doors, and is not admitting all refugees to the protection of its freedom.



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1913.

The unfortunate father, in this case, did not come here on business. He had lived in his little village in Russia perhaps with the idea of spending his life there. But, a son was born to him, a son blessed with a rich talent. The soul of an artist was the heavenly grant to this child. With little, thin fingers and bow he drew forth inspired music from the violin strings. It could easily be seen that the child would become a great violinist if given the proper training.

The father dreamed of developing his son's heavenly gift. He, therefore, sent the child away to study. But then he soon collided with Russian-Jewish intolerance. It was finally necessary to enroll the boy in a music academy, but these higher schools of learning are beyond the boundaries of the "Jewish Ghetto." No Jew is permitted to enter them, to weaken the "Holy Orthodox" foundation.

The father then decided to leave his country, the land of blood and tears, and bring his child to the New World, to the large Republic beyond the Atlantic where the boy could grow and develop his talent unmolested.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 26, 1913.

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At the threshold of the new land the guards of the "Island of Tears," always on the watch for "foreign menaces," halted the father and his children, destroying their hopes and dreams. They declared the father was too weak to earn a living here and must, therefore, be sent back together with his children.

The appeals and the bonds that a rich kin from Rochester was willing to furnish were of no avail. They must return to Russia.

Such is the tragedy of a father who cannot help his child; of a talent that must be lost, and a race that has no place on this earth for its children to call home. Truly an old story that remains forever new.



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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 7, 1913.

CHICAGO JEW'S WIFE AND CHILD HELD.

Fruma Davinic, 23 years old, of Antipolia, Grodna County, Russia, is being held in Antwerp. With her is her child Liebele, three years old. They have waited over five weeks now for a half ticket on the Red Star Line and \$20 that she is expecting from her husband, Mr. M. Davis, who lived formerly at 1804 Madison street, Chicago.

The woman had paid tickets but they are being held. The Red Star Line has twice cabled to Chicago, but has received no reply. The position of Mrs. Davinic and her child is a very uncertain one.

Antipolia friends of Mr. Davis and his wife have been asked to find Mr. Davis, and inform him of his wife's sad plight. All other necessary information and news Mr. Davis can obtain at the Courier Office.

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 28, 1913.

IMMIGRATION LAW STRONGLY CRITICISED.

Louis Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, spoke in Evanston, strongly criticising the existing immigration laws.

At one time, he said, America was the haven for all people who were oppressed in other lands. For the past fifteen years this situation has altered considerably. Laws for immigration limitations have been passed; the authority of interpretation was left to immigration officials.

Not only were the immigration authorities given the power to permit or refuse the new immigrant entrance, but also the power to reject such persons as have lived in this country any number of years, providing they have not become naturalized.



Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 28, 1913.

There have been times when such people were sent away and we cannot say that this treatment was justified. Such methods reek strongly of despotism and should not, therefore, be tolerated.

The Immigration Commission possesses a despotic power. One of its members may permit a person to enter this country while a second one may refuse him admission. Such methods are foreign to the spirit of true democracy. To do away with the immigration question, "special privileges" must be abolished, and the immigration law will be saved.

The American Jewish Year Book. 5673.
September 12, 1912, to October 1, 1913.
Edited by Herbert Friedenwald.

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF THE JEWS IN AMERICA. By Leonard G. Robinson, General Manager , the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, New York City.

In this article, the author endeavors to relate the historical background and activities of the Jews in agriculture on the American continent. In sketching the beginning of the Jewish agricultural movement in the United States, he tells of the influx of Jewish immigration to this country which was set in motion by the reign of lawlessness, persecution, and pogroms that swept over Eastern Europe in the early eighties of the last century. Many of those newly immigrated Jews desired to become agriculturists on their own land, and their number grew to such proportions, that a few societies had to be organized to aid these agriculturists in settling on farms in the various states. One of these societies was - The Jewish Agriculturists" Aid Society of America. (pp.74-76.)

This society was established in Chicago on October 28, 1888, and was incorporated in 1900. It was founded through the efforts of Rabbi A. R. Levy, who interested a number of prominent Jews in Chicago to organize such a

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society. A committee was formed with the object of helping the poor to locate upon farms, and to encourage agriculture among Jews in the United States. The committee consisted of Adolph Loeb, president; Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, vice-president; Herman Felsenthal, treasurer; and Rabbi A. R. Levy, secretary. The committee had no permanent funds at its disposal. It depended entirely upon its friends to furnish the money in each specific case when needed. In this manner some seventy families were assisted in settling upon farms in the Middle Western states and in North Dakota, and the amount thus loaned aggregated over \$35,000.

The work of looking to individuals to make the loan in each instance was a rather slow and difficult process. The number of applicants for assistance also kept increasing. It was, therefore, decided to have a permanent loan fund, and in 1900, the Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society of America was incorporated. To create the loan fund "Certificates of Credit," something like debenture bonds, were offered for subscription to the friends of the cause. These certificates are issued in denominations of \$10.00 and upwards, and are redeemable after ten years. They bear interest at the rate of three percent. The "Loan Fund" can be used only for the granting of loans

The American Jewish Year Book. 5673.
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to Jewish farmers. The expenses of carrying on the work of the society is defrayed from its General Fund, consisting of voluntary contributions, or donations, and membership dues. The annual membership payment is \$10.00

The membership of the society in 1901 numbered 67, and the outstanding certificates amounted to \$4,700. During the same year, 23 loans were made, amounting to \$9,500. Of these, 13 amounting to \$3,770 were made by individuals; 7 amounting to \$2,930 by the society from its loan fund; and 3 amounting to \$2,800 by the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society of New York. From the very outset this society received the hearty cooperation of the New York society, which took over, between the years 1900 and 1909, a total of 63 loans, aggregating \$30,703.15, so as to provide it with ready funds for carrying on its work. The New York society also placed various amounts at its disposal for the granting of loans as the agent of that society.

According to the last published report (1908) of the Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society of America, it had a membership that year of 413, and the credit certificates in circulation amounted to \$47,215. Since 1888 it has assisted

The American Jewish Year Book. 5673.
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Edited by Herbert Friedenwald.

financially or otherwise over four hundred Jewish families to settle on farms, most of them on free Government homesteads in North Dakota. Recently, however, the society has been laboring under the disadvantages of the lack of funds, and has, as a result, not been very active.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 28, 1913.

CONGRESSMAN SABATH COMBATS IMMIGRATION FOES.

Washington, Sept. 27 - The anti-immigrationists rallied to a great victory, taking advantage of the small group of congressmen who attended the session.

Most of the members of the Immigration and Naturalization Committee are, at present, not in Washington, because, after the House passed the Karensi Bill which is now before the Senate, the congressmen learned that no other bills would be taken up until the special session. Therefore, they returned home for a rest. Grasping this opportunity, John L. Burnette, chairman of the Immigration and Naturalization Committee, staunchest enemy of immigrants, called a meeting of his committee.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 28, 1913.

The committee is composed of fifteen members. Only eight attended the meeting. With the exception of Congressman A. J. Sabath of Illinois, all were notorious opponents of immigration. At this meeting, the chairman, Congressman Burnette, introduced the old Burnette-Dillingholm Bill. Most of them were for the anti-immigration bill and a resolution was passed to recommend this bill as favorable in Congress.

Congressman A. J. Sabath protested vehemently against such a form of recommending bills, and in a two-hour talk accused the foes of immigration of seeking to smuggle through a bill, which is against the will of the best elements in the country, and in a cowardly manner wanting to impose their views upon Congress, knowing that the bill would fall through if it were brought before the full committee.



Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 28, 1913.

The Illinois congressman proposed to postpone the resolution until a second meeting when all members of the committee would be present.

Congressman Sabath's recommendation fell through by a vote of seven to one and now the bill will be brought before Congress where the fight between friends and enemies of immigration will begin.

III G
III B 1

JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 14, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CONGRESSMAN SABBATH SUCCEEDS IN ESTABLISHING A STATION IN CHICAGO FOR
IMMIGRANTS.

Immigration Commissioner Commineti authorized Congressman Adolph J. Sabbath to investigate the so-called Skeman Public School, on Monroe between Halsted and Desplaines Streets, as a place for an immigrant station.

It is now an old desolated building being used for city storage.

Congressman Sabbath had already, for many years, applied all his power and influence to establish a special station for immigrants in Chicago. The many immigrants, passing through the city, have no resting place. They are in danger of being robbed and deceived by the various parasites who live on the account of many greenhorns.

III G
III B 1

- 2 -

JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 14, 1913.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The government has finally been convinced of the necessity of such an immigrant place in Chicago, which should protect the immigrants from all human parasites and furnish them with the necessary conveniences.

Congressman Sabbath will make a special trip to Chicago to negotiate for the old school building, in order to secure it as cheaply as possible.

The station will have special dormitories, rest room, and a restaurant. A group of investigators and inspectors will be engaged to protect the immigrants at the railway stations from thieves, racketeers, and robbers.

Daily Jewish Courier, July 10, 1913

RABBIS ORGANIZE A GA'ULOTH HA'ORETZ (REDEMPTION OF THE LAND) WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Chicago rabbis, at their last meeting, determined to take a practical part in the colonization of Palestine. They organized the society Ga'uloth Ha'oretz for the purpose of buying land in Palestine, which shall enable Jewish colonists to settle there.

The rabbis who are organized for this purpose are as follows: Ezriel Epstein, Ephraim Epstein, Levinson, Silber, Israelson, Cardon, Budzinsky, Shach, Marcus, Harrison, Fisher, Zeleznik, Rubinstein, Burnson, Mishkin and Rosenblum. A committee consisting of the Rabbis Ephraim Epstein, Levinson, Silber, Israelson and Cardon, was appointed to provide a constitution and bylaws as to how the society shall be governed.

The local rabbis are cooperating with the rabbis of Palestine and the plan of the Ga'uloth Ha'oretz will be drawn up according to the proposition of Rabbi Isaac Cook, chief rabbi of Palestine.

III G

III B 4

IV

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, March 30, 1913.

FINALLY.

The three day debate at the sixth annual convention of the Order Knights of Zion on the matter of uniting with the Federation of American Zionists was finally brought to a close yesterday in favor of unison.

Every debate knew that union eventually will lead to better work for the Zionist cause, for which they have spent so much money, time, energy, and when the matter was taken to a vote, very few voted against the resolution.

The Order Knights of Zion does not become extinct by this merger. It will now be called the Knights of Zion of the Federation of American Zionists. The organization will continue to carry on its Zionist activities.

III G

III B 4

IV

- 2 -

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, March 30, 1913.

Mr. Max Shulman, the Grand Master of the Order Knights of Zion, and Mr. Louis Lipsky, Chairman of the Executive Committee, can **be given** credit for the amalgamation. Their knowledge, sincerity, and devotion to their people and to the Zionist cause influenced everyone to discard personalities, and to bear in mind only that Zionism which stands above all trivial matters.

There will come a time when the Zionist of America, east or west, south or north, will proudly come to this conclusion and then the labors of these two men, upon whose shoulders the practical work of Zionism in America has rested for quite a long time, will be better estimated.

III G

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, January 28, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

IMMIGRATION IS A GOLD MINE FOR AMERICA.

EDITORIAL.

The foes of immigration, inasmuch as they are sincere and patriotic in thinking that America can not provide adequate space for foreigners and that the foreigners are depriving the native Americans of employment - these foes will find it indispensable to refer to the fourth annual report of the Hebrew Sheltering and Aid Society.

Facts speak better than profound conjectures, cold facts are neutral, and can not be interpreted otherwise than as a correct interpretation.

Daily Jewish Courier, January 23, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The sixty-five thousand Jewish immigrants, who came to America last year for a future home of freedom, equality and economic opportunity, have contributed more than \$5,000,000 to the government's income and profits of private corporations, and they were in possession of a purchasing power of close to \$2,000,000 the first couple of weeks after their arrival.

The seven million dollars were used by the 65,000 Jews to cover the portion of profits, which America receives from the migration expenses paid out by the immigrants when they left the old home for the free republic of the New World.

It is apparent, therefore, that the immigrants not only bring muscles and energy with them, which is worth more than dollars and cents, but money also. If we should show that other immigrants bring in as much money, in proportion as do the Jews, we would have the colossal sum of \$100,000,000, which annually flows into America.

Daily Jewish Courier, January 28, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

These are facts and there is evidence which tends to prove the money itself, apart from the labor-power, brought in annually by the immigrants is one of the most important factors which make the United States of America wealthy and powerful.

All controversies against immigration are childish in comparison with the flow of gold, which again is dispersed throughout the entire land.....

The foes of immigration claim that the immigrants send out millions from this country. However, that which they send out is only a part of the profits which they create for this country, while the money, which they bring into this country is a gift, for which America does nothing to earn.

III G

JEWISH

The Jewish Daily Courier, July 28, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

JEWISH COLONY TO BE BUILT BY CHICAGO JETRY IN PALESTINE.

At the last convention of the Order, Nights of Zion, a Jewish colony was determined to be built in Palestine - a place where Jews will be able to settle under the supervision of the Jewish National Fund Bureau.

The colony which the Order intends to purchase will be an additional place to the home, which hundreds of thousands of Jews are now deprived of..... Many sources have contributed to this fund to date.

Mr. S. Ginsburg, chairman of the National Fund Bureau in Chicago, turned to the Chicago Rabbinate and social workers for support in this movement and it was decided that the rabbis will appeal in every synagogue for this purpose.

III G

JEWISH

The Jewish Daily Courier, July 5, 1912.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

JEWS DO NOT SETTLE ONLY IN LARGE CITIES

In the monthly Bulletin of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, we find very interesting figures on how the Jewish immigrants settle in America.

Mr. Stanley Bero of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, who made a special investigation on the matter of settlement of the Jewish immigrants in the United States discovered that in many country-places throughout America the number of Jewish immigrants increased at the rate of ^a few hundred per cent.

These facts should be considered very satisfactory from a Jewish standpoint, because the enemies of immigration used the desire of "certain immigrants to over crowd the large cities" as an argument, that the Immigration Laws should become stricter.

III G

- 2 -

JEWISH

The Jewish Daily Courier, July 5, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We should also be pleased with the fact that Jews show a tendency to spread throughout the entire land, because this will lead to both the improvement of their material condition and to strengthening the good-will between Jews and Gentiles.

III G

JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Courier, June 5, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL AID SOCIETY.

Baron De Hirsch, has opened a branch in the Middle Western states with office in Chicago at the Hebrew Institute, 1258 W. Taylor Street. David B. Alckatt, Western representative of this aid organization, will give free advice to all Jews, who are contemplating settling on farms and making farming their future business.

III G

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Courier, May 15, 1912.

JEWS AND THEIR ACTIVITIES IN CHICAGO.

The National Bureau of Statistics has given out its ~~statistical~~ report on the figures of foreign-born in Chicago. This of course is very interesting to our Jews in Chicago. But in as much as in our United States, where religion is not a factor in the national census, it is presumed by some of our Jewish brethren that anything pertaining to Jewish is strictly of a religious sect and not a national affair. So, this being the case, some Jews are registered as Russian, Austrian, German, or from other nationalities, and that makes it hard to get the exact figures of the Jewish population in Chicago.

We had to resort to a rough estimate of Chicago's Jewish population, which is as follows: There are, at the least calculation, 122,000 foreign-born Jews in Chicago, which mean about 5 1/2 per cent of the total population.

Jewish Courier, May 15, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

But when you add the 234,000 American-born Jews, you will find a total of 366,000 Jews in Chicago. With a Jewish community of over 300,000 which is quite liberal with donations for any thing in the line of civic doings, it is no wonder, that the Jews of Chicago can support so many beautiful and worthy institutions, such as the Hebrew Institute, and other institutions, which would be great credit to any Jewish community in the world. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, its statistical report, shows that we can safely estimate, that 75 per cent of the foreign-born Jews in Chicago have only lived here on an average of ten years. We are very proud of our foreign-born Jews in Chicago for they have accomplished a great deal in this short period for themselves, and also for the community at large.

III G

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, April 1, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PROFESSOR KALLEN - ZIONIST AGITATOR.

The Zionists of Chicago are carrying on Zionist propaganda, and they are more active in their work this week, which is the week of the Passover holidays. A special Zion propaganda meeting arranged for the last two days of the Passover holidays, where Professor Kallen of the University of Wisconsin will be the main speaker in the interest of Zionism.

This Friday evening is the opening of the first propaganda meeting at which Professor Kallen will be the speaker of the hour. He will also speak at a series of Zionist mass meetings. This series of mass meetings is sponsored by the Order of Knights of Zion, and this propaganda is mainly to get the Reformed Jews of the city interested in Zionism.

Daily Jewish Courier, April 1, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

So these meetings of course will be held in the Reform Jewish synagogues in different parts of the city. Professor Kallen in his previous lecture on "Bazalel," evening the 25th of last February, greatly inspired the audience with his logical and deep-thinking studies of the Jewish national question. He, by his philosophical explanation, also showed the audience the necessity for a Jewish nation for the realization of Jewish ideals. Immediately after that "Bazalel" meeting an organization was formed by the local Zionists to get together on a plan of organizing a series of mass meetings among the reformed Jewish element and to explain to them the meaning of Jewish nationalism.

In addition to these lectures by Professor Kallen at these mass meetings, Mr. Max Shulman, the Grand Master of the Order Knights of Zion, will also speak.

III G

- 3 -

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, April 1, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mr. Shulman is the one who deserves the credit of obtaining the honorable Mr. Kallen to come here to Chicago to lecture at this series of mass meetings in assisting the cause of Zionism.

III G

JEWISH

The Sentinel, Week of March 8, 1912, Volumes 5 & 6; Page 2.

Chicago Jews this week will establish a farm colony in the upper Michigan peninsula for the exclusive use of members of their faith. twenty two mechanics and their families have been selected as the nucleus of the colony. They departed last Tuesday, accompanied by twelve carpenters to build the houses and barns. They are to occupy four thousand acres of land that has been set aside for them in a tract of more than 1,000,000 acres owned by the Western Land Securities Company.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G
II D 8

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 42, Wk. of Dec. 2, 1911. pp. 574-575.

After six months of work, the Immigration Committee of the Conference of Jewish Women's Organizations is now permanently established. The Immigrants' Protective League, 743 Plymouth Court, will allow the committee the use of its office.

It is conservatively estimated that about 1,200 Jewish adult males come directly to Chicago annually from the port cities. Among these are many who need the counsel the committee will offer regarding educational, social and vocational opportunities. It has been only the last few years, since the establishment of the Immigrants' Protective League, that an organized effort has been made to offer guidance and protection to the immigrant. However, the League's energies are chiefly directed toward the immigrant girl.

Mrs. Julius Stone is chairman of the new committee, and Julia Felsenthal, the secretary.

100-10111-1 PROJ. 30713

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JEWISH

NPA (ILL.) PROI 375

The Sentinel, Wk. of Feb. 25, 1911. Vols. 1-2, p.12.

Mr. Leo Wolfsohn, president of the Union of the Rumanian Jews of America, was the speaker at a meeting. He is in Chicago for the purpose of establishing a branch of this organization. The purpose of this organization is to assist immigrants from Rumania upon their arrival in this country and to protest against the persecution of the Jews of Rumania.

III G (Zionism)

JEWISH

The Jewish Courier, December 15, 1910

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

ZION CHRONICLE

The Jews of Chicago are called upon by the Zionists organization of the world to help the Jewish National Fund. The statement they make in this appeal is as follows:

We come to you Jews of Chicago, in the name of our Jewish nation from which we have inherited the best and finest that we possess. Our wish is to reclaim our most treasured land by which we will insure honor and respect for our Jewish nation; the land of Israel, where our nation was born and grew to be great; the land of our Prophets and our Maccabees; (warriors); our beautiful Holy Land. It comes to us Jews in Chicago and to Jews in other cities, to help redeem and deliver this Holy Land back in the hands of the Jewish nation.

The Jewish Courier, December 15, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Now is the opportune time for our Jews to show their national pride, religiously, and historical understanding makes our aim, persistent, to have our Holy Land back in our hands. Should we fail at this opportune time, it will most certainly make an eternal stain on the Jewish nation's name. So the plan is this: to buy land in the Holy Land, as much as possible, and settle as many jews as possible on the land. That is the main object in view of the Jewish National Fund.

The fund at present is worth over a half million dollars, that was collected in different countries. A large portion of this fund has already been invested in Palestine land. The National Jewish Fund can never resell this land, it has to remain Jewish land for the Jewish nation, forever.

This land buying undertaking of Palestine is so enormous and important, that every Jew in Chicago must take an interest in this Holy cause.

The Jewish Courier, December 15, 1910.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Buy a "Dunas," a one-fourth of an acre of land for the sum of \$10 or you may buy one-eighth of an acre for \$5. As a deed for this land you get a certificate and your name is registered in the National Jewish Fund Book.

The semi-annual report of the National Jewish Fund shows a total collection of \$9,246.39 from May 24 to November 24, 1910.

III G
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V A 1

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, November 10, 1910.

The Grand Gate of the order of Knights of Zion held a meeting November 3; their report showed as follows: The Gate in Madison, Wisconsin made wonderful progress since its organization. The Gate sent in the per capita tax and requested the Zionist organizations of Chicago to send them a good speaker for next Sunday's meeting.

A new Gate was organized here in Chicago by the Persian Jews under the name of "Ahair Zion," the organization sent in their per capita tax and also requested the Zion headquarters to send them a Hebrew lecturer or a speaker who could address the audience in Hebrew at their next meeting. These Persian Jews speak their mother tongue only, which is Hebrew. Of course they understand the English language but not well enough to understand a capable speaker, so they must have someone to address them in Hebrew.

III G
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I F 3

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, October 15, 1910.

DO NOT LOSE YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE.

There are about 200,000 Jews in Chicago and Cook County, who stand a chance of losing their right to vote in the coming election, because they failed to register on the 8th of October.

One of the most important reasons for registration in this election is that every Jew in Chicago must vote in all the coming elections in order to help elect the Jewish candidates, such as a Jewish congressman, Jewish county commissioner, and a Jewish judge.

Courier, October 13, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ZION NEWS FOR CHICAGO JEWS.

Dr. Levin, is not a strange name in this country, for this is his third time in Chicago in the interest of Zionism. We owe many thanks to him for it is due to his energetic hard work, that the rich Jews of America have contributed a large sum of money for Jewish technical work in Haifa, Palestine.

Dr. Levin was interviewed by the Jewish press, and this is what the Jewish Courier relates through its news columns: The question was asked Dr. Levin, "What is your honest opinion of the Zionist activities in Palestine?" His reply was as follows - "The Turkish government has not enacted any new laws, which will hinder or retard Jewish activity in rebuilding the Holy Land, by the Jews of the world. Palestine today, is the only country in the world where the Jew can study the art of self-sustainment. Every Jew there lives his own life, he is not looking for foreign matter. He is happy with his Jewish atmosphere, with his Jewish life. All this is due to the Hebrew schools, which furnish the Jewish atmosphere. Autonomy can not be bought. It must be developed and grow out in a natural manner of life. There is a great deal to accomplish in Palestine, and it is up to us Jews to be the cultural power of the country."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Courier, October 13, 1910.

Now, in reference to Zionism in and around Chicago - The last Grand Gate meeting was held October 6, and from the report submitted to us, we can see that good results were derived from the energetic activities. The Western Star, according to the latest report of the last convention, sent in \$50 as a contribution to the National Fund. A committee was appointed by the Grand Gate to purchase National Fund stamps to be used in the correspondence of the secretary of the Western Star.

Mr. Antonov reports that all the synagogues which were called upon by the National Fund committee, have purchased National Fund stamps. In other words, they responded very liberally, so we are very much in hope that this year, the sale of National Fund stamps will be much larger than in any previous year.

III G

JEWISH

The Jewish Courier, November 21, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302, 3

FIRST DELEGATE LEAVES TODAY

Captain H. Wise, the elected delegate to the Zionist Congress, leaves Chicago today on the 20th Century, and on Tuesday, he leaves New York for Hamburg, Germany where the Congress will convene. Captain Wise is travelling at his own expense.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 38, Wk. of Nov. 13, 1909. p.496.

Rabbi A. R. Levy of Congregation B'nai Abraham left last Tuesday with a number of Jewish families for Georgia. These families are to locate as farmers on a tract of land secured for that purpose. The tract of land consists of more than 32,000 acres and is sufficiently large to give homes to many families. It is hoped that a large number of Jews who now live in the congested quarters of our city will avail themselves of the opportunity to settle on this land.

This undertaking in Southern Georgia is by far the greatest ever attempted in the line of making Jewish farmers with one exception, that of the Baron De Hirsch in the Argentine. The work will require close attention and Rabbi Levy who has been most active in the cause will be absent from the city the greater part of the year.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

The Daily Jewish Courier, November 3, 1909.

CHICAGO JEWS ARE BECOMING FARMERS.

Dr. A. R. Levy, left Chicago yesterday with the first group of Jews who wish to settle themselves on farms in the Southeastern part of the state of Georgia. The first group of Jews, who left for their new home in Georgia, consists of Mr. A. Weinberg, 1473 W. 12th Street, who was born in Pantse, Rumania, who has been in this country 18 months, and is a shoemaker by trade; Mr. S. Keline, who is a carpenter by trade, came here from Bolosov, Russia, he lives now at 1301 Morgan Street, and 18 years in Chicago.

These two gentlemen represent ninety-two Jewish people who desire to **immigrate** to the state of Georgia and to settle on farms. There is a second group waiting to see the results of the first group before they follow.

III G

JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Courier, April 29, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

REGARDING THE ORDER, **KNIGHTS OF ZION**

Dear Editor:

Allow me some space in your paper, to say something to the Zionists here. As is well known to every one, a separate Zionist Order exists here under the name, "Knights of Zion." I don't care to enter into a discussion whether or not this Order is entitled to exist as an independent organization. That already has been thrashed out. But what I want to ask them is: why they do so little for the Zionist movement? I heard that they meet occasionally in some synagogue, or run an affair once in a while, but is that doing enough for the Zionist ideal?

The Daily Jewish Courier, April 29, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Now, when the world is excited over the revolution going on in Turkey, can we find a better opportunity to do something for the Zionist movement? When the Order gives a convention, they do everything in their power to advertise it, to attract new members, but why are they silent after the convention?

It is high time that they exert themselves, to put more vitality into their actions. I would be highly pleased, indeed, if my words would find a response in the hearts of the Zionists here, and would thus quicken their response.

With greetings of Zion,
David Michlitz.

III G

JEWISH

The Sunday Jewish Courier, April, 18, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FROM WEEK TO WEEK.

In the meantime, the "Farm in Palestine Society," is doing some fine work. The plan, as is well known, consists of getting together a group of a thousand members of which each one is to pay ten cents a week, in dues. The work of collecting the dimes should be done by forty voluntary members. Each of the forty collectors to be responsible for twenty-five dimes every week.

In course of one year, about five thousand dollars would accumulate in the group's treasury. Then a drawing would be held, and the member drawing the lucky number, would receive out of the organization's treasury, a farm in Palestine, together with all necessary farm implements and traveling expenses for himself and his family. All the money that the society is to spend on him, should be repaid by the beneficiary, in the course of ten years, without interest.

The Sunday Jewish Courier, April 18, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Until the full amount is paid back, the farm is to belong to the society. However, in case the lucky winner will be unable, or will not be ready to go to Palestine, he may choose any one he desires, to go there in his stead, but on the same conditions.

The society made fine progress in such a short time. It has a large membership already, and they are very enthusiastic about the plan. They work untiringly to increase the membership to its full quota, so that they may be able to fulfill their plans. The Farm in Palestine Movement, can be instrumental in starting one of the strongest movements to colonize thousands of Jews in Palestine

III G

JEWISH

The Daily Jewish Courier, April 15, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

SATISFIED WITH THE FARM IN THE PALESTINE SOCIETY.

Dear Editor of the Courier:

Please give me some space in your paper for the benefit of Zionism. I read in the Courier that a society has been organized in Chicago by the name of "Nichlah Bezion." (A Farm in Palestine Society.) I am highly satisfied with such a movement and I hope that this society will continue to exist, and will be able to send a family to Palestine each year.

But what good, if any at all, can this society do, by only transporting one family to Palestine every year? There should be founded societies such as existed twelve - fourteen years ago. Each member should pay one dollar a week, and in the course of six or eight years, whole colonies could be established.

The Daily Jewish Courier, April 15, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

There are people who will ask now why such societies, formulating such a plan, were unable to exist in the past. The reply is simple. The time was not favorable. But now is the time for many organizations of that type to come into being, and the chances are that they will be highly successful.

All Chicago Jewish institutions may thank the Courier for its plans. It united them. Now is the time to act.

With greetings of Zion,

Mordecai Yehuda Savitzky.

III G

Daily Jewish Courier, April 8, 1909.

WPA-(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHEVROH NACHLOH BEZION

That's the name of the Society that was founded last evening, according to the plan proposed by the Jewish Courier.

The plan to organize a society of a thousand members, in order to give each one an opportunity to win a farm in Palestine, as it was formulated in the Courier, was realized lastnight when "A Farm in Palestine Society" was founded.

About thirty people gathered in the house of Mr. Abraham N. Shulman, 24 Newberry avenue. They came there when they read about the plan in the Courier, and were anxious to see that it is set in motion immediately. All were inspired by it. The result of the meeting was that within an hour, it was determined to found a society to be called "Nachloh Bezion." Temporary officers were elected by those present. It was also decided to apply for a charter at once, and to formulate the plan in writing, and to present it to the next meeting to be held the night after the Holidays.

The next meeting will take place in the Hebrew Institute, the night after the Holidays.

It is expected that at the next meeting the Society should increase its membership by a few hundred people.

Daily Jewish Courier, April 8, 1909. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The temporary officers are:

Mr. L. Zolotkoff, chairman; Mr. Max Shulman, secretary; Mr. B. Antonoff;
M.I. Roseburg; Mr. M. Gelman; Mr. A. Fleishman, and Mr. M. Weiner.

Daily Jewish Courier, April 5, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE PLAN IS LIKED BY CHICAGO JEWRY

The proposal to aid families who want to settle in Palestine on farms bought for them by a settlers' group to be organized in Chicago has been accepted, and a group is being organized at once for that purpose. A meeting has been called for Wednesday.

Our editorial of yesterday regarding a plan to help families who want to settle in Palestine, but have no means to do so, had a much stronger effect than we expected. Even yesterday morning soon after the Sunday Courier appeared on the streets, different people came into our office and expressed their satisfaction with the plan. On the West Side much has been talked about it, and before a half day was over it was determined already by a number of Jews to start to work on that project at once, and to organize a group according to the plan published in the Sunday Courier. It was decided to organize that group during the holiday week.

The first meeting, called by the founders, will take place next Wednesday evening, right after the holidays at the home of Mr. Max Shulman, 24 New-

Daily Jewish Courier, April 5, 1909.

berry Avenue. Temporary officers would be elected. The group will call for suggestions regarding an adequate name to be given that organization. Then an application for a charter will be signed by the group.

For those who have missed reading the plan in yesterday's Courier, we shall briefly review it here: The plan consists of getting together a group of a thousand members, each of whom will pay 10¢ a week in dues.

The work of collecting dues should be done by 40 members voluntarily. Each of the 40 collectors is responsible for 25 dimes every week. In the course of one year approximately five thousand dollars would accumulate in the group's treasury. Then a drawing is to be held, and the lucky members will be presented with a farm in Palestine, together with all necessary farm implements and traveling expenses for himself and his family. The money that the organization shall spend on him should be repaid by the beneficiary in the course of ten years, without interest. Until the full sum is paid back, the farm would belong to the organization. However, if the lucky member is not willing or not ready to go there himself, he may transfer his claim to whomever he may choose, but on the same conditions.

III G

- 3 -

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, April 5, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

All Jews who are interested in this plan are requested to attend the first founders' meeting to take place at the place and time mentioned above.

Courier, April 4, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A PLAN. (EDITORIAL).

A young man who is very much interested in the Zionist movement, came to us the other day with a plan to help those Jews who want to settle in Palestine, but are lacking in the necessary means to carry out their plans. He proposes to get together a group of a thousand Zionists, of which each one would only have to pay ten cents a week. The work of collections, book-keeping, etc., should be done by the members, themselves, without cost. Thus, within a year's time, approximately five-thousand dollars would accumulate in the treasury of the group. Then a drawing would take place, and the member that would draw the lucky number would receive, out of the organization's treasury, a farm in Palestine, with all farm implements, and also, traveling expenses for himself and his family. The money that the organization would expend on this member should be paid back in the course of ten years or longer, without interest. Until the entire amount is paid, the farm would belong to the organization. But in case the lucky member is not willing or is not ready to go to Palestine, he may have the privilege to transfer his claims to whomever he wants, but on the same conditions.

Courier, April 4, 1909.

We like that scheme very much, and for that reason, we consider it a duty to publish it. We can readily see the difficulty of bringing together a thousand members and to keep them together, or to hold the group in such a way as to insure at least, a thousand members at all times. The collection of money is another difficulty, but they are not inevitable difficulties that cannot be overcome. We are convinced that a group of active young men and women interested in the cause, could be successful in such an undertaking if they would go after it. When such a group would only last one year, and would really make it possible for a family to acquire a farm, many other groups would soon organize on a similar scale in different cities of America, and the cause of settling Jews in Palestine would bring about great approval and success.

Courier, November 13, 1908.
PROSPERITY.

THE LONG AWAITED PROSPERITY IS MAKING RAPID STRIDES. HAPPY
DAYS ARE HERE. WHAT SHOULD THE JEWISH PEOPLE DO NOW?

It is already after the election. Prosperity is being ushered in gradually - step by step. Thousands and tens of thousands of workers, who have been unemployed until now, have again begun to work. The people are becoming cheerful.

The Jews, who have not as yet brought their families to the United States, for fear they would not be able to provide for them, have no possible cause for fear - they may be positive of making a living. Now is the time for your families to emigrate, especially for youth, who need not fear unemployment.

Do not delay, come to the only reliable steamship office, Setzer and Rosenberg, 687 W. Taylor street, and consult them as to the best procedure of bringing your relatives and friends from foreign countries.

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JEWISH

Courier, October 19, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

BRING YOUR FAMILIES.

Every Jew of Chicago, who has left a family in the old country, must for his own and the sake of his family, bring them to the United States. The importance of bringing your family from Russia, Rumania, or Galicia, is self-explanatory. No matter who you are, it is inexcusable for you to let your family remain where they are, under such deplorable hazardous conditions. Then too, regardless of how rich you may be, you no doubt are lonesome and stranded without your family.

The only way you may insure the safety of your family, is by bringing them to the United States. The only way in which you can rid yourself of your loneliness, is by bringing your family and leading a happy family life. To follow this out, you, no doubt, will be confronted by the following questions: How much is a travel ticket? Which one is good and which is not? Which frontier should be used, which ship, etc.? In order that you may have all these questions answered correctly, and for the soundest advise, come

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JEWISH

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Courier, October 19, 1908.

to the Travel Bureau of Seltzer and Rosenberg, 687 West Taylor St.

The Bureau of Seltzer and Rosenberg is the only reliable agency in the City of Chicago, which will transport your family safely. Those who have dealt with them are greatly satisfied. Do not delay, see Seltzer and Rosenberg immediately and arrange to bring your family. Remember, Seltzer and Rosenberg, 687 W. Taylor St.

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JEWISH

Record-Herald, Jan. 12, 1908, 10:4.

ZIONIST WORKERS ARE HERE

ONE HUNDRED JEWS FROM TEN STATES BEGIN A THREE DAYS' CONVENTION

The Knights of Zion began their 11th annual convention last night at the Hebrew Literary Institute, 47 Johnson Street. Nearly 100 delegates were present, representing ten of the middle-western states.

Grand Master Barnard Horwich presided, and Leon Zolotkoff, assistant states attorney delivered an address of welcome.

The Order Knights of Zion is a western sub-federation of Zionist organizations of American Zionists. Its object is to create a legally assured and publicly recognized home for the Jewish race in Palestine.

"The arms of Zionism," said Mr. Zolotkoff, "are to renationalize the people on their ancestral soil and to provide a home for those Hebrews who for some reason or other do not assimilate and are not absorbed by the nations in whose midst they live.

"The Zionist movement of the world has headquarters in Germany. They have establish

NPA (LL) PROJ 3027

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JEWISH

Record-Herald, Jan. 12, 1908, 10:4.

more than thirty agricultural and vinocultural colonies in Palestine, and sell their products all over the world."

The convention will continue to-day and to-morrow ending Monday night with an informal social at the Lessing Clubhouse, 447 W. Taylor Street.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, October 30, 1907.

OUR LABOR BUREAUS.

Editorial.

When an immigrant gets his first job he has accomplished the first step in his reorientation to his new life. The second step is hurdled when he has learned those few necessary expressions and their meanings in English. The second step is much easier than the first. When he gets his job he has a livelihood and it is only a question of time as to the Americanization process that inevitably takes place. When, however, the immigrant has no employment, reorientation fails to take place and the immigrant gropes in the dark.

Only when we realize this, can we understand the importance of the Labor Bureau which was created by the United Hebrew Charities and the Bnai Brith, to find employment for unemployed immigrants. The Labor Bureau now accomplishes a great deal. However, the bureau could accomplish a great deal more if our own business people and manufacturers would be more aware of their duties to their people. We feel that if an employer in need of

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, October 30, 1907.

workers would apply to our Labor Bureau, the benefits of the bureau could be extended to a great many more people. We could easily dispense with their charity if they would employ our unemployed but capable immigrants. Work instead of charity should be our slogan, Jewish employers! Use our Labor Bureau when you need workers. Do your duty to yourself and your people.

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JEWISH

Courier, October 21, 1907.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

(Zionism) Seen and Heard.

Although there are many factional differences among Jews as to the ultimate solution of the Jewish problems, the ultimate salvation of the Jew: - where one party believes that salvation lies in freeing the Russian Muhzik (peasant), another, by the redemption of Palestine, and still another by remaining in the United States, - we all agree that our immediate problems can be solved by the founding and sponsoring of such institutions as the "Bazalel" and "Palestine" Schools. Therefore we are pleased to hear that the women members of the Poale Zion Organization are arranging a Ball and Entertainment for Saturday evening, November 30, at the Metropolitan Hall, for the benefit of the Art Classes of this Bazalel School. Such benefits should be held more often and should be attended by all Jews irrespective of their own views on the ultimate solution to our Jewish problem.

A school that teaches Jewish children, Jewish art, sculpture and carving, gives them an opportunity to develop their talents and through their art, attaining an appreciation of the Jewish spirit.

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JEWISH

Courier, October 21, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 31274

Chicago Jews will surely aid the Poale Zion women in efforts to help maintain the only Jewish Art School, "Bazalel."

(Signed) Aleph.

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JEWISH

Courier, October 21, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(Zionism). Dr. Levin will visit America.

Famed Zionist to visit the United States to gather an Education Fund for the Holy Land of Palestine. The Federation of American Zionists has announced that Dr. Schmaryahu Levin will be in Chicago this winter. Dr. Levin left the United States for Palestine, last year. He has made a study of the conditions of colonists in Palestine and is returning to raise a much needed Educational Fund for young Palestinian Colonists who desire more spiritual training, but lack the means or facilities. Dr. Levin therefore decided to gather this Educational Fund in America.

At the last World Zionist Congress at the Hague, Dr. Levin consulted American delegates about his Educational Fund to be raised in the United States. All the delegates favored the plan and promised to offer every assistance to Dr. Levin. The American delegates decided to form an Independent Committee, not affiliated with the Federation of American Zionists, to help further the plan.

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JEWISH

Courier, October 21, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A committee of the Congress at the Hague considered a project whereby all Zionists would be asked to tax themselves the sum of not less than one dollar a year to be paid to the Central Organization.

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JEWISH

Courier, October 13, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Editorial.

According to the recently published statistical figures on the Jewish population in the various countries, the United States now ranks as the third and largest home of the Jewish people. The "American Jewish Year Book" compiled under the direction of the scholarly Miss Henrietta Szold, states that the number of Jews in the United States today numbers 1,777,185. The only two other countries with a larger Jewish population are Russia - 5,250,000 and Austria Hungary - 2,076,000.

It is believed that within one generation the Jewish population in the United States will be greater than that of Austria Hungary and within two generations it will be greater than that of Russia. Under normal circumstances there could not be such a tremendous increase of the Jewish population in the United States, but in view of the persecutions in Russia, wherein we do not expect things to return to normal for at least twenty/years, the large

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Courier, October 13, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

numbers of Jews emigrating from Russia to the United States will continue. Also conditions in Austria Hungary and particularly in the Polish section of the Reich are not at all desirable, which of course accounts for the whole-sale emigration of Jews from that part of Europe.

Thus it is expected that within the next two or three decades the United States will become the largest home of the Jews in the world.

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JEWISH

Courier, October 3, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

How to Bring Your Family to America.

After you have definitely decided to bring your family or members of your family or friends, from Europe to America, you must then ascertain the most reliable persons with whom to deal in respect to making arrangements for their coming here. Money is not the only requisite to getting your family here. You must make sure your ticket agent is an authorized agent, you should ascertain the ship that will bring your folks here and you must make sure all necessary arrangements have been made. Unless you have made all arrangements properly your family will encounter great difficulties as have so many thousands of other families. You should make sure your family is provided with the necessary expense money aside from their transportation expenses. Above all, make sure you are dealing with authorized agents and not people who will take your money and flee.

III G (Zionism)

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Courier, March 18, 1907.

A NEW JEWISH WEEKLY IN CHICAGO PUBLISHED IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

On the North West Side of Chicago, a new Jewish weekly publication in the English language has appeared under the name The Jewish Standard. The second number of this publication is before us and we notice in it, an editorial against Zionism. We wish to take issue with the writer of this editorial; for the kind of Jews who are not in favor of Zionism, are simply not Jews of the right kind. The non-Zionists may be Jews, but they are not Jewish.

In ancient times when the Jews had their prophets, their own country, temple and religion, the word Zionism, of course, did not exist; but since they have lost their promised land, their temple, their equal rights as citizens, their freedom in some parts of the world, etc., a different problem has arisen. During the 2,000 years exile of the Jew, his problems have increased in great numbers, hence he cannot possibly be a

III G (Zionism)
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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, March 18, 1907.

conscientious Jew, unless he is a firm believer in Zionism, for Zionism is here to stay just so long as the Jewish nation is in exile. The ultimate success of Zionism is sure to come sooner or later. It may be slow in coming, but it will come.

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JEWISH

WPA (11-7) PROJ. 30215

The Courier, March 12, 1907.

MR. DANIELI IN CHICAGO.

Isaac Danieli, the well known Jewish orator and representative of the Socialist Territorialists, arrived here yesterday afternoon to speak at a few mass meetings, which were arranged by his Chicago comrades.

A reporter of the Daily Jewish Courier, had an interview with this outstanding gentleman, in which the major topic of discussion was "Jewish Youth," and a "National Jewish Home." Mr. Danieli says he is a Jew of the whole world, and is acquainted with all Jewish factions who recently began to put before the world the question as to where they can secure a home for the Jews in which they can be assured of living in peace with the rest of the world.

"Palestine," Mr. Danieli said, "is not the proper spot for a Jewish National Home." He is not in favor of Palestine, because of his socialistic ideas; he wants a home for the Jews in which they can govern themselves and battle for their own welfare and destiny.

The Courier, March 12, 1907.

He has a few other reasons for not favoring Palestine and one is that the Jewish women will be subjected to unfair competition with the Arab, Turk, and others whose ignorance precludes their ever learning how to fight for their rights against capitalism. What we socialists want is a Jewish National Home, which will insure internal and external enemies who in past centuries were at all times ready to invade and destroy us.

Mr. Danieli, informs us that he will soon be in conference with Mr. Israel Zangwill and other prominent Jews who entertain similar ideas and he expects to secure their co-operation in the matter of establishing a Jewish National Home.

Mr. Danieli, will speak tonight at the West Side Auditorium. This mass meeting is expected to be one of the biggest ever held for an occasion of this kind. According to the tremendous sale of tickets, it is certain to be a wonderful mass meeting. It is due to the activities of the Comrades of Mr. Danieli, that this mass meeting will be a stormy one. The dates of other mass meetings will be published in the Daily Jewish Courier in the near future.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, January 27, 1907.

HEARD AND SEEN.
(Zionism)

The regular meeting of the Chicago Zion Gate No. 1, of the Order Knights of Zion, which was held last Monday, at the rooms of the society, was a big success. The tactics of the Gate to organize open meetings and have prominent speakers lecture, has drawn the people to the society in great numbers.

The great speaker Mr. O. Z. Bodzinsky, delivered a wonderful address on - Organization. Mr. Bodzinsky is one of our best speakers and talks in a heart-to-heart manner. In his criticism, he mentioned the fact that the Zionists in Chicago consists of Generals without soldiers, but no sooner did he utter these words than a bunch of twenty-five soldiers stood at the Gate demanding admittance.

After Mr. Bodzinsky's address, Mr. Julius Katz of the Chicago Zion Gate, took the platform and he also made a wonderful talk on Zionism. This

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, January 27, 1907.

speech was not so long but was to the point. He mostly related the recent accomplishments of the Zionist movement in Chicago and elsewhere. Mr. H. Hurovitz, Grand Orator of the Knights of Zion, spoke last. The audience was very much impressed and departed expressing much appreciation.

At the next regular meeting of this Gate, which will be held, Monday, Feb. 4, our well known speaker, Mr. Leon Zolotkoff will talk on - What is the duty of the Zionist?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, January 22, 1907.

MR. LEVIN-EPSTEIN IN CHICAGO.
(Zionism)

Mr. E. W. Levin-Epstein, the well known Zionist and manager of the Carmel Wine Company of America, arrived in Chicago yesterday morning. He will be here only eight days, during which time he will inspect the branch house of the Carmel Wine Co.

However, the main object of his visit to Chicago is to see what can be done for the good of Zionism in Chicago. Soon after the last convention of the Knights of Zion, the organization showed signs of new life. Some of the old members have reorganized. Many new Gates are being founded and it is a certainty that Mr. Levin-Epstein, with his devotion to Zionism, will accomplish a great deal for the cause.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, June 10, 1906.

Kiever Landsleit! Take Notice!

"Better late than never" goes the saying. After the terrible happenings in the bloody lands for the Czar, we, a few Kiever landsleit, have decided to organize a Kiever Aid Society to help new immigrants arriving from Kiev, as much as we possibly can. Therefore we invite all Kiev landsleit to join our verein.

There will be a large mass meeting at Pritikin's Hall next Saturday evening. For further information contact S. Pritikin, chairman, 499 Jefferson street, or B. Pritikin, 166 Maxwell street, the secretary of our verein.

Courier, May 4, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Jews from San Francisco.

Chicago is now becoming a haven for a number of Jewish families who barely escaped with their lives in the disastrous San Francisco earthquake. These unfortunate people are now being cared for by the Chicago Jewish Shelter Home.

San Francisco will eventually rise from the ashes in which it is embedded but until then, its inhabitants are sorely in need of help. Wholesale emigration is taking place. Every day brings new families to Chicago. These people have no destination, but travel as far as their money will take them. Trains are now carrying refugees free of charge to all points east. The west coast cannot absorb them anymore.

Many refugees have relatives in Chicago to whom they can appeal for immediate aid. Many others have nowhere to turn. These wend their way to the Jewish Shelter Home. Many are without a cent in their pockets in a strange city. These people differ from new immigrants entering the United States from Europe in that they had hoped that their era of migration had ceased. They had already settled down to a happy settled life. Suddenly this catastrophe overtook them.

The Shelter Home is doing all within its power to aid these people. This un-

Courier, May 4, 1906.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

expected drain on its treasury makes it imperative that they secure fresh funds from our local community to carry on their fine work. Jews here are asked to contribute whatever they can at this time to the Shelter Home. Help give a home to the homeless.

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JEWISH

Courier, April 8, 1906.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Shelter Home and the Hebrew Theological College are in need of funds. Officials of both of these organizations have sent out circulars asking for contributions in order for them to be able to continue their fine work.

The Shelter Home explains that since immigration is continuing on a large scale, more and more immigrants find their way to Chicago and these people are usually without visible means of support and therefore are in dire need of a few days of board and room until such a time as they can be placed in some gainful occupation. People are asked to remember these organizations on the holidays.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol.31, Wk. of Mar.3,1906,Pp.53--54.

The report of the Jewish Agricultural Aid Society for the year 1905 is at hand. 42 families were assisted to take up farming. 17 families have located on Government lands, 15 families have purchased land, and the balance went on rented farms. It required an outlay of \$27,659. to do this work. The number of families assisted since the Society was organized, is 318.

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Record-Herald, Dec. 18, 1905, 3:2.

WOULD SCAN ALL EMIGRANTS

JEWISH DELEGATES URGE PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS ON DEPARTURE

Laws requiring physical examination of emigrants at the points of embarkation were advocated as a measure of humanity, in resolution adopted yesterday at a Chicago meeting of delegates from the various Jewish societies of the United States. The meeting, which had been called by Adolph Straus, President of the "Independent Order of B'nai B'rith," was held at the Standard Club and the representatives from twelve leading national organizations were present.

The resolution concerning emigration was called forth in the interests of the added numbers of Jewish emigrants now arriving in America. The argument was that physical examination to determine their fitness for emigration would prevent the hardships of separation, and lessen the chances of deportation. The massacres in Russia were deplored. Among the societies represented, with some of their delegates, were: "Union of American Hebrews," Simon Wolf of Washington, Judge Philip Stein of Chicago, "Central Conference of American Rabbis"; Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Dr. Joseph Stolz, Dr. Tobias Schoenfarber, Chicago; "Order B'nai Abraham," Samuel Dorf, Washington; "National Conference of Jewish Charities"; Judge Julian Mack of Chicago.

JEWISH

WPA (11-1) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Record-Herald, Dec. 18, 1905, 3:2.

Dr. Joseph Stolz, in his sermon given in Isaiah Temple yesterday morning, spoke a word of welcome from this country to the Jews under persecution in Russia. He declared the Jews here were ready to extend every aid to their co-religionists and prepare them for citizenship. He also declared, that the outlook in Russia for the Jews was extremely dark.

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Record-Herald, Dec. 11, 1905, 9:2.

JEWISH

MPA (11-1) PROJ. 30215

EXPECT INFLUX OF REFUGEES

Jews of Chicago and New York Prepare to Aid Great Number

Preparations for an influx of Jewish refugees from Russia, beginning within the next few weeks and possibly reaching 100,000 in the coming six months, are being made by Jewish organizations of Chicago and New York. As many of these immigrants as possible will be sent to Texas and other southern and western states, but many will remain here. Part of the general relief fund, now nearly \$1,000,000, may be used to help many to leave Russia.

At a meeting at 47 Johnson Street yesterday to organize for the expected work, B. Horwitz was made chairman, Max Shulman, secretary, and A. Ginsberg, treasurer. Permanent officers probably will be elected Wednesday night. The Independent Western Star Order has contributed \$1,260 to the relief fund, while Illinois' lodges outside of Chicago have raised \$916.

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Record-Herald, Nov. 26, 1905.

JEWISH

250th ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF THE HEBREWS IN
THE UNITED STATES BEING CELEBRATED

A remarkable celebration by the Hebrews throughout the United States, unparalled in the history of nations or races, is in progress to-day. A million and a quarter of Jews are holding special services of thanksgiving in expression of their gratitude to the first nation of modern time to recognize the Jews title to all the rights of man. And, inasmuch as the recognition covered the right of the Jew to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, the national thanksgiving ceremonies are largely religious in character.

The general thanksgiving movement originated in New York, and the programme of exercise carried out yesterday and to be continued to-day was originated by the New York committee, and will be identical throughout the country. Especially elaborate and impressive are the Sunday school exercises, with a view to engraving on the minds of the children the causes for Jewish gratitude toward the country in which their forebearers finally obtained recognition for their sacred rights.

The celebration is directed by an executive committee composed of New York men.

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WPA (HLS) PROJ. 30275
JEWISH

Record-Herald, Nov. 26, 1905.

This committee appointed a list of vice presidents to act for each state, the Illinois list being as follows: Adolf Kraus, Judge Julian Mack, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Harry Hart, Henry M. Wolf, Dr. Joseph Stolz, Julius Rosenwald, Samuel Alschuler, Dr. Tobias Schonfarber, Dr. B. Felsenthal and Henry L. Frank of Chicago.

The persecution of the Jews in Germany between 1830 and 1840 drove large numbers of them to the United States, but most of them remained in the eastern cities. Gradually they drifted to the Ohio Valley and from there to Chicago.

Benedict Schubert was the first Jewish settler in Chicago, so far as local history records. The date of his arrival is not definitely fixed, but probably it was 1841. The first considerable number of Jews came to Cook County in 1843. The efforts of the Jewish Colonization Society of New York, at the head of which was Wm. Renan, led to the settlement here of many Jews in the pioneer days of the city. This society sent a Mr. Meyer west to select lands upon which the colony might settle, and, after examining many sections farther west, selected and bought 160 acres at Snaumberg, Cook County. Mr. Meyer reported his action to the society and a majority of the members came to Chicago to meet their agent and see the land. Meyer's plans,

Record-Herald, Nov. 26, 1905.

however, did not meet the approval of the prospective colonists, and instead of settling on the tract selected, they scattered.

Many Come to Chicago

Prior to the completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the Galena and Chicago Railroad, few Jews came to Chicago, but in 1849 the influx of Jews in considerable numbers began.

Among the earliest arrivals were L. Resenfield, Jacob Rosenberg, the Kohn brothers, Samuel Cole, Mayer Klein, M. M. Gerstley, the Rubel brothers, and the Greenebaum brothers. In 1845 there were enough Jews in Chicago to form a religious society. The first action taken was the purchase from the city of ground for cemetery purposes within the present limits of Lincoln Park. In 1856 this cemetery was abandoned.

In 1848 the first congregation was chartered, that of Kehilath Anshe Maarev (congregation) of the men of the west. The first meeting was held in the upper story of a frame building at the southwest corner of Lake and Wells sts. In 1849 a synagogue

Record-Herald, Nov. 26, 1905.

was built on Clark Street between Adams and Quincy streets. Here they remained until 1865, when they bought property at Wabash Avenue and Peck Court. The first minister of this congregation was Rev. Ignatz Kunreuther, who became pastor in 1849.

The numerical social and religious strength of the Jews of Chicago to-day is too much a matter of every day knowledge to require review.

With the Jewish population about 2% of the total in the United States, it is a question whether any single element in the population has accomplished as much toward the development of the wealth and power of the states as this one during the 250 years since the Hebrews first settled in the land. Generations of financial training made them a power beyond their numerical strength in the finances of the country. As a manufacturer or producer of wealth, he has taken a strong position. In America many artists have sprung from among them, Ezekiel, the sculptor, and P. Moise has made lasting contributions to poetic literature.

In almost every Hebrew family there is a doctor or a lawyer, the Hebrew's appetite for learning being prodigious.

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JEWISH

The American Jewish Year Book. 5665.

Sept. 10, 1904, to Sept. 29, 1905.

Edited by Cyrus Adler and Henrietta Szold.

WPA FILE 30275

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

THE JEWISH AGRICULTURISTS' AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA. (pp. 252-253.)

Compared with former years, the Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society of America, with headquarters in Chicago, has more than doubled its work during the year of 1903. Eighty families were assisted to settle on as many farms during the year. Of these, fifty-nine settled under the homestead law, on free government land, each taking possession of 160 acres of land. Seventeen purchased farms in the States of Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin, and four rented lands in Illinois and Iowa. All these were more or less assisted by the Society, loans having been made to them in sums from \$100 to \$1,000. In all, the Society loaned out nearly \$26,000 during the year. This amount was expended in the purchase of live-stock and implements, for building material, for seed, and for feed needed for the live-stock during the first few months. The transportation of the families from the city to the farm, as well as clothing, shoes, and provisions, which in some instances were furnished to the families, were paid for from the general fund of the Society.

The American Jewish Year Book. 5665.

Sept. 10, 1904 to Sept. 29, 1905.

Edited by Cyrus Adler and Henrietta Szold

In doing its work, the Society has followed its old method. The loans made to its proteges are secured by mortgages, which become a lien on the real and personal property of the borrower. The loans are payable in installments arranged to suit the case of the borrower, and they bear interest at the rate of four percent per annum. The Society up to the present has assisted nearly 300 families, aggregating over 1,450 persons. Many of these families have repaid the loans made to them, principal and interest in full, and are now in a prosperous condition.

The Society proposes to expand its work and operate on a much larger scale than hitherto. Thus far the benefits of the Society have been extended to people in Chicago, and the means for its operations were gathered chiefly in that city, excepting what aid has been extended to it by the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society of New York. In pursuance of the policy of expansion, applicants from outside the City of Chicago were assisted during the first half of the present year, from January 1, to July 1, 1904.

The American Jewish Year Book. 5665.

Sept. 10, 1904, to Sept. 29, 1905.

Edited by Cyrus Adler and Henrietta Szold

Board of Directors: President, Adolph Loeb; Vice-President, Emil G. Hirsch; Treasurer, Edward Rose; Secretary, Hugo Pam; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. A. R. Levy; 507-511 S. Marsfield Ave., Chicago, Illinois; Israel Cowen, Harry Hart, Jacob L. Kesner, Adolph Moses, David M. Pfaelzer, Dr. J. Rappaport, Julius Rosenwald, Emanuel F. Selz, Milton L. Straus, and Morris Weil.

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Chicago Chronicle, Jan. 14, 1905, 1:3.

WPA (ILL.)
JEWISH
RCJ-30275

FLEEING JEWS AIDED

Jewish citizens of Chicago are taking steps to give aid to find homes for the hundreds of Jews who have fled from Russia to escape service in the army of the czar and are now flocking to Chicago in ever increasing numbers. In order to facilitate and systematize the work of succoring the refugees an organization known as the Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society has been formed and Dr. A. R. Levy, pastor of the congregation B'nai Abraham, who is corresponding secretary and manager, has received in the last few weeks appeals from hundreds of refugees, who have reached Chicago in search of homes and employment.

The society has undertaken on a large scale a scheme of colonization of these refugees on the fertile lands of the middle western states, and hundreds already have become tillers of the soil.

Adolph Loeb is president of the society, which has undertaken to look after the great increase of Jewish immigration into the section, due to the prevailing war between Russia and Japan, and in the course of a few months, he estimates, there will be thousands of thrifty Jewish farmers contributing their efforts in the settlement and development of the mighty west.

Chicago Chronicle, Jan. 14, 1905, 1:3.

Plan to Extend the Work

Although the great majority of those who come to this country are unaware of the existence of the society, it is believed that this soon will be remedied. A law is to be introduced next week in Congress which will permit the establishment of a bureau of information at Ellis Island. At this station the society expects to place an agent who will advise the Jews who enter the country not to go to the large towns and settle in the ghetto districts, but to establish themselves as farmers with the aid of the society.

A large increase in the loan fund of the society is necessary to meet the demands resulting from the increase in immigration. Out of the loan fund the society has advanced money to Jews willing to establish themselves as farmers. The amount loaned has varied from \$600 to \$1,580. With this money the Jews purchase farms or rent is paid for them. The money lent is returned when the farms become profitable.

The passage of the bill is to be introduced by Immigration Commissioner Savage and the increase in immigration due to the war is expected by the officers of the Jewish

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JEWISH

Chicago Chronicle, Jan. 14, 1905, 1:3.

Agriculturists' Aid Society greatly to increase the number of Jewish farmers in the country. They are using every effort to induce the immigrants to keep away from the large towns, where there are already more than can be given work, and to establish themselves on farms.

May Abolish Ghetto Districts

If the hopes of the members of the society are realized the increase immigration will result in a large increase in the number of Jewish farmers in the country and will tend ultimately to break up the ghetto and districts in which the Jews now congregate.

The extent of the work which must be done by the society during the present year is shown by the figures of the immigration bureau. These figures show that in the first ten days of the present month the number of persons entering this country was 14,000 and that a majority of them were Jews, many of whom had fled military service in Russia.

Of this number a great number have come west, the eastern branch of the society in

III G
II D 10

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JEWISH

WPA-ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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Chicago Chronicle, Jan. 14, 1905, 1:3.

New York City having endeavored to induce them to leave New York and seek homes in the middle west.

The Jewish immigration for the year of 1904 was over 55,000. This number, it is estimated will be increased to nearly double that as the result of the Russian war. If all of the Jews who flee from Russia settle in the big cities it is feared they will have a hard time of it.

Society Aids New Farmers

If, on the contrary, the Jews settle on farms as the society seeks to bring about, it is believed that their entering the country will be welcomed. The officers of the society claim that there is plenty of land on which they can settle and that as long as the loan fund of the society is in good shape its officers will be able to lend them money with which to establish themselves as farmers.

"The increase in the Jewish immigration has been phenomenal," said Dr. A. R. Levy, the corresponding secretary of the society, yesterday. "While it has been the custom to attribute the increase in immigration to the desire of the Jew to escape military

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JEWISH

Chicago Chronicle, Jan. 14, 1905, 1:3.

service, I do not believe that this is entirely the cause. The Jews who become soldiers are not allowed to settle near the post at which they were stationed.

"When they leave the service and pass into the reserves they find themselves without a home for the provinces in which the Jews are settled are already overcrowded and there is not work for them to do. It is therefore a case of reenlisting in the army or coming to America, and with the war in progress it is only natural that they should come here.

Seeks to Direct Immigration

"Our society is now trying to direct the tide of immigration. We want to establish the Jews as farmers in this country. We will lend them the money that they need to establish themselves, charging them four per cent interest and allowing them to pay us back in small installments.

It has been claimed that the Jew will not make a successful farmer, but our experience in the last sixteen years shows that this is not a fact. The Jew is not a farmer by nature, but he is apt. It is equally true that the Jew is not a tailor as it is that he is not a farmer, and yet the Jews who have engaged in the business

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JEWISH

Chicago Chronicle, Jan. 14, 1905, 1:3.

of making garments have become skillful. Four years training on a farm has made the 300 who own the farms we have established self-supporting.

"Our society is not a charitable one and on account of the present immigration laws but few of those who enter the country know of its existence. In spite of this fact the number who have appealed to us in the last few months has been remarkably large. We will need a much larger loan fund to take care of these applicants, but I believe that when we get it and when the new bill is passed we will be able to turn the tide of Jewish immigration and establish our people as agriculturalists in the states of Missouri, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and in Oklahoma territory."

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Chicago Chronicle, Jan. 3, 1905, 7:2.

JEWISH

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

JEWS TO ASSIST AFRICAN COLONY

In extending a helping hand to the work of advancing the Zionist movement, which seeks to secure a legally assured home and national state for the Jewish people, the Order of the Knights of Zion at the closing session of its 7th annual convention last night decided to assist in the work of educating, protecting, and helping the Jewish people in need in this country.

At the close of the convention yesterday resolutions pledging the order to loyalty to America and urging the study of American institutions and the faithful performance of the duties of American citizenship were passed unanimously, and the West Chicago Club House, 50 Throop Street, where the convention was held, resounded with cheers for several minutes.

The convention reiterated the pledge of the organization to the cause of Zionism and passed resolutions that the Order of the Knights of Zion will abide by and follow the decision of the Congress of the Zionists of the world at Basel, Switzerland, next March, in regard to the offer of the British government to found a Jewish state under the sovereignty of Great Britian in Uganda, Africa is concerned.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30215

Chicago Chronicle, Jan. 3, 1905, 7:2.

Will Assist Chicago Jews

It was resolved in accordance with several of the addresses made, that the Order of the Knights of Zion would now take more interest in the various problems which are of local interest to the Jewish people in this and other American cities. The work of founding libraries, Sabbath schools, and lectures will now be carried on more extensively and it was decided that the work of charity among the needy Jewish people should be unified and properly supervised.

Prejudice against the Jewish people wherever it may exist is to be combated by bringing the truth concerning the Jewish people to the knowledge of all. The resolutions urge also that the officers of the order proceed without delay to remedy the existing evils in this and other cities which are especially injurious to the Jewish people and to see to it that attacks upon Jewish peddlers and others are stopped.

Take Interest in Charter

In this connection it was resolved that the organization take active part in the

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JEWISH

Chicago Chronicle, Jan. 3, 1905, 7:2.

making of new laws for Chicago and that it take special care to see that proper regulations are included in the proposed new charter to give the Jewish people protection from attacks and abuse.

Hope to Dispel Prejudice

"By actively participating in movements and matters which affect us as American citizens and by helping to dispel much of the prejudice against Jews among some people our order will be doing much and will still be within the true principles of Zionism," said Grand Master Zolotkoff. "We will do all in our power to help the grand cause which the late Dr. Hertzl advanced to such great proportions with the earnest and loyal co-operation of the good Jewish men from different countries. But we also take a hand in the condition of our people in this country and will work systematically to help them."

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JEWISH

Chicago Chronicle, Jan. 2, 1905, 3:2.

URGE JEWS TO SEEK INDEPENDENCE

That the time shortly may come when the American and the Jew, each with a country of which to be proud, shall preach and enjoy the doctrine of personal liberty was the dream outlined last evening by Rev. S. Margolies before the mass meeting of Knights of Zion at the Studebaker Theater. Nearly 1,500 enthusiastic disciples of the Zion movement were present and the predictions outlining a speedy culmination of the desire to regain Palestine were warmly applauded.

"Zionists are optimists," said Dr. Margolies, the chief speaker, "and for excellent reasons. The time for weeping and crying among the Jews is rapidly passing away. Thirty-five hundred years of persecution and sorrow is sufficient and a new era is opening for the Hebrew.

"It is fitting that the Jews should have a country and a city of which they may be proud. England has her London, Germany her Berlin, America her New York, Russia her St. Petersburg, and the Jew shall have his Zion.

"Young Americans are told to be proud of their Americanism because America has in-

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JEWISH

WPA (LE) PROJ 3077

Chicago Chronicle, Jan. 2, 1905, 3:2.

stitutions, privileges, hopes which warrant pride. The young Jew, on the other hand, has nothing now on which to build his nationality.

"Once with a country of our own, neither Russia nor any other nation will dare to assail our right to life and the enjoyment of liberty."

Visitors Welcomed to Chicago

An address of welcome in behalf of Mayor Harrison was delivered to the visiting knights by Dr. Howard S. Taylor, in which the peaceful crusade of the Zionists was compared to the ancient efforts of the crusaders under Richard III.

Interspersed with the addresses was an excellent musical program, including the singing of the "Hatikvah" or Zionist national hymn, a piano solo by Dr. C. F. Balatka and a selection by Miss Birdie Kaplan.

The program closed with an appeal to all Jews to ally themselves with the movement by Grand Master Leon Zolotkoff of the Order Knights of Zion.

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JEWISH

Chicago Chronicle, Jan. 2, 1905, 3:2.

Meetings were held throughout yesterday at the headquarters of the West Chicago Club, 50 Throop Street, and an informal banquet was given in the afternoon, at which prominent speakers from other cities expressed their views on the Zionist movement in general.

At the morning session, which opened the business of the seventh annual convention, the keynote was struck when Grand Master announced that nothing less than a return of the Jews to Palestine would satisfy the leaders of the movement.

Urges Return to Palestine

The thought was further developed in the address of Grand Recorder, Max Shulman, in the conclusion of his annual report.

"Only in a home on the soil from whence we sprang," he said, "will we be able to animate our language and our history. Only on the land where our fathers lived, fought and died can we build our nest."

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JEWISH

Chicago Chronicle, Jan. 2, 1905, 3:2.

"Gather ye children, of Israel, from the four corners of the globe under our royal banner of national independence."

At the afternoon banquet, which was given under the auspices of the Clara De Hirsch ladies' "gate," or chapter, N. D. Kaplan, chairman of the convention committee, officiated as toastmaster. Speeches were made by B. Horwich of Vienna, who spoke on "The Products of Palestine," and Rabbi B. Margolis of Cleveland, Ohio. Telegrams and letters from Israel Zangwell, Dr. Max Heller of New Orleans, Michael Davit and others unable to attend the convention, but interested in the movement, were read to the assembled delegates.

At to-day's sessions reports of the committees on resolutions and on nominations will be heard. The election and installation of officers will take place in the evening.

The Order of the Knights of Zion was organized in October 1898, at Chicago to utilize the fraternal system of instilling life into the movement and to establish a more effective basis for promoting the Zionist principles.

W. (11-1) PROJ. 30215

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JEWISH

Chicago Chronicle, Jan. 2, 1905, 3:2.

From a small beginning the organization has grown to a membership of over 2,500 in fifty seven chapters, scattered throughout ten central states.

The American Jewish Year Book. 5664.
September 22, 1903, to September 9, 1904.
Edited by Cyrus Adler.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society of America. (Pp.137-138.)

The activity of this organization has assumed noteworthy proportions. During 1902, fifty-six families, consisting of 302 individuals, were assisted to establish themselves on farms in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and in the Territory of Oklahoma. Thirty-four of these families have filed homestead claims on free government land, each taking 160 acres of land. Ten families purchased as many farms in the States of Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. These farms vary in size from 40 to 120 acres; the aggregate amount paid for these farms was \$13,780. Twelve families located on rented farms in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, and Minnesota. The renters are working an aggregate of 1,210 acres, and the aggregate rent of these twelve farms is \$4,160 annually.

Loans to the amount of \$19,365.82 have been made by the Society during the year 1902, and the title loans outstanding January 1, 1903, were \$27,182.12. The aggregate amount repaid during the year 1902, by the Society's proteges on loans made to them by the Society was \$5,806.86.

1901.30215

The American Jewish Year Book. 5664.
September 22, 1903, to September 9, 1904.
Edited by Cyrus Adler.

During the first six months of the present year, the Society assisted 67 families to take up farming as their vocation. Fifty-three of these families have filed homestead claims of 160 acres each in the States of North and South Dakota, and in Missouri. Five have purchased farms in the States of Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and nine have rented farms in Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa. Loans to the amount of \$25,415 have been made by the Society during this period of time to its proteges.

In all, the Society had, on July 1, 1903, assisted 228 families to establish themselves as agriculturists. The Society's proteges are located not only in Northwestern States, but as far South as Florida, and as far West as Nevada. The largest number, 95 families, is located in the Dakotas. Michigan comes next with 41 families; Illinois and Wisconsin, with 19 each; Minnesota, 16; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 12. Four families are located in Missouri; Nevada and Oklahoma have each three families; and one family is located in Florida.

More than 15,000 acres of government land have been taken up as homesteads; title has been acquired upon 5,760 acres of these lands by 36 settlers. The estates of these Jewish farmers, including their live-stock, which counts up

The American Jewish Year Book. 5664.

into the hundreds, or horn cattle and horses, and their implements, represent a value of more than \$100,000.

The Society raises its funds for making loans to its proteges by means of "Loan Certificates," which the Society issues in denominations of \$10 and upwards. Certificates are redeemable after ten years from date of issue or before that time at the option of the Society, and bear interest at the rate of 3% per annum, payable January 1. The money realized from the sale of these certificates constitutes the "Loan Fund" of the Society. This fund is used for no purpose other than making loans to Jewish farmers. The current expenses of the Society are covered from a general fund contributed by members of the organization and by the Associated Charities of Chicago.

The officers and directors of the Society are: President, Adolph Loeb; Vice-President, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch; Secretary, Hugo Pam; Treasurer, Edward Rose; Corresponding Secretary, A. R. Levy, 1180 Douglas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Directors: Louis Becker, Israel Cowen, Leopold Gans, Henry N. Hart, Adolph Moses, Dr. M. Phaelzer, Rev. J. Rappaport, Julius Rosenwald, Emanuel F. Selz, Morris Weil, all of Chicago, Illinois.

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JEWISH

MPA (ILL.) PROC.

The Occident, February 9, 1894.

An organization known as the Young Men's Hebrew Farming Association has been formed by thirty Russian Jews of the West Side, their object being to establish an agricultural colony in the Red River valley or some other fertile section of the Northwest.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL)

The Occident, February 24, 1893.

(FROM COMMITTEE FOR RUSSIAN REFUGEES)

TO OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

Owing to the fact, that new arrivals of Russian refugees are but few, and that for the relief of the resident poor, there is no necessity for two societies with two separate and expensive offices, and employees. The executive board of this society, after mature deliberation, have resolved to turn over our affairs to the United Hebrew Charities, subject to a vote of ratification by those who have contributed towards this charity.

Adolph Loeb, president,
Milton J. Foreman, secretary.

Sinai Congregation, Executive Board, Minutes, Jan. 30, 1893.

[RUSSIAN REFUGEE MEETING TO USE VESTRY ROOMS]

Upon motion and application by Mr. Loeb for the use of our Vestry Rooms in behalf of the Russian Refugee Meeting, permission was granted.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, December 21, 1891.

BANISHMENT OF JEWS FROM RUSSIA. ABOUT 7000 JEWS HAVE FOUND REFUGE IN
CHICAGO DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Since the first of August about 1,500 Russian Jews have been seeking and have found refuge in Chicago. They were banished from their homes and property in Russia, and had to escape the wrath of the Czar.

Without means, unable to speak English, unfamiliar with our customs and habits, they came to the shores of Lake Michigan, trusting fully in the famous and proverbial charity, the readiness to help of those of their race and faith, who were able to do so.

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II D 8
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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, December 21, 1891.

Astonishingly large is the number of these unfortunate, banished Jews!

The Russian tyrant considered them the worst criminals, because they dared to be loyal and devoted to the faith of their fathers. During the period from August 1, 1890 until August 1, 1891 about 54,000 banished and exiled Jews landed in New York, and until December 1, approximately 11,000 additional arrived. About 7,000 of these came to Chicago.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, December 21, 1891.

In the beginning, as thousands of the unfortunate Jews arrived, the native co-religionists were completely unprepared to render the necessary aid. To cope with such mass-misery, to protect them from hunger and disease, and to provide jobs for them, could be done only by organized charity.....

Nowhere did the unfortunate Jews receive better care than in Chicago, although they were completely dependent upon the charity, aid, and assistance of their fellow-believers.

The huge task of taking care of the refugees is carried on in Chicago by the Executive Committee Aiding Russian Refugees. This committee remains in continual contact with similar committees in neighboring states, and if some of the exiled have friends or relatives in any of these they are usually sent there. An Advisory Board assists the Executive Committee, and it is located in the heart of the Russian-Jewish section.

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II D 1
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JEWISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, December 21, 1891.

It holds conferences in which the applications for relief are considered and disposed of five days a week.

Members of the Executive Committee: Adolph Loeb, president; J. Rosenberg and H. Greenebaum, vice-presidents; O. G. Foreman, treasurer; Rev. A. Norden, secretary; Dr. A. R. Levy, superintendent; H. Eliassof, manager; Dr. B. Felsenthal, Dr. E. G. Hirsch, Dr. J. S. Moses, J. Rosenthal, H. A. Kohn, N. Morris, Ab. Hart, J. Beifield, A. Kuh, A. Kraus, S. Nathan, and A. Gatzert, members of the Advisory Board; L. Schlossman, chairman; Dr. B. Felsenthal, Dr. J. Stoltz, A. J. Frank, I. Cowen, J. Lewis, J. Berkson, D. Goldstein, A. Weil, A. Bondy, L. Zolotkoff, A. Bernstein.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, December 21, 1891.

To collect contributions and subscriptions the Executive Committee appointed sub-committees.....which were organized only a few months ago. These have succeeded so well that they have been collecting lately on the average of \$1,000 per week, and this money came from the middle and poorer classes, and not from the rich.

If Jewish exiles come to Chicago, they are sheltered in the temporary asylum at 152 West 12th Street for twelve days. Since the first of September, 15,652 persons found refuge there. This home is managed by the Westside Ladies Aid Society. The Zion Congregation of Rabbi Dr. Stolz, and the Chicago Lodges of the B'nai B'rith assisted greatly in this work.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, December 21, 1891.

The Executive Committee tries to find work for these immigrants as soon as possible. During the month of September, 311 persons, among these only 39 skilled workers, found employment through the committee, and during October and November about 200 workers were placed each month. It is difficult to find work for skilled labor, but much more so for unskilled and common labor. But since there is hardly one Israelite in Chicago, who does not gladly and eagerly lend a helping hand to these unfortunate ones, all difficulties are readily overcome. This is indeed an eloquent testimony of the sacrificial liberality of the Jews in Chicago!

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Chicago Tribune, Dec. 20, 1891, 26:1.

JEWISH

RUSSIAN JEWS HELPED BY THEIR CHICAGO BRETHREN

Since August 1, 1,500 Jews, fleeing from Russian persecution, have reached Chicago, and have received the aid of their brethren in this city. The work of relief here is in the hands of a committee called the Executive Committee in Aid of the Russian Refugees.

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JEWISH

The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 16, 1891, 3:2.

IN AID OF RUSSIAN REFUGEES

Chicago lodges of the Jews order B'nai B'rith gave a ball at North Side Turner Hall, last evening, for the benefit of the night school conducted by Prof. Bamberger at Taylor and Judd streets for the instruction of Russian refugees in the English language. One hundred couples participated. The Committee on Arrangements consisted of Messrs. Sigmond Zeisler, Samuel Taussig, E. Rubovits, M. Guthman, and N. Kean. It is thought \$1,000 was realized for the school, which is attended by four hundred refugees of all ages.

The Chicago Tribune, June 7, 1891.

TO HELP RUSSIAN JEWS

CHICAGO ISRAELITES IN THE MOVEMENT STARTED FOR THAT PURPOSE

The Jews of Chicago are not idle in the preparations to receive their oppressed brothers of Russia.

Chicago Israelites are in the gigantic movement set on foot by the Jews of this country to aid the fleeing immigrants, and though no great stir has yet been created, considerable preparatory work has been done. No Russian Jew has yet arrived here and none are expected for some time, but when they do come they will be taken care of.

The Jews of the United States have taken upon themselves the care of ostracized Russian Jews and organized so as to look after the immigrants. The organization, a national one, was formed the middle of last February, and is called the Jewish Alliance of America.

In a financial way the object of the Alliance is to secure every Jewish citizen in this country as a member, a membership fee of three dollars being charged.

The Chicago Tribune, June 7, 1891.

The objects of the alliance are:

First - To instruct Hebrew immigrants in the duties and obligations of American citizenship and to fit them for the loyal discharge thereof

Second - To aid Hebrew immigrants in America to ~~become~~ self-supporting.

- (a) By directing the current of immigration away from crowded center of population into rural districts and toward industrial occupations.
- (b) By specifically fostering a sentiment and organizing a movement toward making agriculture a preferred occupation.
- (c) By such other ways and means as shall from time to time seem best adopted to promote the general object.

Local branches of the alliance are composed of delegates from organized Jewish associations or of individual members or of both. At conventions each local branch is entitled to representation thus:

One representative for every organized body contributing at least \$25, annually; and one representative for every additional \$25 annually contributed as dues of individual members to the treasury of the alliance.

The Chicago Tribune, June 7, 1891.

Said Dr. Spivak, the originator of the alliance:

"What we want to accomplish by the alliance is to secure for those of our brethren who overflow the market of hands some honest work. We desire, that the Jewish immigrant shall not crowd into the large sea coast cities; we want to exterminate peddling and petty trading; we propose, in short, to give a possibility to the immigrant to make a living for himself and his family - not to fall a burden upon the various Jewish charitable institutions - and to become an independent, self-supporting citizen of this republic. Agriculture, in the opinion of my co-laborers and myself, ought to be the main spring of the future activity of the alliance. The alliance ought not to be made a charitable institution. Charity in itself is a worthy sentiment, but it has never done any real or permanent good. Let us not give anything for nothing. Only the sick, the old, and the crippled ought to live on charity, and that only under the present system of society. The strong and healthy have to work for a living, and aid in obtaining work is the only charity which is not objectionable and within the province of the alliance.

"The alliance must not in any way become entangled in the meshes of politics."

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JEWISH

The Chicago Tribune, June 7, 1891.

The German Jews of Chicago are just beginning to take a hand in the alliance. Henry Greenebaum is in the movement heart and soul, and with him are Louis Adams, L. Schlossman, E. Rubovitz and the Rev. Messrs. Levi, Moses, and Felsenthal.

III G (Zionism)

JEWISH

The Occident, June 14, 1889.

The Society Chubbabe Zion, Mr. Morris, of 215 S. Halsted Street, president, originally organized for the support of agricultural colonists in Palestine, and which had nearly suffered dissolution from the departure of many of its members, recently underwent a vigorous reorganization. Its members propose to leave for Palestine and embark into farming, singly, as soon as sufficient funds are raised.

The Occident, December 17, 1886.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE EXPATRIATED RUSSIAN? A COLONIZATION PROJECT.

It is evident, from the rigorous measures adopted by the Russian government against the Jews of that country, that they will soon overflow the United States, if the premonitions of our contemporaries in New York are to be accredited. In a recent issue of the Occident, we have already stated that the larger communities, are over-shadowed by the Russian and Polish influx in the metropolis of our country and their influence is largely felt, upon the communal life of our great cities.

It cannot be said, that their presence is an advantage to those communities, because throughout the United States, they were in a fair way of progress and reform. The expatriated Russians are unfortunately of the class who are yet under the mediaeval regime. The government of Russia has never permitted these subjects to rise intellectually nor furnished them education similar to that in other civilized countries. The great problem to be solved, however, in this country, is how to provide means for the thousands that have migrated here, and those that will follow them in the near future. The question will undoubtedly become an absorbing one at no distant day.

The Occident, December 17, 1886.

The Israelites of this country, owe it to themselves, and the cause of humanity, to provide means on some extensive plan, whereby the expatriated people may be colonized at once and become self-sustaining, forming a potent factor in our republic as yeomen, mechanics, artisans, and thus become good, law-abiding citizens.

We have a number of philanthropic citizens throughout the United States, such as the Seligmans, Schiff, Seasongood, Lazarus, Silverman, the Michael Reese heirs, and a hundred others, who should form a colonial organization, secure a tract of land on any of the Pacific railroads and pursue precisely the same plan, as has been done by the railroads themselves, i. e., selling parcels of sections of land at a nominal price, to each bona-fide settler, payable in installments from year to year, with a low rate of interest, together with furnishing these settlers with practical instructors in agriculture and horticulture, providing also such implements and live stock as will enable the settlers to engage successfully in agricultural pursuits.

(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Occident, December 17, 1886.

As a part of the system, let public schools be erected for the children, thus placing them under the benign laws of the United States and its territories, teaching them American principles and the practical methods, pertaining to American citizenship. After consulting with a few eminent gentlemen, we find that from a strictly humanitarian point, such a plan is preeminently advisable.

The colony association need but lend their influence and the scheme could soon be made self-sustaining as well as profitable. We are more than convinced that the Jewish people of the United States, could with contributions, loans, and bequests, help in such a project; not only from a humanitarian standpoint, but to avert the inevitable pauperism of these people by the Russian government, which would reflect upon the Jews as a class in this and all other countries.

We are fully satisfied that the government of the United States, would for the first few years grant subsidies of an amount that would aid very materially. This would remove the occasion for Jewish pauperism. The lands along the great highways to the Pacific, could be converted into fertile fields, yielding profitable returns for labor, to the advantage of the entire nation.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Occident, April 16, 1886.

POLISH AND RUSSIAN JEWS IN CHICAGO.

The number of Israelites hailing from Russia, has since a few years, largely increased in our city. Not by dozens and not by hundreds do they now come. It is said that there are now several thousands of them living in Chicago. Though their majority may be poor, yet there are a considerable number among who by their thrifty habits, their industry and economy, have become quite wealthy and who occupy a very honorable and respected position in society and in the city.

Of the majority, it may be said that they are illiterate; illiterate in the sense in which this word is commonly understood. In Hebrew lore, there are very many of them who have the Talmud, the Midrash, the Paskim, and other parts of the Hebrew literature, thoroughly studied and mastered in their own peculiar ways and methods, and have them, so to say, at their fingers end.

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JEWISH

The Occident, April 16, 1886.

Of the masses, it must be said, that the education they received in their native country was at least a very onesided one. Excluded from general society, suffering under anti-Jewish prejudices, living under oppressive tyrannical laws, made for them exclusively, they had to struggle on in a mental ghetto as well as in a real ghetto.

They grew up among themselves; they lived among themselves mostly in bitter poverty; they had to maintain their own Jewish schools, in which only Hebrew was taught.....der Talmud und der Talmud, sie wussten anders nicht so reads a line in one of Chamisso's ballads.....and thus they came over to this country, into the sharp atmosphere of life in America.

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JEWISH

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The Occident, April 16, 1886.

It is now to be wondered at that it takes some years until these poor people who deserve the sincere sympathy of every humane Israelite, are more or less Americanized? We mean "Americanized" in the better sense of word.

We have just said that the masses, aside from their Hebrew learning, are to be termed as illiterate. Yet there are several among the Polish Jews of Chicago, who visited higher schools and universities in Europe and who possess general culture and scientific training in a high degree. There are physicians among them of deserved reputation, (Dr. Kadison, Dr. Findelstein, and others); there are among them jurists, engineers, mathematicians, and so forth. And so it can be demonstrated by facts that not every Jew coming from Eastern Europe is an "ignorant Polak."

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JEWISH

The Occident, April 16, 1886.

Of Polish-Hebrew congregations, there are quite a number here. The four principle ones are:-

1. The Beth Hammidrash Haggadol, whose Rabbi is the learned and pious Rev. Dr. Jacob Gerson Lesser.
2. The Beth Hammidrash Hechadash; the erudite Rev. Dr. Eliezer Anixter is the Rabbis of this flourishing congregation.
3. The Ohabey Sholom (Mariampoler) congregation; their spiritual adviser and leader is the ever active Rev. Dr. Olperstein.
4. The Anshe Russia; we do not know who are at the head of this congregation.

The Occident, April 16, 1886.

A number of smaller congregations exist who also have their own Rabbanim (Rabbis and Cantors) and Hazzanim. There is more than one Hazzan here who truly excells in chanting the prayers, in singing and musical training. Rev. Dr. Kleinovitz, Rev. Dr. Cantor, and so forth, are greatly admired pre-centors among our Polish co-religionists.

Some months ago a Hebrew Literary Association was established under the name Hebrath Dorashe Safruth Ha-ibrith, which promises to do effective beneficial work for and among their countrymen and co-religionists.

This association has already commenced to collect a library (not merely of Jewish books, general literature has also found a place in it), it has also established regular evening classes for instruction in various branches, and it will no doubt,

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The Occident, April 16, 1886.

promote a spirit of self-emancipation in some regards, and such self-emancipation, as all other kinds of self-help, is far more productive of good and lasting results than work coming from without, even if the same is as well meant as possible.

We must not forget to mention that our Polish Jews deserve appreciation and credit for what they do for the schooling of poor children.

There are Hebrew free schools in this city, if we are not mistaken, two... almost exclusively supported by the Polanders themselves, and these schools are visited by a large number of children. Of one of these schools, of the Montefaire Schools, we have recently heard that it is financially, in great distress, and that it needs aid and support if it shall continue in its noble work. Come forward, bretheren, ye who are blessed with wealth, come forward and support this school by your assistance. It deserves it.

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The Occident, May 23, 1884.

THE CRY IS, "STILL THEY COME."

Some two weeks since the United Hebrew Relief Association, 200 La Salle St., was again in a state of commotion by the arrival of some twenty self-expatriated Russians, who came for relief, aid, and means to forward them to lands out West. It appears that some ten of them were able-bodied men, the balance were old men, women and children. These people had been informed by their country-men here of the needs and essential requisites for migration to this country, but it seems they have either not heeded the advice or they deliberately hoodwink our charities. If these wholesale imports of humans will continue thus, it will tax our Jewish communities to the utmost. Chicago may be a distributery point but not to the extent that the burden of charity should fall upon us. Should our Eastern cities continue to send us more of such people without adequate means, we would suggest that our society should send them back "stante pèder."

The Occident, June 16, 1882.

It seems now that our most affluent and influential Jewish citizens are realizing the Russian Refugees question if we accept the tone of the meeting Sunday last. Although the attendance was not as large as might have been, yet those that were there were representative business men who will, no doubt, largely aid the society formally organized.

There will certainly be a large influx of these unfortunate people and Chicago has been an objective point, and their unsystematic shipment has entailed great labor upon some of our business men in the most wanton manner. Since the last meeting some twenty more unfortunates have arrived here, and are being well cared for.

Some more will now have to be inaugurated by which the general public (will) aid in relieving these refugees.

The Occident, January 28, 1881

The Jewish Colony in Palestine

On last Sunday afternoon a meeting of our Jewish citizens was held at Greenebaum's Hall, for the ostensible purpose of aiding a colony of Israelites established in Palestine. Mr. Michall Peabody presided. The accredited agent of the Colony, Rev. Simon Stampfer, was present and spoke of the objects and aims of the colony.

Six couples had already established themselves between Jappa and Jerusalem on 80,000 acres of land secured from the Turkish Government. It is proposed to enable the persecuted Jews of Western Europe to settle there. The object of the present subscription (is) to secure the necessary tools and machinery for them to become tillers of the soil and provide for their own wants. The colony is not rich and societies have been formed in Eastern cities to render assistance.....Speeches were made by Mr. Peabody, Dr. B. Filsenthal, Dr. J. Grossman, Mr. Lipmansoh, Mr. Henry Greenebaum and Rev., Dr. Stampfer. It was announced that \$200 had been already subscribed.

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 36275

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Advance, September 16, 1881.

Mr. M. Oesterreicher, treasurer of the Ahavath Zion Society, for the promotion of agriculture in Palestine, has forwarded \$114 to the Austrian, Bohemian, Moravian and Hungarian community of the Holy Land.

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Minutes of the Jewish Charities, Jan. 30, 1933.

Guinzberg, financed the work. Its prime purpose is the development of trade schools for teaching the Jewish masses some particular trade. At the present time they are doing a good deal of work in Russia with the so-called "declassed" group who have no vocational training and no political rights. The Ort attempts to train them and their children to some occupation. They have done a good deal of agricultural work in the colonies in Russia. They also finance the purchase of tools by farmers and mechanics, but the trade schools are their main function.

It was decided to appoint a committee of five to see that the dinner is a success.

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Forward, Apr. 29, 1931.

POLISH JEW

Mr. Daniel Steinback, press director for Jewish affairs, in the offices of the Polish Government, was decorated here today with a silver medal for his special services, rendered to the Polish Government.

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JEWISH

Forward, Apr. 21, 1931.

JEWISH AFFAIRS

It was perhaps a good idea of the Zionist student organization, Avuka, to submit for debate the Zionist question to two famous Gentile Scholars.

Jews have already argued enough about this subject; in fact, they have said everything that can be said pro and con. However, to Gentiles this question is fresh and new, and when debating upon it, they will be under the illusion that they have discovered a new hemisphere.

The choice of the participants in the debate was wisely made.

Mr. Holms and Mr. Clarence Darrow are both progressive and radical. Both are prominent in the United States; both are eloquent speakers and know the art of conversation. They visited Palestine and saw the land which the Zionists have selected for a Jewish National Home.

However, in spite of the fact that the debate has brought forth such a sen-



Forward, Apr. 21, 1931.

sational manifestation, it did not attract such large an audience as it was anticipated.

The huge hall of the Mecca Temple was practically empty. This proves that the average American Jew does not interest himself so much with Zionism as he used to do five or six years ago before the depression. In addition to its unsuccessful attempt to attract members, the organization met with another rebuff, in that the manner of presentation of the debate was rather weak and, fragmentary. It certainly did not stimulate the dispersion of Zionistic Propaganda.

It is true that Dr. Holms is an ardent friend of Zionism. However, he is not deemed to be the great scholar he is with respect to Zionist culture. His arguments support the cultural and spiritual aspects of Zionism rather than the political.

Gentiles understand far better the cultural [side of] Zionism than the political. They formed the idea that the Jewish nation has to fulfill a mission in the world. Mr. Holms, therefore, influenced by the same idea, merged the



Forward, Apr. 21, 1931.

two phases of Zionism together and reconcocted a very unfamiliar dish which only reformed Jews can digest.

For other Jews this salad would only serve as an emetic.

True, Mr. Holms, mustered many good words in favor of the Jewish nation.

These praises met with the approval of the audience.

Mr. Darrow is not an enemy of Zionism, yet, he is not a believer in Spiritual Zionism. In fact, he advocates that a land for the Jews would be very good. However, he shares the opinion of Israel Zangwill that Palestine is not suitable for a Jewish homeland. He visited Palestine and became acquainted with conditions from all angles. He also studied a great deal of literature pertaining to Zionism.

Mr. Darrow arrived at the conclusion that Palestine is inadequate for the occupancy of all Jewry.



Forward, Apr. 21, 1931.

Mr. Darrow is fully aware of the historical background which Jews have had on Palestinian soil. He believes, however, that Jewry should not allow religious sentiment to gain an upper hand over political and economic policies.

How can Palestine be built if the wealthy Jews refuse to settle there and the poor ones have not the means?

Mr. Darrow does not believe that the Jewish nation has a special mission to perform.

According to Darrow, no nation has any particular mission to perform. Darrow is not an exponent of the new cultural Zionism.

The result of the debate was debatable. Mr. Holms talked on what Palestine can be, and Mr. Darrow spoke on what Palestine is and what it can be made into in later years.



Forward, Apr. 21, 1931.

Mr. Holms sought to ignore reality and soar on the wings of fantasy;
Mr. Darrow clung to reality throughout the entire debate.

I hope that the Zionists deem me a partisan in expressing the following views: Zionism did not profit from this debate at this time when conditions are grave. Zionist bonds have decreased in value. Therefore Mr. Darrow's arguments coincided with the present reality. They were, therefore, more convincing upon the listener than the beautiful paradise of a National Jewish homeland painted by Holms.



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JEWISH

Forward, Apr. 20, 1931.

ESTABLISH FUND FOR HEBREW UNIVERSITY AT BANQUET FOR DR. MAGNESS

An elaborate dinner was given last night at the Standard Club in honor of Dr. Judah Leib Magness, rector of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Palestine.

A large audience, consisting of the most prominent Jews of Chicago, was present at the banquet.

Judge Henry Horner was toastmaster of the evening.

He introduced the guest as one of the best and most idealistic Jews ever produced by the American Jewry.

Judge Horner spoke of Dr. Magness' idealism and about his mission to the

Forward, Apr. 20, 1931.

United States to procure funds for the existence of the Hebrew University.

Dr. Walter Dil Scott, president of the Northwestern University, greeted Dr. Magness in the name of the University.

Dr. Scott spoke of the importance of a cultural institution such as the Hebrew University in Palestine. He said that he was quite familiar with the great accomplishments of this university, where the world-famous scientist, Dr. Albert Einstein, was active for some time.

Dr. Magness received a colossal ovation. He delivered a very interesting talk and gave in detail the various courses taught at the Palestinian University. He also mentioned the fact that this institution of learning was popular for a time among the leading universities of the world.

A group of friends organized at the banquet to help procure aid for the Palestinian University.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, Apr. 20, 1931.

NATIONAL FUND CONFERENCE ESTABLISHES
LEAGUE TO BUY LAND IN
PALESTINE

One hundred and fifty delegates gathered for a conference at the Sherman Hotel. The five-year plan to purchase land in Palestine was suggested, at a conference held in Washington, D.C., by Mr. Aussishkin, Zionist leader of the National Fund in Palestine.

Since then many cities in the United States have already adopted this plan.

The city of Chicago **also** accepted this plan yesterday evening. A league was organized who pledged themselves to procure a huge sum of money, about one hundred thousand dollars, in a period of five years.

That means that the league will **be** obligated to pay twenty-five thousand dollars yearly in order to purchase land. This land will be called Chicago Settlement.



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JEWISH

Jewish Forward, March 4, 1931.

PROFESSOR EINSTEIN STOPS IN CHICAGO ON HIS WAY TO NEW YORK.

Einstein was a word that could be heard frequently yesterday morning at the Union Station, when the famous Jewish scientist stopped here on his way to New York from California.

A crowd had gathered at track fourteen, where the California train was to arrive.

The delegations consisted of college professors, university students, clergymen and various pacifist-organizations. Everybody was anxious to meet the famous scientist, who is measuring the speed of the sun's rays, while dreaming at the same time of a better society, in which rich and poor would be treated alike.



Jewish Forward, March 4, 1931.

Einstein is the real Prince of Peace, one woman of the crowd spoke up. He did not come to America to compliment us, but he came instead as an Ambassador of peace, to preach the gospel of good will among the nations.

When the professor finally arrived, he looked in vain for Jewish delegations or for representatives from Chicago's Zionist organizations.

Notables and reporters were gathered inside of the gate. There also was a delegation of women from the pacifist league. At their head were Mrs. Bertha Berger, wife of the late socialist congressman and Mrs. Moverick Lloyd. The delegates honored the scientist and his party with a most spontaneous demonstration.



Jewish Forward, March 4, 1931.

After having had his picture taken, Mr. Einstein had to listen to an avalanche of questions from the reporters. Asked if he liked the American people, he replied yes, but not the reporters. In a brief address, Mr. Einstein said: "I am a pacifist and I would like to see peace reign all over the world. I also favor peace between the Jews and the Arabs. Peace is essential to Palestine's growth."

Mr. Einstein will arrive in New York tomorrow, whence he will return to Germany on the liner "Deutschland."

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily Forward, November 15, 1926.

RUMANIAN JEWS PAY GREAT RESPECT TO THE QUEEN OF RUMANIA.

BUT REMAIN SILENT ON THE PERSECUTION OF

JEWS IN RUMANIA

The Rumanian Jews of Chicago showed great respect for Queen Marie of Rumania, yesterday by tendering her a reception in the Rumanian Chaarey Shomanim Synagogue, Douglas Boulevard and Millard Avenue. The synagogue was packed with curiosity-seekers who wanted to witness the appearance of a queen. People were more attired in full dress in her honor. She was seated, together with her children, Prince Nicholas and Princess Eliena, at the altar near the Holy Ark. A Cantor sang "Blessed be He Who Comes," as a welcome to her.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30279

The Jewish Daily Forward, November 15, 1926.

Not one word was mentioned to Her Majesty, Queen of Rumania, that Jews are being persecuted in her country, and that their entire existence is a struggle against the ugliest of false accusations, brought against them; and against the cruelties they survive under the Anti-Semitic Rumanian Government.

The reception in the Rumanian synagogue, with the exception of exposing submissiveness to the queen, did not distinguish itself in any way. It was sprinkled through out with ceremony that climaxed in comedy. The audience conducted itself in a disorderly manner. One person yelled out "Quiet," and the whole crowd followed by repeating the same. A number quite regularly lit cigarettes and the chairman of the affair, Mr. Bronstein, frequently called attention by "stop your smoking business."

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily Forward, November 15, 1926.

The important scene commenced when the Queen was led to the Altar, accompanied by a wedding march played by the orchestra. Several in the audience, hummed, "Here Comes The Bride," and it seemed as though a wedding actually was taking place.

The greetings opened when Cantor Kutai, dressed in a prayer-shawl, got through singing "Welcome," (in Hebrew), and the choir, under the direction of David Hirsch, responded with "Amen."

Mr. Bronstein turned to Her Majesty and spoke in Rumanian enumerating all the elegant things of the Rumanian royal palace and the wonderful deeds that are being done for the oppressed masses.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Forward, November 15, 1926.

After that, the chairman introduced Mayor Dever, (William E.), who praised the Rumanian nation and said that it was a great race, a brave race, a race descending from the ancient Romans. He also praised the Rumanian Jews of Chicago saying that they are good citizens.

The second speaker was Judge Harry Fisher, who apparently was substituted for Judge S. David. He thanked the Queen for taking such great interest in the welfare of her former Jewish subjects, who are now in America, receiving all the liberty.

The third speaker was Henry Friend, who was invited to the royal palace in Rumania and received medals there for his good relief work. He had given Her Majesty a testimonial from the Rumanian Jews of Illinois and wished her a pleasant trip back to Rumania.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Daily Jewish Forward, November 15, 1926.

The Queen was then introduced. She expressed her gratitude, in English, for the great honor that had been rendered her. She said that she would relate this to the King, who consider "you"(Jews), as a great part of his nation.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 29, 1923.

FOR THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN
LITHUANIA AND POLAND

(Editorial)

Today we publish two documents which cast a bright light on the condition in which the large theological seminaries in Eastern Europe are found. One document is a brief but meaningful telegram from the head of the Slobodka Theological Seminary in Lithuania and the other document is a proclamation issued by the head of the Lomza Theological College in Poland. The other large seminaries are also in great straits, but they are less heard of, because they have no influential representatives to speak in their behalf.

It is obvious that the Eastern European Jews themselves cannot maintain the large seminaries, and that the American Jews must partake of the work of raising the requisite means for their maintenance. Actually, the American Jews give large sums of money annually to the Eastern European Jews, but they

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 29, 1923.

give neither methodically nor economically. If they would give methodically and economically, the seminaries would not be today in so critical condition as to be on the verge of folding up.

The American Jews give at least one hundred thousand dollars a year to Eastern European seminaries. If ninety thousand dollars out of these one hundred thousand would reach the seminaries, the latter would be able to continue their work uninterruptedly. But not more than thirty or forty thousand dollars reach the seminaries, and probably not even that much, and the result is that they are constantly in a critical condition. In order to help the seminaries in Eastern Europe, the American Jews need not give more than they are now giving, but they should organize and centralize the work for the seminaries.

The work for the seminaries must be centralized and the whole problem must be solved in connection with the Ezrath Torah (an organization in America which helps European seminaries). There must not and cannot exist a number of funds for Torah--only one fund, but this fund must be large and methodically

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managed.

Let the leaders of the Ezrath Torah fix a budget for Talmud Torahs (Hebrew schools) and seminaries, as well as for individuals who are entitled to support, and let the Ezrath Torah organize its work on the basis of this budget. We are convinced that if the work is carried on systematically no money will be lost, and in case an additional fifty thousand dollars a year is needed, it will also be raised. Our previous experience is that when a legitimate and truly organized Jewish body in America appeals to the American Jews for a certain amount of money, it gets it. A drive or a membership campaign is organized and the money is raised. We believe that the Ezrath Torah will obtain the requisite sums for its budget, if it will conduct its work in a systematic manner. The Ezrath Torah must establish a real office; it must hold a national conference which shall be represented by Orthodox rabbis and laymen, and it must elevate itself to the loftiness of its task. In every large city in America, a branch of the Ezrath Torah shall and can exist, and the Orthodox rabbis throughout America must deem it their task to

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 29, 1923.

work for the Ezrath Torah and see to it that the committee shall function effectively. As long as this is not done, we do not perceive how the Eastern European seminaries can continue their work, because they cannot exist on the merits of the work of the Mishulochim (collectors for the seminaries). It is also impossible for every city in America to have an independent committee for seminaries, because not every city will work for the cause, and great injustices would arise over the distribution of the money.

As long as there aren't any national organizations in America to come to the aid of the Eastern European seminaries, every city must, naturally, do as much as it can to help the seminaries in their present plight, and, also, we in Chicago must do something about this matter, which must not be neglected, because the closing of a large seminary, due to lack of funds, might mean a national catastrophe for the whole Eastern European Jewry.

Whatever concerns the present crisis in which seminaries of Slobodka and

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 29, 1923.

Lomza are found, we must say that if something is done, the initiative must come from the United Rabbinate. Let the United Rabbinate call a meeting of its members, as well as of fifty prominent laymen, and thus means and ways of raising a few thousand dollars will be found. The main thing is to establish a permanent organization in America to help the seminaries and we also believe that the initiative thereof should spring from Chicago.

To us this seems to be the only way that we can and must help the Eastern European seminaries, because isolated actions in this or that city, or the work of Mishulochim, will accomplish very little.

This is the only comment that we can make on the proclamation issued by the head of the Lomza Seminary, and this is the only answer we can give Rabbi Ephraim Epstein on the sad telegram he received from the Slobodka Seminary. If the rabbis will take the initiative, they will have the support of the entire Jewish press in America.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 29, 1923.

Rabbis, begin the work!

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1923.

THE RESPONSE OF THE SYNAGOGUES

(Editorial in English)

The appeal made by the leaders of the Keren Hayesod [exchequer of World Zionist Organization] to the Orthodox synagogues in Chicago has met with a generous response. Forty-seven thousand dollars in cash was the answer to the appeal. Last year when a similar appeal was made only eighteen thousand dollars in cash was contributed by the synagogues in Chicago to the Palestine Foundation Fund. One can thus easily see that the Keren Hayesod movement in Chicago is making rapid strides. There is no doubt in our mind that had all the synagogues made a real effort to obtain money as the fine leading synagogues did, not forty-seven thousand but at least one hundred thousand dollars could have been procured, and it is only a question of time before the representatives of the other synagogues will come to see life and will emulate the inspiring example set by the leading synagogues of the West Side and Northwest Side. We presume that

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 3, 1923.

by this time the membership list of all the Orthodox synagogues in Chicago cannot be much less than ten thousand. All the synagogues have increased their membership last year. Most of the Orthodox Jews in Chicago who are affiliated with synagogues belong to the middle class, and the per capita tax of ten dollars per annum for the Keren Hayesod is not an impossible thing, and it is our earnest belief that two hundred thousand dollars from the synagogues as an annual contribution to the Keren Hayesod can be obtained as easily as the forty-seven thousand dollars were obtained.

Since the Chicago leaders of the Keren Hayesod must now be aware of the fact that ninety per cent of all the contributions to the Keren Hayesod is derived from among the members of the Orthodox synagogues, it is their duty to concentrate all their energy on capturing the synagogues for the Keren Hayesod. It seems that it has been made evident that those Jews who pray for Zion every day and to whom Zion is also a matter a religious concern are destined to rebuild Palestine. Neither the Jewish radicals nor the Reformed Jews will participate in the rebuilding of the land of our ancestors and of our grand-

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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children. They are already too far away from Judaism to be able to think in Jewish terms, to understand Jewish emotions and to share Jewish hopes. The lion's share of the work will fall to the Orthodox Jew. He will have to carry most of the heavy burdens, and it is the duty of the Keren Hayesod leaders to pay more attention to the Orthodox element than to any other element in Jewry. This is not only the case in Chicago, but this is the case all over the United States and America. Everywhere it is the Orthodox Jew who responds most nobly to the Keren Hayesod appeal. We do not say that the non-Orthodox element should be neglected or ignored altogether, but we say that we must spend our best energies on the conquest of the synagogues for the Keren Hayesod. Every Orthodox synagogue must become a center of Keren Hayesod activity. Every Orthodox synagogue must have a standing Keren Hayesod committee and the Keren Hayesod work must become an organic part of the work of the Orthodox synagogues. Only then will we be able to enroll every member of the Orthodox synagogue as a subscriber to the Keren Hayesod. It therefore stand to reason that the most important committee of the Keren Hayesod must be the so-called Shul [synagogue] Committee, and this committee must be active

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all the year around and not only on the eve of campaigns or on special occasions. A committee not of five but of fifteen should be appointed by the chairman of the Chicago Keren Hayesod to supervise the work done by the synagogues, to stimulate the Keren Hayesod work, to help them in the Keren Hayesod propaganda, etc. It must be the task of this committee of fifteen to organize standing Keren Hayesod committees in every synagogue and to make the synagogue committees work. The last Keren Hayesod campaign has enlarged the number of Keren Hayesod workers in the leading synagogues. We know of members who until the last drive have done nothing for the Keren Hayesod but have done yeoman services to the cause during the drive. These people should be persuaded to continue their good work, to strengthen their own committees and to do their work systematically and methodically. When the standing Keren Hayesod committees of the synagogues will do effective work, then the regular income of the Keren Hayesod in Chicago will not only be doubled or trebled, but Keren Hayesod campaigns will be so productive of results that our leaders in Palestine or in Europe will not be worried by budgetary needs and will be in a position to do more than the necessary routine work. Then Palestine immigration will grow in

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volume and the work of reconstruction will be intensified.

We hope that the success of this year's Keren Hayesod drive will teach our Keren Hayesod leaders a lesson. It will make them realize how fundamentally necessary it is to co-operate with the synagogues and to concentrate most of our activities among the synagogues.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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IV (Bohemian) Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1923.

DR. WEIZMANN VISITS MAYOR DEVER

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning Mayor Dever officially received Dr. Weizmann in the City Hall. The Mayor accorded a fine reception to the Zionist leader and had a friendly talk with him concerning his mission in Chicago and on Zionism in general. The Mayor expressed his regret that he had been unable to attend the great reception meeting at the Auditorium two weeks before, due to the death of his niece. The Mayor also told Dr. Weizmann that he and Mrs. Dever were contemplating a trip to the Orient, including Palestine.

The Mayor honored Dr. Weizmann with the freedom of the City and invited him to visit the Municipal institutions. In his visit to the Mayor, Dr. Weizmann was accompanied by Max Shulman, Samuel Phillipson, Congressman Adolph Sabath, Sanitary Trustee Michael Rosenberg, Leonard Grossman, Morris Sabath, and Fred Lubin.

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IV (Bohemian) Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1923.

Dr. Weizmann departs from Chicago today on the "Twentieth Century," La Salle Street Depot.

Yesterday the Keren Hayesod Committee gave Dr. Weizmann a check for \$110,000, which was collected in Chicago for the Keren Hayesod [exchequer of World Zionist Organization].

About \$100,000 was raised in nearby cities. In all, Dr. Weizman leaves this city with the sum of \$210,000 for the Keren Hayesod.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 2, 1923.

AFTER THE CAMPAIGN

(Editorial in English)

The Keren Hayesod [exchequer of the World Zionist Organization] campaign of Chicago came officially to an end Monday evening, when the leaders of the Orthodox Jewish community handed over to Dr. Chaim Weizmann a check for fifty thousand dollars for the Keren Hayesod, as the contribution of the synagogues to the Palestine Foundation Fund. The actual work of soliciting and collecting funds for the Keren Hayesod will, of course, be continued even after the official termination of the drive. We are confident that Chicago will deliver its quota this year, because thousands of Jews in this city have learned to understand the importance of the Keren Hayesod, and the number of subscribers to the Palestine Foundation Fund is increasing from day to day.

It is true that in comparison to such minor Jewish communities as Milwaukee,

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Omaha, Minneapolis, etc., Chicago has not given an inspiring example and cannot brag about its achievements this year, but comparing the results of this year's drive with those of the last year, Chicago has reason to be proud of its success. Last year we had here actually two delegates, one from New York, headed by the late Mr. Sweltzer and one from Europe, headed by Mr. Nahum Sokolow. Mr. Sweltzer spent four weeks in Chicago, and Mr. Nahum Sokolow two weeks, and the net result of their combined activities here was fifty thousand dollars in cash. This year we had only one delegation, consisting only of a committee of one, represented by Dr. Weizmann. Dr. Weizmann spent only a couple of days in Chicago, and in these few days he succeeded in inspiring the Keren Hayesod workers to such an extent that they went out and collected one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in cash, with the prospect of getting one hundred and fifty thousand dollars more during the next nine months. In addition, Dr. Weizmann has made new friends for the Keren Hayesod among influential South Side Jews, as well as among influential Gentiles. One of the leading Jews of Chicago, who has openly opposed the

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Keren Hayesod until now, has finally been persuaded by Dr. Weizmann to take an interest in Palestine work and has already sent in his contribution. We hope that this is not going to be an isolated case and that more gentlemen from the opposite camp will come to the aid of the Keren Hayesod in one form or another.

Taking all in all, one must say that the Keren Hayesod drive now terminated has been extremely successful, and the local Keren Hayesod workers are to be especially congratulated upon the success of their enterprise. We dare say that if the Keren Hayesod workers of Chicago could command more forces to go out and get the money, at least two hundred thousand dollars could have been collected during these two weeks. Only a handful of men have done real work, and the number of actual solicitors does not exceed twenty, and not all of these twenty have given up all their time and energy to the cause during the short drive. For the success of the drive among the Orthodox Jews, Mr. Samuel

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Ginsburg, the able president of the Kehilath Jacob Congregation, is largely responsible. He has done work for five and he has organized an unprecedented demonstration of the Chicago Orthodox Jews for the Keren Hayesod at the banquet held last Monday night. This demonstration for the Keren Hayesod and for the cause of a Jewish Palestine will largely contribute to the intensification of the Keren Hayesod work in Chicago among the Orthodox element. The only other few gentlemen who have secured the success of this year's Keren Hayesod drive in Chicago are Max Shulman, chairman of the organization, Mr. Harry Goldman, the keenest driver of them all, Mr. Lubin, who has managed the tour of Dr. Weizmann in the Middle West, and Dr. Abramovitz, the able director of the Keren Hayesod office. These few men are actually the motive power behind the Keren Hayesod movement in Chicago, and if not for their display of ability and energy, this year's drive would have ended in a fizzle, because it was sandwiched in between two other drives which had already exhausted the philanthropic energies of the community. To have got this year one hundred

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thousand dollars in cash, in a few days, for the Keren Hayesod is a much greater achievement than to have got last year two hundred thousand dollars in cash in the same period of time.

We hope that the few devoted Keren Hayesod workers in Chicago will continue the drive in the months to come with the same intensity as in the last four weeks, for one hundred fifty thousand dollars must be collected before the end of the year.

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47,000 DOLLARS FOR KEREN HAYESOD AT BANQUET
OF SYNAGOGUES TO HONOR DR. CHAIM
WEIZMANN

The sum of \$47,000 in cash for the Keren Hayesod [exchequer of World Zionist Organization] was contributed at a banquet given last evening by the Chicago synagogues in honor of Dr. Chaim Weizmann at the Anshe Knesis Israel Nusach Sfar, 13th and Independence Boulevard.

The banquet was a success in every respect. More than seven hundred reservations had been made and over 1,300 assembled in the gallery.

Rabbi Saul Silber was toastmaster, and the speakers were Sam Ginsburg, Max Shulman, Joseph Weil, and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, who delivered a brilliant talk in Yiddish.

Cantor Manewitz entertained the large audience.

The largest contributor was the Congregation Anshe Libauwisch. Its contribution

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amounted to \$10,000.

The other synagogues gave the following sums:

Kehilath Jacob.	\$4,000
Knesis Israel Nusach Sfard.	4,000
Anshe Knesis Israel.	3,200
Anshe Knesis Israel North West Side.	2,000
Anshe Sholom.	3,000
Tifereth Zion.	3,700
Bnei Moshe.	2,700
Ezrath Israel.	\$1,000
Shaarah Torah Anshe Maariv.	1,000
Beth Medrash Hagodol.	1,000
Wilner Congregation.	900
B'nai Ruben.	500
Tzemach Tzedek.	500
North Shore Congregation.	600
Beth Medrash Hagodol South Side.	1,000

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B'nai Abraham.\$ 500
Atereth Israel Millard Avenue	600
The two branches of Adath Israel.	1,000

Most of the smaller congregations contributed from \$100 to \$300 each. A full list will be published later in the Courier.

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OUR ARABS

(Editorial)

Whenever the Zionist leaders appeal to the Jewish people for help to upbuild our land, we hear Arab voices, not in Palestine, but only in the countries of Diaspora. These voices are heard in the two camps of the enemies of Zion--in the camp of the assimilators and in the camp of the yellow Socialists of the Yiddish-speaking tribe. Both are very much concerned over the well-being of the Jews in the pogrom-stricken countries. They care little what will happen to the Jews in Poland, Ukrania, and Russia. On the contrary, they are very much interested in the fate of the unfortunate Arabs and deeply "regret" that Arabs must be oppressed by Jews. The Arab instigators in Palestine are not lying when they assert that they not only have the sympathy of Christians but also the sympathy of Jews on their part. Unfortunately, there are plenty of Jews who shed crocodile tears over the Arabs, because they can present no other arguments against the idea of a Jewish Palestine. In the past, they used

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to advance "important" arguments. A Jewish Palestine is a dream; a Jewish Palestine will never get the approval of the great powers, and so forth. Today these arguments cannot be presented, and the only thing the enemies of Zion can now say against our work in Palestine is that a Jewish Palestine is against the interests of the Arabs, as if the Arabs would ask these Yehudim and yellow socialists to take up the cudgels for them.

If Zionism were against the interests of the Arabs, neither England nor the League of Nations would approve of Zionism. There are twenty million Arabs and they are all under the protection and influence of the English. Why should England sacrifice the friendship of twenty million Arabs, who might play a great role in any oriental war, in order to please a portion of the Jewish people, who, as a people, can never play an important role in time of war? Why should France and Italy be hostile to the Arabs, only in order to please the Jews, for whom they certainly have no great love? If the powers would in the least doubt the fact that the Arabs will not profit from Zionism, they would certainly not approve of Zionism because they have no reason whatever to be

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hostile to the Arabs and do them harm. If a power like England, which receives so much political and military support from the Arabs, is not worried over the Jewish oppression of Arabs, why should our enemies of Zion want to be Popelier than the Pope and more philo-Arab than the English.

The truth is that enemies of Zion are as little concerned about the Arabs as they are about the Jews, but they are enemies of Zion and every hypocritical argument is good enough for them, if only it can harm Zionism.

We are not in the least worried over the relationship between Jews and Arabs in Palestine. We believe that the Arabs, regardless of how illiterate they may be, will sooner or later recognize the advantage of the Jews [living in Palestine]. The living standard of the Arabs must become higher and the Arabs will understand that to work for a Jewish colonist and receive five shillings a day is better than to work for an effendi and receive one shilling a day. The Arabs love money no less than any other group of people, and seeing that the realization of Zionism means more money to them, they will, in due time,

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not only give up all opposition to Zionism, but they themselves will be materially interested in helping the movement. Then there will certainly arise a common economic interest, which will unite the Arabs with the Jews. Hence, we need not fear the Arabs in Palestine. On the contrary, there are many reasons to fear our own Arabs, who today are deadlier enemies of Zionism than the Arabs in Palestine. Our own Arabs are intriguing against Zionism; our Arabs are condemning the Jewish work in Palestine; our own Arabs are trying to spread hatred between the Arabs and the Jews in Palestine, and our own Arabs are dissuading many Jews from fulfilling their duty to the Jewish people and to the Jewish land. The hostile propaganda of our own Arabs is much worse than the hostile propaganda of the Arabs in Palestine.

The great question confronting Zionism now is how to render the hostile propaganda of our own Arabs ineffective, because this propaganda does us much harm, both materially and politically. The anti-Semites and Christian anti-Zionists in every country refer to "Jewish" leaders and thereby create a very unpleasant situation for us.

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We believe that our Arabs will, sooner or later, force us to erect a partition between them and the Jewish people and the erection of this partition will consist in that our leaders will have to ask every Jew: On which side of the fence are you?

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THE ALLIANCE ISRAELITE IN AMERICA

(Editorial in English)

The French Alliance Israelite, once the world Jewish organization, is today only a purely French Jewish organization. Jews outside of France say that the activities of the Alliance Israelite are determined by the colonial office and that its schools serve more French than Jewish purposes in the Orient. Such was at least the contention of the Jews in Germany and in Holland twelve years ago, when the alliance still had individual members throughout Central Europe. Its membership is limited to France and its colonies, because it is a French enterprise and because the Jews of all other countries have their own troubles and problems to deal with and cannot carry the philanthropic burdens of French Jewry. Another reason why the Jews outside of France no longer support the Alliance Israelite is because it is just one hundred and two per cent French and not one per cent Jewish. Its schools throughout the Orient bring up Frenchmen and not Jews. A Persian boy, who has attended an

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Alliance school for a period of six years, is a thorough Frenchman, speaks French, thinks in French terms, and likes France more than anything else in this world. The same is true of all other pupils of the schools of the Alliance in all other countries of the Orient. The European and American Jews cannot possibly see why they should support a French enterprise, and therefore the leaders of the Alliance must be reconciled with the thought that they are heads of a French organization and not of a national Jewish organization. This being the case, they have not the right of approaching the Jews of other European countries or of the United States with the request of supporting the Alliance. American Jews would not ask the French Jews to support a purely American Jewish enterprise, and the German Jews would not ask the Polish Jews to support a purely German Jewish enterprise.

But the leaders of the Alliance Israelite, although perfectly aware of the fact that they represent a French Jewish organization, only that [it] is more French than Jewish, do approach the American Jews for money and do also approach Jews

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in different European countries for money. To the present day many Jews in Holland, Switzerland, Belgium, Spain, Egypt, and even in Hungary give money to the Alliance Israelite. Most of them do it because they still think of the Alliance as it existed forty years ago. They still think that the Alliance, as an international Jewish organization, is entitled to international Jewish support. Others do it for political reasons, but none does it because he is convinced that the Alliance is a productive Jewish organization.

In America, too, there are hundreds of Jews who give money to the Alliance. In many Jewish communities in the [United] States, the Alliance is considered one of the international Jewish organizations worthy of support. In Milwaukee, for instance, the Alliance will get a certain amount of the money collected in the course of the present local charity drive. Why the Milwaukee Jewish community should allot a definite sum of the money derived from a local campaign to the French Alliance Israelite is beyond us. In New York, too, the Alliance can rely on certain elements and many New York Jews contribute annually to the Alliance Israelite.

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It is our contention that the Alliance, being a purely French Jewish organization, and probably a political annex of the French ministry for the colonies, has no right to ask Jews outside of France to come to its support, and it is also our contention that non-French Jews have no right to give money to the Alliance, because it serves French and not Jewish purposes. The attitude of the Alliance to everything Jewish is negative in character. During the Paris Peace Conference, the Alliance indulged in intrigues against the carrying out of the Balfour Declaration and nearly succeeded in wrecking all the plans of the Zionist leaders. The Alliance is not concerned with the bringing up of Jews in the Orient but is spreading French political influence among the natives. Under such conditions the American Jews have no more right to support the Alliance Israelite than they have a right to support an organization in Germany or in England, working for specific German or English purposes. The Alliance Israelite should not have any place on the roster of the American Jewish charities because it is a local French organization and not an international Jewish organization.

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LEARN FROM THE PEASANT

(Editorial)

When an old peasant plants a tree in his garden, he knows well that he will not live to enjoy the fruits of that tree, but, nevertheless, he plants the tree, takes good care of it, waters it when it is dry, protects it against the cold and the winter. He knows that he will not enjoy the fruit of that tree; he knows that his children and grandchildren will enjoy the fruit, but that does not prevent him from planting the tree. In this respect the peasant has a sound instinct.

If we Jews would have this instinct of the peasant, we could save a great deal of money and energy that we are now spending to convince our people of the necessity of building Palestine.

If every Jew would have the intuition that he himself will still see and enjoy

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a free Jewish Palestine, that he himself will profit from a free Jewish Palestine, that he himself will be able to solve his own problems in a free Jewish Palestine, he would certainly give a large portion of his wealth or of his income for the upbuilding of the land. But the Jew does not possess the sound sense for the future that the peasant does. Therefore, the Jew must be persuaded to plant the tree of which only his children and grandchildren will reap the fruits and that is the reason why the building of Palestine is connected with so many birth pangs. The leader of the Zionist World Organization came to us from afar for the purpose of convincing us to plant the tree..... After having been philosophized with, after having been persuaded in the language of warning and chastisement, in the language of poetic insight and of naked facts, we do [not do] that which the common, illiterate peasant does on his own initiative--even then we do not understand what is being said to us, and even then all of us do not do our duty, because the long life in Diaspora and the unnatural conditions therein have deprived us of our natural national instincts and made us a people of windbags, and a windbag does not think of the future; a windbag does not care about the morrow.

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The Keren Hayesod [exchequer of the World Zionist Organization] is the tree of which our children will reap the fruits. We shall yet live to see the first green leaves of that tree; we shall live to see the tree sprout its roots into the ground and then begin to blossom. We shall yet live to see a Palestine populated by a half million Jews, perhaps not more than six or seven hundred thousand Jews. Our posterity will live to see the great, Jewish, free and prosperous Palestine on both sides of the River Jordan populated by millions of Jews, with a powerful and respected Jewish government, a strong administration and beautiful universities. They will reap the fruits of our present labor. But should not the father care for his children and the grandfather for his grandchildren? Does not the illiterate peasant plant a tree of which not he but his children and grandchildren will reap the fruits?

We, the great civilized and educated Jewish people, may, in this respect, take an example from the illiterate and uncivilized peasant--and a Jew who does not possess this instinct of the peasant is neither an idealist nor a natural Jew, but rather a windbag. Here today, there tomorrow, living without any regard for

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the happiness of future generations.

We now have in our midst Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the leader of the constructive work in Palestine. He is the leader and spokesman of the Jewish Palestine and he came to us with a special mission, i.e., to get money for the upbuilding of Palestine from and for Jews. The money that we give for the Keren Hayesod goes toward the planting of trees in Palestine, because a country without trees is not fruitful; the money that we give for the Keren Hayesod goes toward the draining of swamps in Palestine, toward the construction of bridges, toward combating malaria and trachoma, toward laying the foundation for a new Jewish civilization in the land of our ancestors, in order that it shall become the land of our progeny.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, builder of a free Jewish Palestine, does not ask for millions nor does he expect us to sacrifice ourselves for Palestine. He only asks of the four hundred thousand Jews in Chicago that they contribute two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as their annual quota, to the upbuilding of Palestine. This

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sum is so small in proportion to the large Jewish population in Chicago and in consideration of the purpose, that it would be a shame if Dr. Weizmann had to leave Chicago without being assured that this small sum will be raised.

A good beginning was made and the first week of the drive has been successful. It is now the duty of the Chicago Orthodoxy to guarantee the success of the drive. Let the Chicago Orthodox Jews prove that they have that sound instinct of planting a tree for their children and grandchildren.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 22, 1923.

SUCCESSFUL DRIVE

(Editorial in English)

The Keren Hayesod [exchequer of World Zionist Organization] drive for a quarter of a million dollars, inaugurated a few weeks ago by the local Keren Hayesod Committee, is now in full swing and promises to be a greater success than expected. There will actually be a quarter of a million dollars in cash before very long, and there can be no doubt about the possibility of raising this sum within a reasonable time. Last year the Keren Hayesod drive was only partly a success because only the greater part of the quota was raised; this year however the drive promises to be a full success, for the entire sum will be raised.

The following figures and facts illustrate best the progress of the Keren Hayesod in Chicago. The first two functions in connection with the Keren Hayesod drive last year have been instrumental in raising thirteen thousand

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dollars last year, but the two first functions in connection with the drive have produced more than forty thousand dollars this year. A year ago the goal was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; this year the goal is a quarter of a million dollars. Last year the total number of subscribers to the Keren Hayesod in Chicago was not more than twenty-seven hundred; this year it is six thousand, and before not very long it will reach the eight thousand mark because hundreds of Jews in Chicago who have not even heard of the Keren Hayesod last year are giving liberally this year. We know of one synagogue the members of which contributed the last year to the Keren Hayesod three thousand dollars, to have raised their quota this year to thirteen thousand dollars. A number of leading Chicago Jews, who contributed very little last year toward the Keren Hayesod, are giving more liberally this year. All this would go to indicate that the Keren Hayesod is making rapid progress in Chicago, and there is reason to hope that before another year or two the Keren Hayesod will be the most popular Jewish movement in Chicago as well as in the entire Middle West. We dare say that before this year will close its eyes the number of Keren Hayesod subscribers in this city will reach

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the ten thousand mark, and the Keren Hayesod will thus become the largest and the numerically strongest Jewish organization in Chicago.

This in itself is one of the greatest assets in our public life. The larger the number of subscribers to the Keren Hayesod, the stronger our backbone and the richer our life. A Jew who contributes to the Keren Hayesod is more or less conscious of his Jewish duties, and being in touch with new Palestine keeps him in touch with everything that is Jewish, and therefore the success of the Keren Hayesod drive in Chicago should not be considered only from the point of view of how much it will help Palestine but also from the point of view of how much it helps us here to continue our Jewish traditions and to carry the burden of Judaism. It is our sincere belief that by investing money in Palestine through the Keren Hayesod we not only come to the aid of a Jewish Palestine but we also strengthen our hands in the countries of Diaspora.

The growing success of the Keren Hayesod justifies the attitude of our optimists, who claim that in spite of all the destructive forces from within and

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from without, Judaism in America will survive, for a Jewish group that takes such a strong interest in a cause like that of the Keren Hayesod must be strongly entrenched in Judaism and must draw its energies from very solid sources. It is true that the Keren Hayesod may never enroll all the Jews in America as subscribers and may never have such a large membership list as the Relief Organization has had, but the very fact that the Keren Hayesod could within a short time enroll hundreds of thousands of Jews as regular contributors and is growing in leaps and bounds, proves best that American Jewry is morally strong and is aware of the problem before it. The Keren Hayesod is not only the financial agency of the Jewish people with the help of which it is going to build Palestine, but it is also the test of the moral strength of American Jewry, and it is gratifying to learn the American Jewry has passed the test splendidly.

Therein lies the significance of the success of the Keren Hayesod drive in Chicago and all the other Jewish communities [all over] the Union. The success of the drive does away with our doubts as to the future of American Judaism.

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Now we know that American Judaism has a future, and that it is destined to retain the leadership it acquired during the war. Now we know the American Judaism is strong and solid like a rock, and cannot be destroyed.

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ZIONIST VOLUNTEERS WORK ENTHUSIASTICALLY

The work for the Keren Hayesod [exchequer World Zionist Organization] is going on very smoothly, and the outlook of reaching the quota is very favorable.

The Zionist office, 118 North LaSalle Street, reported that \$50,000 in cash has already been collected for the fund to build Palestine. The office expects, by the end of this week, favorable reports from the volunteers who are canvassing throughout the city for contributions.

A Thousand-Dollar Club for the Keren Hayesod was organized, and the following persons are among the first members:

Samuel Phillipson and Louis Pitzele, who went over the top by giving two thousand dollars each; Louis Bomas and Harry Bernstein, who have given \$1,500 and \$1,000 respectively; John Reaseman, Katz Brothers, Chapman, Resnick, Ben Ami, Duskin, Fred Lublin, S. P. Platt, and Max Parvas.

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Dr. Weizmann, who addressed the physicians' banquet at the Sherman Hotel yesterday, left for Terre Haute, Indiana, and will return to Chicago Friday.

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**WEIZMANN GREETED BY THUNDEROUS OVATION AT
GIGANTIC MASSMEETING IN AUDITORIUM**

Over five thousand Jewish men and women from various sections of the city assembled in the Auditorium yesterday to honor and hear Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization. The distinguished guest was accorded a grand reception when he appeared on the stage. He was tremendously applauded, and cheers for him and Palestine resounded throughout the hall. His speech was listened to with much enthusiasm and as a result the Keren Hayesod became richer by seventeen thousand dollars.

The chairman of the evening was Max Shulman. He spoke of Dr. Weizmann's great mission in America, of the Zionist work the latter has undertaken, and expressed the hope that Weizmann's sojourn in America would yield favorable results for the upbuilding of Palestine. Mr. Shulman called upon Mr. Leonard Grossman [to speak] who greeted Dr. Weizmann in behalf of the local Zionist organization. The next speaker was Rabbi Judah L. Gordon, of Congregation

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Tifereth Zion. As a symbol of respect, everybody arose when Rabbi Gordon took the speaker's stand.

Rabbi Gordon began thus:

"In the name of the Orthodox Jews in general and of the rabbis in particular, I welcome the great and beloved guest." The rabbi continued, "One learns the character of a person by his name. Dr. Weizmann's name is Chaim [Hebrew word for life] and it is an act from heaven that he has undertaken to lead us Jews into the Land of Life. Jews have vowed that they will not forget Zion and they cannot and will not forget it. An opportunity is now given to a large portion of our people to return there. These are the refugees and other Jews who have nowhere to go but Palestine. Let us therefore help them. Let us strengthen their hands by contributing to the fund, which will enable them to work and live there.

"Dr. Weizmann urges us to do our duty. Let us heed him. We are doing it for

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ourselves, for Palestine--our ancient home. Lay money shower upon the Keren Hayesod."

Mr. Shulman then read a telegram from Senator McCormick, who excused himself for being unable to attend the meeting and extended good wishes to the Jewish people and to their ideals. Mr. Shulman then read the following letter from **Mayor** Dever to the publisher of the Jewish Courier:

"My Dear Mr. Ginsburg:

I regret very much that it will be impossible for me to attend the meeting Sunday evening in the Auditorium. A death in my family makes my presence there impossible.

"It was my sincere wish to be with you at this affair, but the unexpected death of my niece in New York shattered all my plans so that it will be impossible for me to add my voice to the well-earned welcomes which, I know, will be given

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to the noted guest, Dr. Chaim Weizmann.

"I have deep sympathy for the idealism and the indomitable spirit which finds expression in the glorious work that Dr. Weizmann is doing. I admire his ingenuity and erudition and at this moment when I am so concerned about the future and the welfare of the Chicago people, it also gives me pleasure to greet one who has so honestly and sincerely proven his devotion to a lofty principle. My hope is that he and his friends shall eventually attain their objective and establish, on a sound basis in Palestine, a permanent national home for the Jewish people, and that Dr. Weizmann's mission in Chicago shall be crowned with great success.

Respectfully yours,
William E. Dever."

The chairman then made an appeal for contributions to the Keren Hayesod. The

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is to make possible a regulated settlement of Palestine, and to provide for its economic development. We have already accomplished a great deal.

"Land must be bought and prepared for the settlement thereon. Highways and railroads, sea ports and bridges are being built. Mountainous regions are being transformed, and swamps drained. Fruitful land must be irrigated and waterpower harnessed. Houses must be built and cities designed. Trades and industries must be developed. The social well-being of the population, public health, education, and the erection of universities must be properly provided for.

"The Key to the gates of Palestine lies in Jewish hands. We can open these gates widely and establish a home for a large portion of our people. We must have money. We must build and prove that we mean well by wanting to become a Nation on a par with other nations.

"The Zionist movement started as a sentimental project to assure the Jewish people with a National home, whence Jewish culture should spread throughout the whole world.

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"Since then, however, conditions have changed considerably and we must now provide a home for the millions of refugees and unemployed who flee from the persecution and pogroms of Central Europe. Most of the immigrants who now come to Palestine are from Russia, Poland, and other Central European countries. To many people it would be news to hear that more than a thousand immigrants enter Palestine each month and that 84 per cent of them are capable of doing the most difficult work required to build up the country.

"In the course of the last two years, 30,000 Jews entered Palestine, or on the average of 1,000 a month.

"The work in Palestine is now being carried on with great success, and it would be deplorable if the Chicago Jews should not contribute their portion to this great and noble work.

"We are in need of money--money to build Palestine, to build a land that should not be put to shame by other civilized countries--a Jewish land, with a Jewish

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language and with everything that is Jewish and Hebrew."

His last words were sympathetically applauded and the beautiful meeting came to a close with the playing of Hatikvoh (Anthem).

Among those present were Julius Rosenwald, Charles Shafner, Rabbi Joseph Stolz, Congressman [Adolph] Sabath, and other prominent Jews of Chicago.

A banquet will be given in honor of Dr. Weizmann this evening at the La Salle Hotel. About six hundred reservations have already been made.

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AMALGAMATED CORPORATION SENDS \$250,000 FOR
CLOTHING SYNDICATE IN SOVIET RUSSIA

The Russian-American Industrial Corporation has sent, through the Amalgamated Savings Bank of Chicago, \$250,000 for the clothing syndicate in Russia.

Since Sidney Hillman, president of the corporation, returned from his visit to Moscow, the movement in behalf of the clothing syndicate has become more active. All money for the million-dollar corporation is sent through the Amalgamated banking house of Chicago.

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GOOD MORNING

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

Jabotinsky has finally resigned from the Zionist Executive. He resigned two years too late, and the truth of the matter is that he should never have been a member of the Zionist Executive, because he is not a person who can accept the discipline of a political organization. Jabotinsky is a very competent writer, but a very poor statesman. As a diplomat, he is a wild person and can, in one day, disrupt something that has taken many years to build. He has all the earmarks of the Russian intelligentsia, and a member of the Russian intelligentsia is often a good orator and always a good fanatic. He is always a theoretician but never a good diplomat because he cannot distinguish between rigid theory and actual practice. As a member of the Zionist Executive, Jabotinsky did not accomplish anything. On the contrary, he made a lot of trouble. His unauthorized transactions with

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the agents of Petlura practically ruined the World Zionist Organization.
He will certainly be more successful as a feuilletonist than as a diplomat
and party leader.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 12, 1923.

THE LATE DR. HIRSCH AND ZIONISM

(Editorial)

The late Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, who in many ways helped to determine the moral, cultural, and religious development of a large section of Chicago Jewry, was a man of vast knowledge, secular and Jewish, and a man who had a fair mastery of all Western Jewish problems. The status of Eastern European Jewish affairs, and especially of the Eastern European state of mind, for the last fifty years, was less known to him. He met, of course, many eminent Eastern European Jews, and discussed general and Eastern European Jewish problems with them, but the traditions in which he grew up, the environment in which he lived, and his own earlier conception of Judaism, prevented him from penetrating into the mind of Eastern European Jewry, and made it nearly impossible for him to understand the psychology, and to grasp the problems of the Eastern European Jews.

The late Dr. Hirsch, like many other leading Jews, often heard tales of Jewish sorrow and woe, but these stories [merely] strengthened his belief that charity

WPA (LL) PHOTOGRAPH

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alone could solve the Jewish problem in the East. As far as the West was concerned, he could not see that there was any Jewish problem at all, at least not politically and culturally. Brought up in the tradition of eighteenth-century intellectualism Judaism presented itself to him as a religious creed only, and inasmuch as people had ceased to concern themselves with theology, he thought that Judaism was the private business of the individual, and had no bearing on the attitude of the Gentile to the Jew and vice versa. For these reasons, the late Dr. Hirsch, although an educated man and although well versed in Jewish lore, could not see the Zionist light.

When the Zionist doctrine was first proclaimed by the immortal Theodore Herzl, the late Dr. Hirsch lost no time in displaying his opposition to it. At that time the late Dr. Hirsch taught that Zionism was only one of the romantic symptoms of the time, and that it was a matter of passing significance. When Zionism later on became a force in Jewish life and a factor in international politics, and could no longer be ignored as a romantic dream, the late Dr. Hirsch was too old and too much out of touch with international Jewish affairs

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to understand the phenomenon, and instead of making peace with Zionism, as many other Reform rabbis, although less learned than Dr. Hirsch, had done, he grew more bitter towards Zionism. It is only natural that an old man would not be willing to give up his cherished ideals of the past and break with the traditions in which he grew up, and it would have been nothing short of a miracle had Dr. Hirsch, in the last decade of his life, embraced the gospel of Zionism. He was too outspoken a personality and too outspoken a character to yield.

However, Zionism grew to be a force in Jewish life and a problem of vast significance not only to its supporters but also to its opponents, and the late Dr. Hirsch could no longer ignore it. He had to take a position; he had to tackle the problem whether he wanted to or not, and he did tackle it and he struggled with himself to find the right attitude toward it. This explains his many contradictory statements on Zionism. One day he was sympathetic towards Zionism, and the next day, he was denouncing it bitterly. This would indicate that he struggled hard to solve the Zionist problem for himself. We

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dare say that by sentiment he was a Zionist, or at least, was sympathetically inclined towards Zionism.

The late Dr. Hirsch was not a sentimentalist. He went through the school of Western European intellectualism and rationalism that dampens emotionalism, and as an intellectual and rational individual, whose attitude toward Judaism was determined by the early Jewish reformers as well as by the philosophy of the eighteenth century, it was hard for him, if not impossible, to free himself from his early rationalist influences and to give free sway to his Jewish sentiments.

We believe, however, that had it not been for the limitations of his Jewish personality and had it not been for his advanced age, Dr. Hirsch would, in the end, have joined the Zionist forces. Had he taken one trip to Palestine, had he seen for himself the rebuilding of Palestine by the Halutzim [pioneers], and the Jewish renaissance, his mind and soul would have been changed. Many other famous American Reform rabbis who visited Palestine and witnessed the

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rebuilding of the Holy Land by Jews, came back convinced and enthusiastic Zionists, and Dr. Hirsch would have been no exception to the rule.

Zionist theories may not convince everybody of the truth of Zionism, but Zionist facts and Zionist realities must convince everybody, and Dr. Hirsch was Western enough and intelligent enough to yield to facts. He would not yield to theories and arguments, but he would have yielded to reality and we consider it a misfortune for Zionism and a misfortune for the Jewish community of Chicago that the late Dr. Hirsch did not pay a visit to Palestine and did not see with his own eyes the rapid Jewish development of Palestine.

It is our sincere belief that the late Dr. Hirsch would have come back from Palestine a different man, a different Jew, and a different rabbi. With his sharp and witty mind and with his quick grasp of things, he would have soon come to realize what the rebuilding of Palestine must, in the end, mean, not only to Palestinian Jewry, but to the Jews in the countries of the Diaspora. We dare say that a positive attitude toward Zionism would have made Dr. Hirsch an entirely different type of Jewish leader, and the Jewish community of

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Chicago would have a different standard of values today. Those Chicago Jews who still have a negative attitude toward Zionism because they follow the lead of the late Dr. Hirsch should bear in mind that Dr. Hirsch was not a young man, accessible to new ideas, that he was a Western rationalist, that he grew up in the traditions of the assimilationists, and that he had lived to see Palestine become an Eretz Israel [Land of Israel]. If they want to do justice to Zionism, to the Jewish people, and to Palestine, let them go to Palestine themselves; let them see with their own eyes what is going on in the Holy Land, and they will soon convince themselves that their theories no longer hold good and that the future of Judaism is indissolubly connected with the future of Zionism.

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Forward, December 3, 1922.

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Workmen's Circle delegation receive credentials from Russia.

Certain elements, aiming to attack and discredit something that the National Administration of the Workmen's Circle does, recently called a meeting in regard to the decision of the Workmen's Circle to send a delegation to Russia to turn over equipment for the Workmen's Circle Hospital in Hummel. At that meeting they determined to send a little squealer as though the National Executive would have no confidence in the Russian Soviet government. The Soviet government, judged the earnest important work, that our great radical organization has done for Russia, as announced in yesterday's Forward. The President of the Central Committee of the Russian Red Cross in Moscow, Dr. Solovioff, telegraphed to the American Red Cross that credentials were prepared for the delegation of the Workmen's Circle elected to buy equipment for the hospital in Russia, and turn it over as a friendly gift to the inhabitants of Hummel.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 17, 1922.

A LETTER FROM MAX SHULMAN

"Dear friend Loebner: In regard to your inquiry, in which you say that certain statements have been made in my name attacking the committee that has been intrusted with the Mexican project, I wish to inform you that these statements are unfounded and unjustified; I have never made such statements. The gentlemen who are in charge of the Mexican project may have the best intentions [in the world], as a Zionist, Mexico does not appeal to me as a home for the Jews because I believe that the future of the Jews lies in Palestine, and that everything possible should be done in that direction.

"Yours truly, Max Shulman."

This is the way an honest and responsible man denies a libel spread in his name; this is the way a sincere Zionist defends his viewpoint. Is Mr. Samuel B. Epstein, the Grand Master of the Progressive Order of the West, also a man of the same caliber? A statement has been published in

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his name. He must either affirm or deny this statement. Threats that he will throw bottles of pop at somebody's head, that he will beat up somebody, that he will exclude from "his" union somebody because he is asked for an accounting, will not do.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 21, 1922.

HUGE CROWD CELEBRATES RATIFICATION OF PALESTINE MANDATE

The gymnasium of the Hebrew Institute was crowded last night with men and women who gathered there to celebrate an historic event in the life of the Jewish people--the ratification of a mandate by which the League of Nations legalized Palestine as a Jewish homeland. The audience listened with obvious interest to the speakers: U. S. Senator Medill McCormick, Congressman A. J. Sabath, Rabbi Hillel Silver of Cleveland, the English vice-consul in Chicago, Mr. Jasper, and the chairman of the evening, Max Shulman, who was introduced by Mr. Leonard Grossman. Hearty applause greeted the speakers, who spoke of the great Jewish national celebration.

Senator McCormick received vociferous applause when he said: "I was a Zionist when many of my Jewish friends were not yet Zionists." The same kind of applause greeted his declaration that "one can be a Zionist and still be a good American, or a patriot of any other country of which the Jew is a citizen and

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where he intends to remain."

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart," began Senator McCormick, "for inviting me to come and participate with you in this happy event. Somebody here mentioned Moses Montefiore, who was my father's friend. He was not the only Jewish friend that we had. I have many Jewish friends because, after all, aren't we all brothers working for the common good of humanity? I want to declare right here and now that I have always been a friend of the Jews. Years ago I spoke in favor of founding a Jewish home for the Jews. Many people told me that I was wrong but I told them that I was right and that they were wrong.

"I am sure," continued Mr. McCormick, "that nobody here will say that the Jews, by obtaining a homeland of their own, will cease to be loyal and patriotic citizens of this country. Jews have always proved their loyalty to the country where they lived. Who organized our industries during the war to work efficiently, if not the Jew, Bernard Baruch? Who represented England in Washington

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at that time, if not the Jew, Rufus Isaacs? Didn't the Jew demonstrate, in every country, his devotion and loyalty?"

Senator McCormick concluded his speech by saying: "It is a miracle that the Jewish people, who have suffered so much, continue to live, and are still so strong in their hope [for the future]."

The floor was then given to Congressman Adolph J. Sabath, who described, in a beautiful speech, the adoption of the Zion resolution by the House of Representatives.

"Today, when I can participate with you in celebrating this joyful occasion, is the happiest day of my life," said Congressman Sabath. "Senator McCormick has told you of his friendliness to Zionism. I tell you that the resolution would not have been adopted had it not been for the Senator. He will surely be rewarded for that as he deserves to be. In the House where there are more members than in the Senate, we had greater difficulties with the resolution

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because many representatives could not understand why so many Jews were against it, and we had to explain to them that those Jews did not yet understand the great ideal.

"I am sure, however," concluded Congressman Sabath, "that the number of those who do not understand Zionism is becoming smaller and that all the Jews, and particularly the Chicago Jews, will demonstrate their devotion to the Zionist ideal and will help to build Palestine. I want to remind you, however, that our friend Woodrow Wilson had a large share in the ratification of the mandate."

Rabbi Hillel Silver, in a brilliant and powerful speech, spoke of the significance of the present moment in Jewish history. "We have waited a long time for this moment," said Rabbi Silver. "Nineteen hundred years ago our forefathers prayed that they might live to see the moment when our persecuted people would regain their pride, and now we have lived to see it. When I think of our past generations, of Rabbi Akibah, the first Zionist, Judah Halevy, and the creator of Zionist thought, Dr. Theodore Herzl, it seems to me that their spirits are

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with us now and that they tell us to bless the name of God because we have lived to witness this event, because the ratification of the mandate must and should be the greatest source of joy to every idealist. The hopes, which lay deep in the hearts of many generations, are realized now.

"Excerpts from Balfour's declaration have been read here. I must tell you that salvation will not come through Balfour, nor through the efforts of any country. Salvation will come from the hundreds of thousands of Halutzim (Volunteers) who will go to Palestine.

"I ask you," said Rabbi Silver in conclusion, "first to be proud of our great achievement, and second, to help to build our land with your financial contributions. They, the Halutzim, will build it with their bodies."

The British vice-consul expressed in a few words his pleasure in greeting the Chicago Jews at their celebration of a happy event.

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"England has always been sympathetic to the Jews," said the consul. "England has shown her great friendliness to the vision of a Jewish homeland even at the time of Moses Montefiore, in 1840." The vice-consul then gave Balfour's opinion of Zionism, as it is given in his foreword to Nahum Sokolow's book on the new Palestine.

The consul expressed, in the name of the British government, his satisfaction with the ratification of the mandate.

Jaques Amado, tenor, sang several operatic arias beautifully. He was accompanied at the piano by Dr. Fox. The audience was enthusiastic in its applause.

The meeting closed to the strains of Hatikvah [Jewish national anthem], amid thunderous applause.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 18, 1922.

CHICAGO RABBIS DECLARE NEXT WEDNESDAY AS FAST DAY TO
PROTEST AGAINST THE PERSECUTION OF JEWS IN RUSSIA

Chicago rabbis held a meeting last night at the Hebrew Theological College under the chairmanship of Rabbi Judah Leb Gordon. It was unanimously decided to adhere to the proclamation of the rabbis of Wilno and the Association of Rabbis of America who proclaimed next Wednesday a public fast day, as a protest against the persecution of the Jews and the Jewish religion in the Ukraine and Russia.

This fast day will be observed by the Jews of all countries. Chicago Jews and the Jews of the entire world will dedicate that day to the ancient Jewish method of fighting enemies. It was also resolved that those who are not able to fast on that day should donate eighteen cents to the Help the Torah Association.

It was further resolved that all rabbis should explain the significance

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of this fast day in their sermons next Saturday in the synagogues.

The proclamation, which the rabbis of Wilno have addressed to the Jews of all countries, reads: "The sufferings which we have undergone recently make us forget the terrible period of the war. Our hearts are broken by the dreadful reports which we receive from the Ukraine. Not since the time of the destruction of the Temple, have there been so many victims of hunger, of the sword, and of plagues. Besides this, there are laws against persecution of our holy religion. Internal and external enemies want to uproot the Torah; we had a similar experience in the time of the Emperor Antioch. Heders and theological seminaries are, in many places, being closed.

"The Jews of all countries have the great and sacred duty of saving tens of thousands of people from terrible hunger. It is also their duty, according to law, to designate a fast day."

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The proclamation requests the Jews of all countries to designate next Wednesday as a day of fasting. The proclamation is signed by Rabbi Israel Meyer Cohen (Chefetz Chaim), and Rabbi Chaim Ozer Grodensky of Wilno.

The Rabbinical Association of America and Canada has issued a special appeal to the Jews of America and Canada to abide by the proclamation of the rabbis of Wilno.

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JEWISH

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Forward, June 26, 1922.

Great Labor Organization Obligates Itself to Make the Tool Campaign of the Peoples Relief a Success.

The Alliance of Lithuanian Jews, empties its treasury of \$550 for the campaign - The Workmens Circle branches bring their first payments to a banquet and obligate themselves to raise a larger fund. - H. Schoolman of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and Sam Levin of the Amalgamated, promise to help through their unions. - United Hebrew Trades, appeal to their members to help in the work. - Preparatory report of the banquet given at the Morrison Hotel.

The campaign of the Peoples Relief Committee in Chicago to raise \$50,000 for the Jews in Ukrania, began Saturday night with a magnificent banquet at the Morrison Hotel. After the audience, which consisted of represen-

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tatives of labor organizations, and some individuals who are interested in relief work, had enjoyed the wonderful supper that was served, and had very warmly applauded the gifted violinist Mr. Alexander Kominski, the Chairman of the Relief Committee Mr. I. Lurie was honored with the title of toastmaster. He warmly and briefly explained the necessity of creating a tool fund for the Jews in Russia, and read a letter from Babroisk, which appeared in the Forward of last week, telling of the terrible hunger in Russia, where people had literally become cannibals. These bloody facts revolted the audience which felt that never before has the relief work been so necessary as at present.

Dr. Z. Lorber, executive member of the Chicago Peoples Relief, touched the hearts of the audience, bringing tears to their eyes, by explaining the loneliness of the homeless Jews, who find their only shelter in God's houses - the synagogues, which take the place of their kitchen, bed-rooms, wash places. "At the same time these people are giving their children a Jewish education. The idealism of the students and teachers

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continue in their work, not conquered by the torturing hunger and horrible surrounding conditions. Jewish traditions are kept alive." "We must come to their rescue," cried Dr. Lorber, "we are in a position to help them. In our garbage cans, here, the unfortunates, there, could find enough food to keep them alive."

Mr. H. Schoolman, vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, declared that while their workers are carrying on their own struggle, they are taking the greatest interest in the Jewish sufferers in Russia and Ukrania. The International Union, Mr. Schoolman assured the hearers, will positively abide by the decision of the convention at Cleveland, that every worker shall give one half day's wages for the tool campaign, which will amount to \$10,000, towards the Chicago quota.

The first donation at the banquet was made by Mr. Sam Geffen, as a representative of the Lithuanian Alliance. "The Lithuanian Jews of Chicago,"

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said Mr. Geffen, "realize that the sufferings of Jews in Lithuania are the least in comparison with the unbearable suffering of the Jews in Russia and Ukrania, and, as a start we determined to donate \$550 toward the tool campaign." He was warmly applauded.

Mr. B. J. Shapiro of the Poale Zion, declared, "Now everybody must partake in the work for the tool campaign. Up to now it was called charity, but the work we are doing, now, is truly constructive relief work." "How necessary and important for the Jews in Russia are the tools, that are being prepared for them here," said Judge Harry M. Fisher in a lengthy speech. He also related his experience in Moscow, when he was there with Comrade Max Fein. Many representatives of labor came to them from distant cities with requests for help from their brother workers in America. Each told his sad stories and left with the greatest hope in the workers in America. After the first outbreak they helped one another. That was in those days when Russian and Ukranian Jews were on their own feet.

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When the Jews in Russia receive tools from us they surely will be able to get on their own feet again. The workers here shall forget, for a while, their own trouble in sympathizing and helping the unfortunates in Russia and Ukrania.

Comrade Leon Hanock, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, gave assurance of the help of his organization in the tool campaign. Mr. H. Ehrenreich, Manager of the Peoples Relief Committee in Chicago, after a brief successful speech, switched to the practical work of the banquet, asking to further the fund, and the representatives of organizations, immediately pledged their donations. Biyalistoker Branch, through friend Lepinski, \$200; Branch 252 - W. C., and the Evanston Jewish Club, each \$100; Moses Hess Branch National Workers Alliance, \$500; American Brotherhood of Moihiloff, \$50; Broisker Branch W. C. \$50; Louis Schaffer, \$25; Passovoi, \$25; B. J. Shapiro, \$25; C. Levinson, \$25; Leon Hanock \$25; Dr. Lorber, \$25; M. Silbert, \$25; Maltz \$25; Katz, \$25; Bradgis, \$25; H. Schoolman,

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\$15; P. Cohen, \$15; Rubinstein, \$15; Branch 2 Poale Zion, \$15; N. W. Side Branch S. P., \$10; Dr. Reinhardt, \$10; A. Hillman, \$10 and A. Winfield, \$5.00.

The tool campaign will last from June 25 to August 25. Do your duty, Jewish workers, help the tool campaign.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 9, 1922.

A CHICAGO DELEGATION ACCOMPANIED BY A
COURIER CORRESPONDENT LEAVES FOR MEXICO

Attorney Paul Rothenberg, Judge Joseph W. Schulman, James Winer, and Assistant States Attorney H. B. Ritman will leave next Tuesday evening for Mexico as a delegation from Chicago to investigate the land which the Mexican government has offered to the Jews of Eastern Europe for colonization. Mr. J. Loebner accompanies the delegation as a correspondent from the Courier. Senator Gurma Vilaballas of Senora, Mexico, is expected to arrive in Chicago today from Washington. He will accompany the delegation to Mexico.

The negotiations between the Mexican government and Mr. Rothenberg have been going on for over a year. An organization called "Jewish-Mexican Colonization Association" was founded here, upon the initiative of Mr. Rothenberg. This Association is sending the above-mentioned delegation to Mexico.

The land, which President Obregon of Mexico has offered to Mr. Rothenberg for

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Jewish colonization, is in Lower California, near the American-Mexican border. The land covers an area of sixty-four thousand square miles. They say that the territory is very favorable, the soil is good, the climate is healthy, and that there are many natural resources. The present population numbers twenty-five thousand people, while the territory is larger than Belgium.

The territory, which Mexico is ready to give for Jewish colonization, is remote from the area usually affected by the revolutions that occur so often in Mexico.

There are rumors that the American government has nothing against this plan; that, on the contrary, it is very much in favor of it, and that Secretary Hughes will soon issue an official statement about the favorable attitude of the American government.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 7, 1922.

CHICAGO CAN TAKE CARE OF ITSELF

(Editorial)

The publication in the Courier last Thursday, June first, of the letter of General Obregon to Mr. Paul Rothenberg of Chicago, has aroused a lively discussion in the whole Jewish-American press and in the Jewish political circles of New York. The Jewish newspapers of New York and Philadelphia responded immediately with editorials and special articles about that important document. It would seem that as though by agreement beforehand, they began to demand that the movement, which will arise as a result of the proposal of the Mexican government, should have its headquarters in New York. They propose the Jewish Congress as the proper agency to take over the leadership of the movement and its organization. The organizational committee of the Jewish Congress called a meeting in a hurry and adopted a resolution to appoint a committee to devote itself to the work which will arise as a result of General Obregon's proposal to the Jewish people.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 7, 1922.

In short: The Jewish press and the Jewish civic workers of New York became very busy. They want to begin to work immediately and to take over the entire campaign. Stress is laid upon taking over the campaign--controlling the whole campaign. The newspaper Day seeks to prove that the work must be taken from the hands of the Chicago civic workers and turned over to the New York civic workers. The Jewish World of Philadelphia makes the same demand.

The Chicago civic workers' answer is: Wait a while! We will not permit a clique of New York politicians who represent nobody but themselves to take over the campaign; the leaders of all of American Jewry who are to be found in every Jewish community in America, must and will take over the work.

It is not the American Jewish Congress, which is a minor society with a big name, nor the Hias [Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society], nor the clowns of East Broadway that will be invited to take over the work, but [rather] all the American Jews because those who have led the work, at their own cost up to now, are sufficiently wise to understand that such a task can be solved only by the best

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forces of America Jewry. The best forces of American Jewry are not to be found in New York. The greatest American-Jewish philanthropist is not to be found in New York. New York only talks a great deal, New York is busy playing politics but in the "country," they act; the country has a serious attitude toward Jewish affairs.

The idea of Jewish colonization in Mexico originated in Chicago. It was a Chicagoan who undertook, at his own expense, to study the plan, investigate the possibilities, and receive a concession from the Mexican government. Should the Chicago Jews now hasten and say to the politicians in New York: "Take over the campaign and control it; we will stand aside."

The New York Jews are great simpletons if they believe that the Chicago Jews do not know what New York is and who the New York civic workers are. Chicagoans are very well aware of what the New Yorkers can accomplish. Chicago had to send Mr. Loeb to the New York Jews to remind them to do their duty at the time the relief campaign took place in New York. When the relief organization needed a

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campaign manager, it had to go to Detroit and invite Mr. David Brown to take over the job. When something fine and productive in Jewish life in America has to be done, they look for a man outside of New York to do it. A Chicago Jew, Julius Rosenwald, gave the first million dollars for relief. A Chicago Jew, Jacob Billikof, was the first relief campaign director.

The Chicago Jews, considering all this, will surely be in a hurry to turn over, at this time, a movement which they have created and organized to New York speech makers, idlers, and politicians. Chicago Jews are not such fools. New York has five times as many Jews as Chicago but the chief Jewish city in America is not New York but Chicago because Chicago is the most important philanthropic center and because the Jewish civic workers of Chicago are more serious, more devoted, more honest--a thousand times more honest--than the New Yorkers and a thousand times more capable than the New Yorkers.

Chicago does not want to monopolize everything. Chicago has always co-operated with all of American Jewry and will do so in the present case. Chicago does

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not recognize and does not appreciate the leadership of New York and it will not, therefore, be in a hurry to turn over the Jewish colonization campaign in Mexico to the speech makers and politicians of New York. Chicago can take care of its own affairs, as far as leadership is concerned. Chicago will first do the preliminary work and will do it alone, without the aid of New York. Then, when everything is ready--legally and constitutionally--Chicago will put the task before the leaders of all of American Jewry, who are to be found throughout the United States, and not only in New York.

This is what Chicago must say to New York. New York may adopt resolutions, appoint committees, but the preliminary work will be done in Chicago and by Chicago Jews. The New York Jews, as well as all the Jews of America, will be invited, when the proper time comes, to co-operate but not to lead or to boss.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 19, 1921.

MENDEL BAILIS GREETED WITH STORMY OVATION

A large crowd of men and women came to the Ashland Auditorium yesterday afternoon, to honor the Jewish martyr, Mendel Bailis. The honored guest, whom the audience greeted with a stormy ovation, thanked the audience in a brief and impressive speech, for the warm welcome and the honor accorded him. He expressed his wish that Chicago Jews, as well as the Jews of the whole world, should never again have to greet a Jewish martyr; that the Jewish nation should become established in its own country, and should never again hear of ritual murder or other such trials.

In his opening address the chairman of the evening, Mr. B. Horwich, gave a summary of the Kiev trial, and stressed the heroism and bravery shown by Mendel Bailis during his imprisonment and trial. He pointed out that Mendel Bailis had endured many temptations, and that his conduct had saved the Jewish nation from the greatest calamity that could befall it.

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Rabbi Saul Silber spoke about the "ritual blood" trials in Jewish history and about the great sufferings that they have caused. Mendel Bailis was introduced to the audience by Mr. Z. B. Komaiko, one of the members of the arrangements committee of the Ashland Auditorium meeting.

An extraordinarily fine musical program was also presented at the meeting. The well-known Jewish violinist, Victor Young, played various Jewish and classical compositions. His performance received an enthusiastic response from the audience. He was accompanied on the piano by his sister, Miss Young.

Miss Florence Bernstein, the gifted singer, sang "Eli Eli" and "Jahrzeit" very beautifully. She was accompanied by Miss Stern. Cantor T. Greenberg of the Kehilath Jacob sang a folk song and "Etz Chaim" [Translator's note: Etz Chaim is a song from the Jewish Liturgy]. He was accompanied by Miss Stohl.

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[Translator's note: The next paragraph deals with Mr. Bailis' visit to Milwaukee. It is, therefore, omitted.]

Tomorrow evening, at six o'clock a banquet will be given in honor of Mendel Bailis, at Gold's Peompeian Room, 812 West Roosevelt Road. All those who wish to be present may reserve plates by contacting the treasurer of the reception committee, Mr. A. Hackner, 129 South Market Street, or Mr. Z. B. Komaiko, Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard.

After the banquet, Mendel Bailis will be the guest of the Kiev Relief Verein at a meeting that has been arranged in his honor at the Liberty Hall, 3420 West Roosevelt Road, where his countrymen will extend him a hearty welcome.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 16, 1921.

MENDEL BAILIS A GUEST IN CHICAGO

Big Mass Meeting in Ashland Auditorium Sunday

Mendel Bailis, the Jewish martyr, whose home is now in Palestine, arrived yesterday morning in Chicago, and will be the guest of the local Jewish community until next Wednesday. Next Sunday afternoon, at 2 P. M., he will speak at a mass meeting which has been arranged in his honor at the Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren Streets. Miss Jane Addams and other prominent persons will also speak. A banquet will be given in his honor, on Tuesday evening, at Gold's Pompeian Room, 812 West Roosevelt Road.

Upon his arrival here from New York, Mendel Bailis was met by a committee of prominent Jews and some of his countrymen from Kiev. He asked first to meet Miss Jane Addams of Hull House. She, together with some other Americans, had done a great deal to win the non-Jewish public opinion in this country in his favor, at the time when he was being persecuted in Russia because the "Black Hundreds" accused him of ritual murder, and wanted to brand him and the whole





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Jewish nation as ritual murderers, who use Christian blood for religious purposes. [Translator's note: The "Black Hundreds" was an organization of reactionary Russians whose main activity was persecuting the Jews and the workers. They were highly influential with the Czarist government.]

The committee accompanied the guest to Hull House where Miss Addams extended a friendly welcome. Harry A. Lipski, general manager of the Courier, was the spokesman. He introduced the guest to Miss Addams and thanked her, in his name, for all she had done at the time of the "ritual murder" trial. Miss Addams replied that all that she had done for Mendel Bailis, and for the Jewish people, was no more than her duty as a human being and an American.

Pleased with the visit, Miss Addams invited the guest and the committee to the lunchroom in the building and served coffee to them. The visit to Hull House was not a ceremonial one, but it was simple and impressive.

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[Translator's note: The next few paragraphs are omitted since they deal with



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Mr. Bailis' life, before and after the trial.]

Mendel Bailis is staying at [the home of] Mrs. Zevin, 1510 South Hamlin Avenue. Those who want to see and hear this honored guest next Sunday afternoon, at the Ashland Auditorium, should not fail to procure their tickets.

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[Translator's note: The rest of the article is devoted to the addresses of the fifteen places where tickets can be procured].

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 29, 1921.

THE ZIONIST MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN IN CHICAGO.

We have often referred to the deplorable fact that in a city like Chicago, with a Jewish population of 300,000, there are only 1,000 registered Zionists. It would be ridiculous to assume that out of the 300,000 in Chicago, only 1,000 believe in Zionism. It is our firm conviction that all the non-reform and all the non-radical Jews are animated by strong Jewish sentiments and take a sympathetic attitude to Zionism. Thousands of them are Zionists by conviction and thousands of others are ready to help the Zionist movement though they know little about it. The main idea underlying the Zionist movement is known to nearly every Jewish adult. If approached in the right spirit, they would certainly come to aid Zionism, but before we can bring these

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thousands of Jews in Chicago to the aid of the Zionist movement, we must first enroll them as members of the organization, in Chicago. Zionism is not a movement of recent date. In its present form it is already thirty years old and there isn't a Jew in Chicago who hasn't listened at least once to a Zionist speaker...and to this end the Zionist leaders in Chicago have decided to inaugurate a quick and snappy Zionist membership campaign to last a fortnight, in the hope that they will be able to enroll thousands of Chicago Jews as members....

We do not doubt the Jewishness of the average Jew in Chicago. We believe that he is always willing to do his share for his people and therefore we do not doubt the success of the membership campaign....

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The success of the membership campaign depends also on the zeal, energy, and determination of the active Zionists....

They may not all exhibit sufficient energy because of the assumption, after the decision of Sam Remo and the appointment of Sir Robert Samuels as High Commissioner of Palestine, that Zionist activities must consist of raising money for the Keren Hayesod.

We wish to tell our active Zionists that this is an absolutely false assumption. The Zionist organization is still called upon to do political work and must exhibit more strength in order to enable the leaders to carry out the Balfour declaration. The power behind the declaration is not only Great Britain and the good will of the Western powers but

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the Zionist organization, and without the latter the Balfour declaration would remain a scrap of paper. The Zionist movement is still confronted with many dangerous enemies from within and without, and if we let up, if we stop organizing our forces, the enemies of Zionism will scare success after success and the very life of Zionism will be jeopardized.

The Balfour declaration is at present a document only and, as long as it is a document and not a reality, the Zionists in every locality are in duty bound to do their utmost for their organization, in order to strengthen the hands of the leaders. We still need the masses of the Jewish people to uphold our cause. It is therefore the sacred duty of every active Zionist in Chicago to participate in the coming membership drive, to do his very best to sell as many membership cards as possible. We can easily reach the old members but it is a more difficult task to enroll new ones.

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There are some 200 active Zionists in this city, all of them of standing and position, and there isn't one of them who is unable to sell 10 membership cards within a fortnight. Many of them can do more than that....

Even then, of course, Zionism in Chicago will not be a mass movement, but if we have 3,000 enrolled members in good standing, the Zionist leaders will be in a position to start some real work. The Zionist administration in the city knows perfectly well what every Zionist can do in the way of enrolling members and does not mean to accept excuses and apologies, but will insist that the active Zionists do their duty....

We must have a minimum of 3,000 members within a fortnight. We can have them if every Zionist in Chicago does his duty.

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JEWISH

Forward, Dec. 27, 1920.

HELPS STARVING WRITERS

The Literary and Dramatic Society, as part of its drive to aid writers who are facing starvation in Europe, will give a theater benefit at the Princess Theatre on January 9, at 2 P.M. "Anna," a drama by Alshemsky, will be presented.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 28, 1920.

WHAT ARE OUR LEADERS AIMING AT?

(Editorial In English)

The general secretary of the American [Zionist] Organization, Mr. Jacob De Haas, who is known to be the mouthpiece of Justice Louis D. Brandeis, has come to Chicago to confer with the local leaders and active Zionists on the Zionist situation. Mr. Jacob De Haas, in a lengthy and detailed report to the representative of Chicago Zionism, made it clear that the much-discussed question of secession and separation is strange to the minds of the American Zionist leaders, and that they are determined to uphold the unity of the International Zionist Organization. This statement he corroborated by a number of facts known to all the Zionist leaders everywhere, but still the European Jewish press comes forward with another group of facts to disprove Mr. De Haas' statement and to convince European Jewry that the American Zionist leaders are aiming at secession and separation.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 28, 1920.

The London Jewish Chronicle, the organ of the English Zionists, devotes a three-column editorial to the question of secession. The statements made by the London Jewish Chronicle seem to us to be of such importance that we deem it our duty to reprint the editorial in full.

It runs as follows:

"Secession

"The resolutions come to by the executive of the Zionist Organization of America, which will be found set out in detail, together with a long memorandum by Mr. Justice Brandeis, elsewhere in our present issue, betoken, there can be no doubt, a grave and serious menace to the World Zionist Organization. We felt no hesitation in at once condemning the attitude taken up by American Zionists at the last Zionist Conference that was held in London, as disloyal to the Organization and dangerous to the Zionist cause. The view thus expressed (and

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otherwise than editorially likewise) has been canvassed, particularly by Mr. A. H. Fromenson, Publicity Director, Zionist Organization of America. The resolutions to which we refer, however, confirm our very worst fears upon this vital matter. They contain, to be sure, copious expressions of loyalty to the international movement and professions, doubtless sincere, of a desire to work in co-operation with that body. But these do not succeed in hiding the essential fact which underlies the resolutions, that the course which these American Zionists have thought fit to take, and to which they have bound themselves by their resolutions, is an act of secession. For there is a manifest henceforward to carry on Zionist work independently of the general Zionist Organization. The resolutions enunciate a definite policy which is to be pursued sectionally, whether the rest of the Zionist body agree or not. Those responsible for them have proclaimed their intention of henceforward working in Palestine as Zionists in their own way and on their own lines. They have, in short, raised the red flag of revolt, and have inscribed upon it "American Zionism," to which from now they are to bear allegiance, rather than to the

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national policy, as arrived at through a World Congress by the nationalist sentiment of the Jewish people.

"We do not wish to say anything that may appear to be unkind, and hence may exacerbate a situation that is surely serious enough in all conscience. But it does strike us as reaching within the ambit of mere make-believe, to use no harsher expression, for the Zionists of America, having come to such resolutions as they have, to interlard them with professions of amity and allegiance to the International Zionist Organization. How can they be loyal to the International Zionist Organization as well as to the resolutions that they have passed? The things are inconsistent; they are in diametrical opposition. The whole conception of the International Organization, the conception by which the never-to-be-forgotten Herzl showed more than in anything else his true Jewish statemanship was that work in Palestine, to be effectual, must be national work. Being national work, it cannot be the work of any section of Jewry, but must be labour undertaken in response to the expressed convictions of national needs which that work is to satisfy. That was, indeed, the meaning of the World Congress

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which Herzl instituted. That was the meaning of the International Organization which he brought together. Thus, this decision on the part of the American Zionists sets at naught the national idea in which Zionism has conceived the new return to our national home, and substitutes for it something which lacks the essential of national sentiment. It is to be merely the work of, at most, a segment of Jewry.

"It is clear that this secession of American Zionists from the International Organization must, if persisted in, prove a serious blow not only to the Organization, nor even only to the movement, but--most anxious thought of all--to the immediate future of Palestine also. It is, of course, impossible to say to what extent the disorganization rot has set in among American Zionists. We shall not be surprised to learn that when the enormity of the course adumbrated by these resolutions comes to be realized a halt will be called. When it is seen--as our shrewd brethren on the other side must quickly come to see--that the life and soul and being of the Zionist Movement is unity of effort on the part of Jewry,

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and that a policy of sectional effort must spell quick disintegration and ultimate collapse of Zionist world effort, American Zionists as a body will bethink themselves. They will hesitate about being dragged behind the triumph-car of one man who, however eminent he may be in American politics, is a mere novice in Jewish politics and indeed--as he would doubtless confess--an amateur in matters Jewish. They are not likely lightly to throw over the policy of Zionist leaders from the time of Herzl to the present day, who have made world organization of national effort, a fundamental, an irremovable plank in their platform. We fully understand the disposition at the root of these resolutions of the Executive Committee of the American Zionist Organization. Those responsible for them are, we do not doubt, honestly of opinion not alone that no good thing can come out of Galilee, but that no good thing can proceed elsewhere than from Washington. So sincerely are they enamoured of America and its capacities, of American ways **and** American methods, that they regard any efforts that come from any other quarter of the globe as utterly negligible, if not actually superfluous. It is in no prejudice to our own regard and admiration for the

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country of which these brethren of ours are citizens, when we say that this sort of thing of course does credit to their American loyalty, but is poor stuff to tender as an earnest of Jewish loyalty. And we shall be surprised, indeed, if the rank and file of the Zionists of America, by supporting the policy foreshadowed in these resolutions, determine to inflict a deep stab upon the brotherhood of Israel, and thus wound, it may be dangerously, the national sentiment of the Jewish people.

"We do not hide from ourselves that much of the trouble that must inevitably ensue to the Zionist Organization, if these resolutions and the policy they reveal are persisted in, could have been avoided by more adequate leadership. In particular, the lack of confidence which Dr. Weizmann and his colleagues have shown, not alone in the Jewish people, but in their Zionist followers, and which has induced them to an undue secrecy concerning the progress of the movement, preferring to feed the public with wide and well-sounding generalities, instead of with concrete facts even though unpalatable, has bred quite naturally

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a certain lack of confidence in the leaders. This we unhesitatingly hasten to add, having regard to the service they have rendered to Jewry and all they have accomplished, ought not to be their reward. But, unhappily, the evil which politicians do is of infinitely greater influence with the public than the good they accomplish; and there is much in recent Zionist leadership open to severe questioning. We know that the prevalence of war conditions prevented the summoning of a World Congress and the necessity of doing many things which, according to the Zionist code, were unconstitutional and illegal. But many unconstitutional and illegal things (judged by that code) have been done, which cannot be attributed to war conditions. We have no need to detail them. We need only refer to much of the proceedings of the last Zionist Conference, or even to the conferment upon Mr. Justice Brandeis of a position constituted ad hoc unheard of hitherto in the Zionist Organization. But beyond this, many of those who lead the movement today are merely self-appointed, some of them actually, more of them virtually. That sort of thing is bound to lead to disruption such as is manifested in the Zionist Organization by the American

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resolutions. We are, however, for the moment thinking most of the reticence which has characterized Dr. Weizmann in respect to his dealings with the British Government and with the Powers. We have persistently--and, we hope, consistently--drawn attention to this in our columns, and have warned Zionists of the terrible danger they were courting by running a democratic movement, such as Zionism must necessarily be, by autocratic means. To this day, however, no definite explanation has been given as to what the British Government meant, or what even Dr. Weizmann conceived the British Government to mean, when by the hand of Mr. Balfour they assigned Palestine to become the 'National Home' for the Jewish people. What is the National Home which was contemplated? What was its true meaning as between Dr. Weizmann and the British Government in London, or the Powers at San Remo? Again, we have pressed Dr. Weizmann to explain how the mandate to Great Britain, under which this country administers Palestine, is going to provide for the transformation of Palestine into Eretz Yisrael, and what provisions it is to contain so that, in Dr. Weizmann's own language, Palestine may ultimately become as Jewish as England is English. A striking

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letter on this subject, which we have the pleasure of publishing from the able pen of Mr. Vladimir Jabotinsky, amply supports us in our view as to the critical importance to the Jewish national future of the terms of the mandate. Yet it is quite easy to see from Mr. Jabotinsky's letter that some of the lurid and encouraging promises which the Government made, passively or actively, made by the mouth of their own representatives, or, without demur, allowed to be made by others, have somewhat 'pie crusted' in the process of reduction to the documentary form under which alone they would be any guarantee of performance. Dr. Weizmann, at the last London Conference, allured his audience by announcing that 'the labours of the great Herzl were concluded at San Remo. He lived and died,' said Dr. Weizmann, 'for a publicly recognized Jewish Homeland in Palestine,' and he assured his audience that 'that recognition the nations of the world have accorded'. Dr. Weizmann was only partially right, and therefore substantially wrong. 'The great Herzl' lived and died not merely for a publicly recognized Jewish Homeland in Palestine, but also for 'a legally secured' Homeland. The Jewish cause, has won. The legal security is to be

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found, if found at all, in the mandate. Yet about that mandate Dr. Weizmann has never, up till now, taken either the Jewish people or even his fellow Zionists into his confidence. Indeed he ignores the matter, or at last affects to treat it as one of trivial consequence.

"All this may to some extent account for, though we confess it by no means excuses, the American secession. That secession, if persisted in, as we hope it may not be, and if supported by the general body of Zionists in America, which we forbear from thinking is possible, will mean that just at the very moment when the national Jewish cause was brightest and the hope of Israel after two thousand years was at last dawning athwart the horizon, American Jews have determined to do what in them lies to deprive the Jewish people of its one bright hope amid the plethora of sorrow and pain, of agony and strife, which today surrounds the Jew on all hands. That is not, we are sure, in the remotest the purpose of our brethren in the United States. But we are equally sure that it will be the certain result of the policy which Judge Brandeis and his Executive Committee are proposing as the policy of American Zionists."

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III H (Lithuanian)

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 27, 1920.

WE MUST HELP THE LITHUANIANS

(Editorial from English)

The Lithuanians in the city of Chicago, a quiet and law-abiding group of people, though more than one hundred thousand in number, are planning a demonstration to be held on Sunday, the eve of the election. The purpose of the demonstration is to protest against the Polish atrocities in Lithuania, and against the attempt of the Polish imperialists to grab Lithuanian territory and to annex Lithuanian provinces to a Greater Poland. The Lithuanians in Chicago, as well as the Lithuanians all over the country, are anxious to help their brethren abroad and free them from the Polish yoke and regain their national liberty. The Lithuanians are as entitled to national self-determination as the other peoples in Eastern Europe. The Lithuanians are the only people in Eastern Europe who have not abused their national independence for imperialistic purposes. The Lithuanians are the only people in Europe who grant the Jews full emancipation, and who treat the other minorities with fairness and justness.

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III H (Lithuanian) Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 27, 1920.

If the Poles have done everything in their power to make the life of the three million Jews in Poland unbearable, the Lithuanians have done everything to make the life of their Jewish citizens as pleasant as possible. The Lithuanians are as much patriotically inclined as the Poles, but in contradistinction to the Poles they--the Lithuanians--are not patrioteering and are not imbued with the feeling of chauvinism. They are a law-abiding, sensible, and peace-loving people, and they are certainly entitled to their national independence.

We have already pointed out the importance of Lithuanian independence from a Jewish point of view, and we need not dwell on the subject any further. The fate of our people in Eastern Europe is indissolubly connected with the fate of the Lithuanians. If Lithuania is going to be obliterated and to disappear from among the nations of the earth, entire Eastern European Jewry is doomed, and if Lithuania is going to survive, Eastern European Jewry will survive [also]. Every intelligent Jew must understand the importance of an independent Lithuania for our people.

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However, the Jews in this country do not understand as yet that if the Lithuanians and the Jews have a common interest abroad, the American Jews are in duty bound to make common cause with the Lithuanians against the Polish robberies, and help the Lithuanians in every possible manner, with the view to arousing the American people against Polish imperialism and pogrom rule. If the Lithuanians organize a demonstration against the Polish robbers, the Jews should join such a demonstration. Besides, thousands of Lithuanian Jews in the city of Chicago are much concerned with the welfare and safety of their relatives in Lithuania. Their interests are identical with those of the Lithuanians. Both have to fight for a common cause--for the safety of their brethren abroad. It is, therefore, imperative that the Chicago Jews of Lithuanian origin make common cause with the Lithuanians in the city of Chicago, and in other places, and participate in the protest movement.

The Lithuanians are a respectable people, and though their friends may not be numerous, they have practically no enemies because they are an amiable and peace-loving people. The Poles may have a great many friends, but also a great

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many enemies, especially among those who know Poland. As long as the Jews continued to protest against Polish pogroms, against Polish outrages, all anti-Semites, reactionaries, imperialists, and representatives of the White Terror, tried to belittle the significance of the Jewish protest, or they accused the Jews of being Bolsheviks and enemies of an independent Poland. A Lithuanian protest demonstration against Polish barbarity, must be impressive and must be effective, because while the number of our enemies everywhere is legion, the Lithuanians have no enemies; and a joint Lithuanian-Jewish protest, if properly arranged and properly organized, will go very far to impress the public and arouse its feeling of justice.

The Poles cannot possibly argue that the Lithuanians are Bolsheviks for there aren't any in Lithuania, while there are a number of them in Poland. And the Poles cannot argue that the Lithuanians were eager to destroy the independence of Poland, for what the Lithuanians ask for is to be left alone and not be subjugated by the Poles. They do not lay any claims on Polish territory.

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III H (Lithuanian)

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Governor Cox, the Democratic nominee for president, said recently in an interview with the editor of this paper that if Poland is entitled to independence, Lithuania is entitled to it too, and made it clear that if elected president, he will certainly lose no time in recognizing Lithuania.

Millions of American citizens, who are acquainted with the situation in Europe, share the view of Governor Cox.

However, while the Poles are masters of propaganda and intrigue, the Lithuanians being a quiet and peace-loving people, are not busy with propaganda, and people in America know little about Lithuania and its fight for freedom.

The Lithuanian demonstration, as planned in Chicago, will help very much to make the people of the United States acquainted with the cause of Lithuania, and will help to check and to make an end to the Polish policy of robbery and imperialism. We suggest that the Jews in Chicago participate in the Lithuanian demonstration because the Lithuanian cause is also the Jewish cause.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 10, 1920.

A LETTER TO A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP

(In English)

Most Reverend and Dear Sir: The Roman Catholic church, ordering its believers to pray once a year for the Jews and for their salvation, is still taking an interest in the stiff-necked people, and, though it does not try to convert them by the missionary methods of the Protestant church, it does everything in its power to bring about their conversion to your Christianity. It does it by bringing a terrible pressure to bear on the Jews in those countries where your church is supreme, and in political power. In Hungary, your church is affiliated with all the enemies of our people, and is the motive power in the policy of terror of the Hungarian government against the Jews. In Poland, the Roman Catholic church is actually the guide of the pogrom policies of an immoral government, and of a demoralized people. In Austria all the anti-Semitic energies radiate from the church and from its representatives, the clergymen. In short, in all

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the countries where the church is supreme, there is a deliberate attempt made to force the Jews into its arms, not by trying to convince them of the superiority of your religion, and of the truth contained in it, but by methods befitting, not the twentieth century, but the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The representatives of the Roman Catholic church are also interested in the spiritual welfare of our people; they, too, are trying to save our souls by spending millions of dollars a year on missionary work. Their methods of conquering us are at least pacific and civilized. Their missionaries try to argue with our children and our adults, and they appeal to our intellect and to our emotions, or to our human superstition. But your church, still nourishing and cultivating the traditions of the Holy Inquisition, acts differently. The Inquisition, as an institution, is, as you know, not yet abolished. The office of the Grand Inquisitor still exists, and though it is not permitted to bury human beings alive, because state and society would not stand for it, your church, in its attempts to bring the Jews under its wings, is still using many methods of the Inquisition. One of the most notorious methods of the Inquisition of old was economic pressure against

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the Jews. Our ancestors in Spain or Portugal were often offered by your church the one alternative: either adopt Roman Catholicism or we confiscate your property. The Roman Catholic church has confiscated property of the Jews in Spain and Portugal amounting to tens of millions of dollars. Today confiscation pure and simple is no longer possible. Even the most Catholic and most clerical government cannot permit it. Instead of confiscating Jewish property, in case of the unwillingness of the Jew to adopt Roman Catholicism, your church uses today another trick as bad and as mean a trick as that of confiscation: an economic boycott against the Jews.

In the lands where your church is politically supreme, or where it is highly influential, like in Poland, Hungary, Austria, and in many parts of Germany, there is an economic boycott against the Jews. In Poland the economic boycott against our people is already thirteen years in existence, and it assumes from day to day more terrible forms. In Hungary the Jews are actually excluded from business, and in Austria, where millions of people are still

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under the spell of the Roman Catholic church, the economic boycott against the Jews is also felt very strongly.

I am sorry to state that the results of this policy of economic pressure in the form of [an] economic boycott against our people in Catholic lands has not been less disastrous than the policy of confiscation during the time of the black terror of the Holy Inquisition in Spain and Portugal. Millions of Jews have been reduced to actual beggary, and thousands of them have been forced by sheer hunger to join the Church; that is to say, to desert our own race and our own religion. In spite of the revival of Judaism as the result of the war, the list of Jewish converts to your church in Austria, Hungary, and Poland, and in many parts of Germany is increasing weekly. Especially those intellectual, or semi-intellectual Jews, whose intellectuality has been developed at the expense of their will power, fall victims to the economic pressure brought to bear on them by your church. The Jewish communities in Berlin, Vienna, and Budapest are still issuing week by week lists of Jewish converts to the

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Roman Catholic church, and most of these converts come from the middle class, because it is the middle class that suffers most from the economic boycott against the Jews.

Another feature of the anti-Jewish activities of your church is the combining of clericalism with nationalism in all the lands where your church is in power. This combination has proven to be the most powerful weapon against the Jews, both politically and economically. In Austria, Hungary, and Poland, clericalism, nationalism and anti-Semitism are identical. In many cases, the clergymen in high position are active leaders in the anti-Semitic movement. Like in the dark Middle Ages, the Jews, badly harrassed and cruelly persecuted by the Roman Catholic mobs, have appealed to the clergy of your church for help, but their appeals were in vain. Is it not strange that no Roman Catholic dignitary has deemed it advisable or necessary to come out in the open against the anti-Semitic movement? Like in the Middle Ages, when the Roman Catholic church coerced the Jews into Roman Catholicism, while the Jews have displayed so much stiff-neckedness and have exhibited so much stubbornness

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during the last two thousand years, suffering pain and martyrdom at the hands of your church, [so] will [the Jews] finally be coerced into Roman Catholicism if the church succeeds in breaking the Jew economically and politically. The combination of clericalism and nationalism, the most unholy alliance that was ever formed, is the weapon with which your church hopes to crush the Jew. By intensifying the nationalistic sentiment everywhere, by turning it into criminal chauvinism, the church hopes to annihilate the Jew politically. Only when chauvinism is at its height, can the Jew be deprived of [his] civic and political rights, only then can he be made an alien instead of a more patriotic citizen. Once deprived of his political rights by anti-Semitic legislation, and once shattered economically by economic boycotts, the Jew in Catholic lands will be placed before the alternative, either to emigrate or adopt Roman Catholicism and be free.

The same policy was pursued by your church in the Middle Ages. At the time, however, the representatives of your church did not find it even necessary to go to the trouble of organizing boycotts against the Jews, but they

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would simply confiscate Jewish properties, and if that would not help, would dictate expulsion orders. For more than one hundred years the Roman Catholic church has tried to bring Spanish Jewry to its knees, by constantly confiscating Jewish properties, and when this policy of confiscation and open robbery proved to be unsuccessful, the representatives of your church proceeded to expel the Jews from the country altogether, by causing a despotic and bigoted monarch to sign an expulsion decree. To break the Spanish Jews altogether, and to prevent their economic recuperation, your church forbade the exiles to carry money with them or other valuables like silver and gold; they had to leave the country like beggars after having worked for its prosperity [for] nearly one thousand years. The church is now pursuing toward Jews in Catholic lands a similar policy, but different in its methods. Instead of confiscation, it is economic boycott, and instead of plain expulsion, it is depriving the Jew of his political and civic rights to such an extent and of pogroming [sic] him so much, that he [will] be compelled to leave the country. The Jews in Roman Catholic lands find themselves today in the same position as their ancestors in Spain and in

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Portugal prior to the expulsion. The very basis of their economic life is shattered, the odium against them supreme, and there is no possibility for them whatsoever to remain in those countries, because it is the will of your church that they either adopt your faith or be ruined. I admit, most Reverend Sir, that the Catholic church will now succeed in breaking the Jew economically and politically, in all those lands where your church is supreme, and it will be successful in bringing about the exodus of the Jews from those lands, as it was successful in bringing about the expulsion of the Jews from Spain and Portugal. But whether or not the interest of your church will be better served by this disastrous result of its anti-Jewish policies, is a different question altogether.

The result of the exodus of the Jews from Spain was that a highly developed country, at the height of civilization, and the most powerful empire of its time, sank into barbarity and was later on crushed politically and economically. Spain of today, poverty-stricken, ignorant, fanatic, and a bigot, is still suffering from the results of the Jewish expulsion in 1492. The same

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holds good of Portugal. But meanwhile, the Roman Catholic church can hold its grip on the poor and pauperized country and rule it despotically. In the case of the Spanish Jews, your church was successful in every respect. It attained all its aims and objects, viz: to keep the Spanish people poor and ignorant, in order to be able to rule them and to control all their movements; but I doubt very much whether your church will bring about similar results in the case of Poland, Hungary, and Austria. After all, we are not living any more in the fifteenth but in the twentieth century. The wheel of history is moving now a million times faster than four hundred years ago. The Polish, Hungarian, and Austrian people will soon come to recognize the disastrous results of your policies with respect to the Jews, and will turn against you. The pauperized Poles or Hungarians or Austrians will not fail to ask the question, how is it that those countries with large Jewish populations are prosperous and wealthy, while their countries without the Jews are poverty-stricken and its population ignorant? Somebody will rise and tell them why it is so. He will tell them that the Jew is a great factor in the civilization of a people, that the Jew is industrious,

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inventive, resourceful, and a great help to every people and to every nation; and that all the Jewless countries of the white men are lacking in industry and commerce. And when the people will find this out, one day, you can expect only one result, viz: a reaction against your church. It seems to me, most Reverend Sir, that from the point of view of your own interest, it is poor statesmanship to continue the anti-Jewish traditions of the Inquisition, because you cannot possibly expect that the Inquisition applied to the Jews today in a different form will bring the same results to the church as it brought four hundred years ago. Poland, Austria, and Hungary are not Spain; they are centrally located countries, subject to currents and countercurrents, and various influences from all sides, and it will not take the peoples of these countries very long to find out who was the cause of their economic and political downfall. Then your church will be the sufferer. And if these countries turn against your church, then good-bye Roman Catholicism for all time, because it is dead in France, it is buried in England, it is crushed in Portugal, it is shattered in Germany, and the only refuge for Roman

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Catholicism in Europe, say, [are] Poland, Austria, and Hungary. If Central Europe turns against your church too, then you may hope to build up another center for your church in China or in black Africa, but in Europe the Catholic church will be a thing of the past, and Roman Catholicism will be on par with any other religious sect instead of being the leading Christian church in the world. We Jews, by virtue of our own history, and because of our many experiences in the past, possess a highly developed historic instinct, and it is this historic instinct of ours that tells us that your church is now playing with fire. If we are going to be wiped out in Eastern Europe, the church, in consequence, will also be wiped out.

Now it is true that we Jews are not very much concerned with the perpetuation of your church. If it leaves us alone, we are neither its friends nor its enemies, and it is immaterial to us whether it is the Roman Catholic church that is supreme or the Protestant church. And I am frank enough to state that if I speak of the possible disastrous result for your own church, as a consequence of its continuing the anti-Jewish policies of the Inquisition,

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it is not because I take an interest in the welfare of your church and its continuation, but because I know that the Roman Catholic bishops are realistically inclined and can be talked business to. I am sure that if the representatives of your church will come to realize that your anti-Jewish policies will do you more harm than good, you will give up these policies, because no matter how great your ambition may be to crush the Jewish people, and to crush Judaism, your will to live and to exist is still stronger.

In conclusion, I want to call your attention, most Reverend Sir, to a fact probably well known to you, too, and this fact is, that each and every guilt finds its revenge on this earth. It is a superficial conception of history to imagine that one group of people can commit crimes against another group of people, and get out without punishment. By repeating the misdeeds of the Holy Inquisition, only in different forms, you invite the perpetual odium and hatred of our people, and we have our own ways and methods of how to get even with our enemies. We have crushed ancient

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Rome by imposing Christianity on it, we have crushed czarist Russia by imposing a Trotsky on it, who is meting out to Russia all that is coming to her, and another Trotsky will arise to avenge the crimes your church is committing against us. You should not misunderstand me, and you should not misinterpret this statement in the sense that the Jews consciously and deliberately sent Trotsky to Russia to avenge Russia's crimes against the Jews. The Jews have no such power to do it, and the Jews are all against Trotsky, but history sent Trotsky to Russia to do what he is doing just now, and history will find another Trotsky to avenge the misdeeds of your church against us. You may crush us, but we will crush you, too. We do not invite your prayers for us, we do not even care for your sympathy with us. We only wish to be left alone, and not to be imposed upon by the Roman Catholic church, and not to suffer from its Inquisitorial policies. We have been poor neighbors in history for the last fifteen hundred years, and to be more correct, your church has been a bad neighbor of Judaism, and unless your church gives up its attempts to force us into its arms by using inquisitorial methods against us, a catastrophe for both of us must be the

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result. If you take this to heart, and convey the message of a lonely Jew to your brothers in faith, you will render a great service to your church, to our people and to humanity at large.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

Dr. S. M. Melamed.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 31, 1920.

RABBI EPSTEIN WITNESSED THE PLUCKING OF THE BEARDS
OF JEWS IN POLAND

After a three and a half month journey through Europe, in the interests of the Mizrachi movement and relief, Rabbi Ephraim Epstein returned to Chicago yesterday. He was greeted at the depot by a host of admirers, as well as the officials and members of the Congregation Anshe Kneseth Israel, of which he is rabbi. Rabbi Epstein is very happy to be back in Chicago where he is active and influential in the field of charity and Judaism. He listened with interest to the news about the organizing of the Orthodox Jewish congregations into a Kehilah [organization of Orthodox Jews], and declared that he would do everything in his power to assist the organization with word and deed as long as it was necessary.

A representative of the Courier interviewed Rabbi Epstein yesterday at his home, 1518 [South] Clifton Park Avenue, where the reporter procured information on the condition of the Jews in Poland, and the relief work which is being done there.

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"Jews in Poland," Rabbi Epstein began, "are in a terrible situation. They are exhausted from the war, starvation, sickness, and persecution, all of which they have endured, and had it not been for the generosity of the American Jews, they would have perished by the thousands, every day, from misery and suffering. They know how to appreciate the noble work which is being done in their behalf, and they revere the American Jews, blessing them upon every occasion.

"I have seen the wretched [conditions of the] Jews of Germany, Poland, and Lithuania, and my heart ached. I have seen with my own eyes the brutality of the Poles toward the Jews; I have seen them plucking the beards of Jews, exposing them to pain and derision. I was powerless to do anything against the hoodlums.

"Rabbi Meyer Berlin, with whom I traveled to Warsaw, almost became a victim of this outrage, but thanks to our American passports and the letter of President Wilson, he was spared the humiliation.

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"Similar outrages against Jews with beards occurred in numerous places in Poland in addition to brutal beatings.

"The breadlines made a horrible impression. In Warsaw, one is prohibited from being on the streets after midnight, but one is permitted to stand at the breadlines where bread is sold by cards. The authorities designated separate places for Jews and Gentiles. Jews are not allowed in the Gentile breadlines. But Poles quite often come to the Jewish breadlines and cause disorder, while the police look on and tolerate it.

"A Jewish mother of five children was shot dead by the police in a breadline disorder, and upon the protest of prominent Jews to the officer in charge, the latter replied that the Jews deserve these atrocities because the Jews are troublemakers, Bolsheviks, and enemies of Poland, and enemies must be dealt with rigorously.....

"The hatred of the Poles toward the Jews is tremendous. If it were not for

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this hatred and these restrictions, the Jews would begin trading again, thereby creating employment, and would thus develop the country. But the Poles refuse to consider or recognize any order that permits the Jew to benefit from it and to live peacefully.

"Nevertheless the Jew lives on. The assistance extended to him by the American Jews, coupled with that of the rabbis, yeshivoth [theological seminaries], and Talmud Torahs, sustain his body and spirit. The yeshivoth of the various cities in Poland are open, and the Jewish Torah is being taught. The synagogues which were destroyed by the war and pogroms are being rebuilt and are crowded with Jews who pray to the Lord for better times.

"The Jews of Lithuania are in somewhat better circumstances. There is more food. I visited Kovno and its vicinity, and the poverty there is terrific, but the Jews of Kovno are fortunate in that they are not surrounded by such poisonous enemies as the Poles. The Lithuanians are better people and like to have the Jews whom they consider superior to themselves, and, therefore, are friendly to them. American help is gradually reaching Lithuania and private contributions can now

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be sent there."

Rabbi Epstein deserves credit for making it possible to send money from America to Kovno. He worked very hard toward this end, and it is one of the great accomplishments of his European trip.

Rabbi Epstein met many prominent Jews in Lithuania, Poland, Germany, and England, and discussed the Jewish situation with them. In London he had a lengthy talk with Sir Stuart (sic) Samuels, dealing with the Polish decree which states that every Jew in Poland must register. There are about 200,000 Lithuanian Jews in Poland who are not considered as Polish citizens, and who will have to leave the country if the decree goes into effect.

Sir Stuart Samuels assured Rabbi Epstein that everything possible will be done by England's Jewry in this respect. He declared, however, that in order to make the protest more effective, the influential American Jews should also participate, and together, through their respective governments, compel the Polish government to recall the decree.

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Rabbi Epstein also met Mr. Levy-Epstein in London and Judge Harry M. Fisher in Warsaw. He brought with him many regards to Chicago Jews from their relatives in Poland.

While in Warsaw, Rabbi Epstein became interested in the case of the Courier's correspondent, Mr. William Zukerman, who was arrested by the Polish authorities upon the false accusation that he came to "undermine Poland" by spreading Bolshevik propaganda. Rumors have it, however, that he has been detained because of the articles he sent exposing Polish anti-Semitism and Polish atrocities against the Jews. Lately, however, the charge against Zukerman has been lightened, and he is permitted some freedom in the prison where he is held.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Mar. 7, 1920.

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JEWISH LEARNING IN AMERICA

(Article in English)

American Jewry has not, to be sure, the very best of reputations abroad as an intellectual force, though the number of Jewish intellectuals in this country exceeds the number of Jewish intellectuals elsewhere, even though Jewish learning is in the ascendancy in America. For the past fifteen years American Jews have been respected abroad for their broadmindedness and charitable inclination, for their business ability and practical genius, but not for their intellectual qualities and for their relation to the book. This seems to be more surprising since no other Jewish group in the world sends so many of its youth to the universities. According to conservative estimates not less than fifteen thousand Jewish young men and women are now receiving a university training in America. Forty million Frenchmen send thirty five thousand youths to the university, sixty five million Germans have their universities populated with forty five thousand students, the

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population of the Russian Empire consisting of 180 million people would send seventy thousand of its youth to academic establishments. When three million American Jews send fifteen thousand of their young to universities they certainly live up to the standard of cultured peoples. Taking these figures as a basis, there should be no reason for complaint against the relation of Jews to matters intellectual. But, nevertheless, as an intellectual force, they are not held in good grace by their brethern in Europe.

Just as Jewish intellectuals in Europe think little of the intellectual standard of American Jewry, so have European Jewish scholars little respect for Jewish learning in America. Many young and promising Jewish scholars in Europe, whose path in life is not strewn with roses, are afraid of coming to this country because they fear that America is no place for Jewish scholars. The prejudice in Europe about Jewish learning in America is so general that Jewish scholars frequently express deep regret upon hearing that the one or the other colleague is leaving for America. Even scholarly

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productions of American Jews are approached with a biased mind. The plain facts, however, are that no other Jewish group in the world has in recent times done so much to further Jewish learning as did American Jewry. Efforts are constantly being made to organize and to co-ordinate all the Jewish scholarly forces in this country. There are at present in America three rabbinical seminaries and all three of them are seats of Jewish learning. The Dropsie College, in spite of its many shortcomings, is unique in its way and can only be compared to the "Tubinger Stift" that has produced a Hegel and a David Friedrich Strauss. The Jewish Historical Society and other pioneer organizations are all doing good work; America shelters a greater number of Jewish scholars of reputation than any other country. When all these facts are taken into consideration, it is rather hard to understand the disrespect in which the Jewish scholarly efforts of this country are held by European Jewish scholars just as it is hard to understand why Jewish intellectuals in Europe should underestimate the intellectual energies of American Jewry.

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If we can offer an explanation of this peculiar attitude of European Jews to Jewish intellectual life in this country and to American Jewish scholarship in particular, then the explanation is that European Jewry is accustomed to think of America as a place of refuge for all those Jews in Eastern Europe who could not fight successfully the struggle for existence in the old world and emigrated to the United States mainly to "make a living". People who leave their home and surroundings for good and cross the Atlantic with the object of making a living are not supposed to be very much absorbed by intellectual interests. The truth of the matter is that most of the Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe who came here before the outbreak of the war, belonged to the lower classes, such as skilled and unskilled laborers, small tradesmen, and all kind of "Luftmenschen." Judging from the human material that has flown to America, European Jewish Intellectuals arrived at the conclusion that American Jewry consists of a mass of ignoramuses and moneymakers who could not possibly be interested in books and in abstract thoughts. Besides, people "over there" look upon America in general as a country populated by business-people, where everybody is interested in the

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dollar only. European Jews, therefore, argue this way: Since America is in itself a materialistic country, since the Jews are always trying to be more papal than the pope and since the immigrants, belonging to the uneducated classes, left for America mainly with the purpose of making a living, American Jews must consist of a lot of more or less successful dollar-makers, with little or no interest in matters intellectual. Believing that there is no intellectual atmosphere in American Jewry, the European Jewish scholars are very sceptical about Jewish learning in this country and pity their colleagues who leave Europe for America.

But our people in Europe forget that American Jewry does not consist of poor immigrants only, and that a great number of good European Jewish families with intellectual traditions settled in this country because they could not adjust themselves to the condition of their native country. They also forgot that not all poor Jewish immigrants are ipso-facto ignoramuses. Knowledge of Judaism and Jewish learning was always spread more among our poorer than among our wealthier classes. Thousands of poor Jewish

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immigrants from Eastern Europe brought with them a vast knowledge of Judaism and cultivated Jewish intellect. As soon as they recovered economically they recalled again the book so dear to them ever since their childhood and began to page it.

It is true that in the first decade of Jewish immigration to this country there was not much of an intellectual atmosphere in American Jewry. The newcomer was absorbed by purely economic and the older settler by philanthropic and social interests. Today things are quite different. American Jewry has settled down to work out its salvation and not being disturbed by constant newcomers, is engaged in organizing its forces, and especially in organizing its intellect. A new, American-born generation has arisen that displays a thirst of knowledge and is invading the universities and the other academic establishments. Already today there are more Jewish intellectuals in this country than anywhere else, and just as intellectual life of American Jewry is progressing, so is Jewish scholarship progressing. Signs are accumulating that American Jewry will not only soon be on the same intellectual level

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with European Jewries but that American Jewry will become a very important center of Jewish learning--if not the most important in the diaspora. It is, therefore, to be expected that European Jews will change their mind about American Jews and consider them their equals in every respect.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 24, 1920.

PALESTINE JEWS CERTAIN ABOUT JEWISH STATE, SAYS A. S. ROE

Mr. A. S. Roe, the well-known Jewish businessman, member of the firm of Grossfield and Roe, and Jewish civic leader, who made a trip to Europe and the Orient, yesterday returned to Chicago. Mr. Roe was abroad for six months. He visited England, Belgium, France, Egypt and Palestine where he spent most of his time. He appears to be in good health, refreshed and gay, which he attributed to the climate of the Holy Land. In London and Paris, Mr. Roe met Dr. Shmarya Levin and other Zionist leaders, who expressed to him their profound hope that Palestine would soon become a Jewish homeland.

"In Palestine," Mr. Roe explained, "the Jews are very optimistic; they are anxiously awaiting the establishment of the League of Nations so that England can take over the mandate on Palestine, and then they can expect better times. Meanwhile, the Jews there are suffering. The cost of living is high and there is no money to buy the necessities of life. Transportation is bad, and it is impossible to export the usual Palestinian products. The Herzl colony was



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completely destroyed during the war, and the members of the other colonies have suffered terribly.

"But," he added, "life in Europe is becoming stable, and the same applies to Palestine. There are brilliant opportunities for all kinds of enterprises which will make Palestine a flourishing state."

Mr. Roe said that Jews are buying a great deal of land from the Arabs in Palestine; that the deeds will become effective as soon as the country is set free. In this way, he and other Jews have bought large tracts of land not far from Jaffa, for industrial purposes.

In his travels in Europe, Mr. Roe made connections which will enable his firm to send parcels of food to Poland and Rumania.



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Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 22, 1920.

STRONG AS IRON

(Editorial)

When we consider the Jewish situation in Eastern Europe, which is more horrible than even a poet with a diabolical vision could imagine, we must marvel at the fact that the Jews of Eastern Europe are still alive today. Of all the dark periods in Jewish history, the present one is the darkest. Of all crises that have ever befallen us, the present one is the most difficult and the most dangerous. Of all the miseries and misfortunes that we have had to endure previously, the present ones are the bitterest and the worst, for they affect not merely hundreds of thousands of Jews, as was the case once upon a time in Spain and France, but millions. The majority of our people, the majority of our brave youth in Eastern Europe have been killed on the battlefields; tens of thousands have been crippled. More than a million Jews perished in pogroms, died from hunger and exposure. More than a million Jews in Russia were impoverished to the point of



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having to beg [for sustenance]. Another million Jews were rendered incompetent for work, by hunger and want. Great numbers of our people were driven in desperation and hopelessness. Complete destruction has overtaken nine million Jews, and now, after the catastrophe, the Gehenna of our brethren in Eastern Europe is not yet over. They stand everywhere between two fires; they are either brutally persecuted, or entirely impoverished.

The Jew in Poland has no status: no law, no justice exists for him there. In the Ukraine, Jewish blood flows like water. The black ground of the Ukraine is red with Jewish blood, and over its valleys spread enormous cemeteries filled with martyrs. In Hungary and Rumania the situation is no better. Entire Jewish groups, as those in the Caucasian countries, have been completely annihilated, and those who survived see no future for themselves in their native lands, and sooner or later they will have to emigrate.

Never has history poured its fiery wrath upon us to such a horrible degree.



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It has simply crushed us beneath its wheels--turned us into a heap of ashes--a heap of dry bones--and yet we live on, manifesting a strong will to live. This is a fascinating, as well as a curious phenomenon. How powerful the Jewish people must be to be able to withstand such miseries and catastrophes, and yet not perish!

Strong as iron? No, strong as the Jewish people. The Jewish people are stronger than iron; the Jewish tree is mightier than the oak because no earthquake or tornado can bend or uproot it.

This demonstrated will power of the Jewish people is now our only asset. The assets of other nations are their national boundaries, their highly developed industry, their big army and navy, or their large colonial empire. We possess none of these good things. Our only anchorage in life and our only basis for credit is our almost unbelievable will power which is stronger than iron. Iron rusts, but the will power of the Jewish people does not rust nor does it weaken. The greater the attempt to bend or break that



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will power, the stronger it becomes.

This recognition of our steel-like will to live, of our tremendous individuality, of our fabulous energy--even though we are drowning in a sea of tears and blood, even though a whole Jewish generation is being killed and another doomed to starvation--is our only consolation in this dark and critical moment in our history. This consolation will fill our hearts with new courage to carry on the struggle, and to work unceasingly and without malice toward our goal, toward a free national life in the land of our forefathers and of our future.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1920.

TRUTH IS THE BEST POLICY
FOR THE JEWISH PEOPLE

Before leaving for Palestine, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, leader of Zionist policies, issued a statement in which he complained that our masses had not responded with the anticipated enthusiasm to the Balfour Palestine Declaration and that it was not being followed by a strong national movement for Palestine. He states that the Jewish people should have responded to the Balfour declaration as to the voice of Messiah. Such was not the case. Further, Dr. Weizmann is also disappointed in the financial condition of Zionism since the Balfour declaration. More than two years have passed since the issuance of the declaration and only a half-million pounds sterling have been collected for Zionist purposes.

We understand Dr. Weizmann's viewpoint very well, but we also understand why the Jewish masses have not responded to the Balfour declaration as to the voice of Messiah.



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Fifteen months have elapsed since the cessation of the war. During these fifteen months the Zionist policy has remained absolutely passive. Whereas the Arabs and Armenians have settled down in the last fifteen months, we have not advanced any further than we had a year or two ago. England keeps the gates of Palestine closed and lets no one enter. Hundreds of thousands of Eastern European Jews want to emigrate to Palestine, but are unable to carry out their plans.

We do not maintain that it is the fault of the Zionist leaders, but we do say that the Jewish masses are greatly disappointed in the progress of the Zionist policy of the last two years. The Jewish masses are almost desperate--and desperate masses cannot become enthusiastic and from desperate masses no money is to be obtained.

Then, also, it should not be forgotten that the American Zionist leaders, through an outbreak of quite unfounded optimism, have caused the apathy and skepticism





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of the Zionist public. Even a few months before the British declaration was issued, Mr. Jacob De Haas declared that for the coming Passover the Jews would have their own government in Palestine. Today we are anticipating the third Passover and the Jews cannot even emigrate to Palestine.

Then the Zionist leaders in America began to confuse the mind of the public with redemption funds, redemption conventions, etc. When one mentions Redemption to a Jew, the latter clearly understands what is meant. He believes that redemption is to be attained immediately. But for a number of years the Zionist leaders in America have proclaimed the Redemption and it has failed to materialize, nor is there any prospect of its materialization in the near future. And thus a suspicion awakens in the Jew that the leaders have taken him for a "sucker" and simply bluffed him. Words like Redemption should not be toyed with. For the last two thousand years Redemption has been the dearest word in the Hebrew language. In the word "redemption" is expressed so much sweetness of hope, so much pleasantness of expectation, so much consolation,

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that it is not to be toyed with, nor to be used for political expediency. It is self-evident that if England has failed, so far, to open the gates of Palestine to the Jews, it certainly is not the fault of the Zionist leaders who hope for the best. But if the masses do not believe any more in promises and redemption proclamations, then it is the fault of the leaders in America, who not only failed to tell the people the truth, but consciously gave utterance to things in which they themselves never believed.

The leaders of the Zionist organization in America were "successful" in reducing the number of members from ninety-four thousand a year ago to forty-four thousand this year because they followed a "true" policy. We are an old experienced people and are accustomed to misfortunes. Nothing surprises us any more. Truth is the best policy for the Jewish people. It will be impossible to employ the methods of Tammany Hall in organizing the Jewish people for Zion's cause and the leaders of the Zionist organization in America should know this.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1920.

THREE PROBLEMS OF THE DAY
by
Leon Zolotkoff

The world tragedy which began in August, 1914, the last act of which we have not yet seen, has created for the Jewish people a mass of problems which they themselves must solve in order to live. Three of these stand out as the most important problems:

The first is the emancipation of Jews in all the countries where they now live. The work has already been properly taken care of by the leading statesmen of Europe. The Peace Conference included "equal rights for the Jews" in its treaties with the newly created countries, as well as with those countries that were enlarged through the efforts of representatives of the great powers. But so far the recognition given the Jews is only a formal recognition. It is only a paper recognition. Poland, for instance, resorts to various methods in order to prevent the Jews of Poland from



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I C gaining equal rights, despite the fact that she has signed such a
IV treaty with the rest of the nations.

We are not speaking here of the hellish anti-Semitism which rages in Poland. We are not demanding any love from the Poles, only ordinary human rights. Yet, as we see it, the Poles are doing their utmost to make Jewish life in Poland as miserable as possible. Take, for instance, the resolution of the Polish Parliament forbidding Jews to engage in business on Sunday. Within this prohibition are embodied the insincerity and hypocrisy of the Poles. The treaty signed by the Poles specifically states that Jews are not to be compelled to desecrate their Sabbath. Now the Polish anti-Semitic leaders, with simulated innocence, say: We are not compelling Jews to do any work on their Sabbath; we merely stand guard that they shall not work on Sunday. The Poles know very well that two days a week without work means economic ruin for the Jews who observe the Sabbath; and the latter are the greatest majority in Poland.



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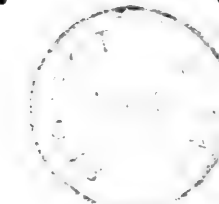
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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 1, 1920.

I G

I C The League of Nations is now closed. Probably the United States
IV will soon join the League of Nations. In order to solve the
 difficult problem in Poland, it is necessary to continue to remind
the world that those nations which the League of Nations has created, do not
respect the treaties which they signed, that is, with reference to the Jews.
We must not neglect this reminder, as we did in the case of the Berlin
Tractate with Rumania.

The second difficult problem is to recreate the normal conditions of Jewish life in those regions where the pogroms have ruined it. We are speaking here of the hundreds of thousands of Jews who were ruined and who find themselves in great distress. We must provide food for the hungry, clothes for the naked and a roof for the homeless. And yet this sort of assistance is inadequate. The unfortunate must be helped to pick up again the torn threads of their economic life, as far as it is possible. They must be provided with the necessary tools and materials with which to start anew.



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The third--perhaps the all-important problem from the standpoint of preserving the Jewish people as a whole--is the reclamation, the rebirth of Palestine, and the settling of Jews there.

Neither the emancipation of Jews in the Eastern European countries, nor the stupendous sums which will be expended for their rehabilitation, can do as much for the general improvement of the Jewish situation in the world, as the immigration and settlement of great numbers of Jews in Palestine.

For proof, it isn't necessary to examine too deeply the social, political, moral or national reasons for this unique situation. The fact is that Jews will have to emigrate again from the Eastern European countries, as they have for the last forty or fifty years, and they will have to go toward Palestine because North America and the other countries to which they were previously attracted, are closed to them now.



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I G

I C It stands to reason that Palestine is not prepared as yet to receive
IV great numbers of Jews in the way that America received them. But
with the proper arrangements, with a strong organization, and particularly, with the use of sensible methods, it should be possible to settle in Palestine, each year, between seventy and one hundred thousand persons for the first few years, and each year thereafter, the capacity of Palestine would grow so that more Jews could go there.

No one doubts any longer the possibility of developing Palestine, nor its capacity to receive ten million Jews in the future. When Palestine becomes a commercial and economic center, as we hope it will, then the most difficult problem--the problem of Jewish survival--will be solved.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 9, 1920.

HOPES OF JEWS IN RUSSIA DEPEND
ON PALESTINE AND AMERICA,
SAYS ISAAC DON LEVINE

Mr. Isaac Don Levine, the well-known correspondent of the Chicago Daily News has recently returned to Chicago from a visit to Soviet Russia. His masterful description has helped to illuminate the real condition of that country. Up to now the Russian situation has loomed dark in the eyes of the Western hemisphere due to various false or falsified reports which were circulated for the purpose of further complicating the Russian problem. A representative of the Courier availed himself of the opportunity to interview Mr. Levine. Although the latter is very busy now preparing the Russian material for the Daily News, yet he gladly agreed to give an hour of his time to the Courier's representative.

Being himself an able journalist and a skilful "interviewer," Mr. Levine knew precisely what questions would be of special interest to the readers of the Courier and our representative was spared the necessity of "pulling it out by

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the teeth" which is usually the case during interviews.

But first of all a few words about Mr. Levine himself; Mr. Levine is one of the most gifted of Jewish young men who, through their personal abilities, "reach the top" in any environment.

The representative of the Courier saw before him a blond young man of medium height with a sympathetic, intelligent face. Through his spectacles peer a pair of keen and genial eyes. His language is polished, as are his writings, and with the first few words you become convinced that you are dealing with a man who, despite his youth, possesses a broad knowledge and a universal perspective, and, above all, a man who has a warm throbbing Jewish heart.

Mr. Levine is 28 years of age. He was born in Mosyr, state of Minsk, and came to America in 1911. He lived at first in Kansas City where he completed high school in a short time. The last few years he has lived in New York where he has been a coworker on the New York Tribune and where, after the Russian Revolution, he also published a book in English entitled The Russian Revolution. His parents live in Boston now, where his father Mr. Don Levine is a storekeeper.



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The journalist is married and resides in Chicago. His wife is a former Kansas City girl.

Mr. Levine visited Russia twice. The last time he spent six weeks there visiting not only Petrograd and Moscow, as other correspondents who succeeded in entering Russia for a short period have done, but he also visited Jewish cities and villages in order to become acquainted with Jewish conditions there.

The conversation was carried on partly in English, partly in Russian and partly in Yiddish. Mr. Levine speaks all of these languages fluently. Much of what was told by Mr. Levine to the representative of the Courier cannot be made public for various reasons. That part of the interview which is of especial interest to the readers of the Courier dealt mainly with the present sad condition of the Jews in Russia. Mr. Levine visited many Jewish cities in Western Russia and the Ukraine and found terrible economic conditions everywhere. The poverty in the cities of the former Ghetto is indescribable.

Asked as to the attitude of the Jewish population toward the Soviet Government,

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Mr. Levine declared that the Jewish population in general is hostile to the Soviet Government, not only the bourgeois but the Jewish worker as well. The number of Jews sympathetic to Bolshevism is not more than five per cent. The reason is twofold. First, it is very difficult under the Bolshevik order for the great mass of small merchants and even workers to make a living. The second reason is a religious one, i.e. although the Bolsheviks do not suppress the Jewish religion, yet under the influence of Jewish Communists they have forbidden instruction in Hebrew; this edict has evoked the greatest dissatisfaction among the orthodox Jewish masses.

Besides that, the Jewish cities are unfortunately always located in the thick of the war, and under war necessity it happens often that the Bolsheviks force the Jews to labor on Saturday or holidays. This occurred last Rosh Hashonoh (Jewish New Year) in the city of Dvinsk where the Bolshevik commander had ordered a certain number of Jews to work at the front. It is true that the Poles and other anti-Bolsheviks are compelled to do the same and in a more gruesome manner, but that naturally, cannot arouse among the Jews any love for the Bolsheviks.

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On the other hand the Jews are practically safe from pogroms in Soviet Russia. Where the Bolsheviks reign, every incitement to pogroms is strongly suppressed. Mr. Levine relates the fact that the first thing the Bolsheviks did when they penetrated the pogrom regions of the Ukraine was to organize immediate relief for the Jewish pogrom victims, especially for the thousands of orphans and widows of the Jewish martyrs. It is the only relief obtained now by the pogrom victims of the Ukraine, for as yet there are no other sources.

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To the question of what the Jews of Russia can expect in the future, Mr. Levine declared that the only hope the Jews of Soviet Russia entertain is the possibility of immediate emigration to Palestine or America. The Jews of Russia will therefore greet with joy the conclusion of peace between Russia and Estonia. They see in it a closer step toward establishing relations with the

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 9, 1920.

the outside world and the opportunity to correspond with their relatives and friends in America from whom they have been away for so long.



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Mr. Levine brought with him a mass of material about the terrible pogroms in the Ukraine. This material will be published shortly in the Daily News exclusively. A part of this material Mr. Levine turned over to the Jewish Committee in Europe. At the request of the Russian Zionists he brought with him a series of numbers of the Russian Zionist organ, the Chronicle of Jewish Life, with articles and facts about the Jewish situation. These he turned over to the American Zionists.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 14, 1919.

GREETINGS FROM SENATOR MEDILL McCORMICK

"American Zionists are to assemble in Chicago so that they may accept their share [of the responsibility] for the establishment, or rather the re-establishment, of a homeland for the Jews. The cause to which they have given their sympathy and their support is not purely religious nor Jewish; it is of grave international political moment. For the Jews the restoration in Palestine has a spiritual significance which it cannot have for non-Jews, but for the world it has a profound political importance which cannot be estimated at its true value. Jerusalem hereafter will be more than a place of pilgrimage for Jew and Christian. It will be that, but it will also be something else. With the fulfillment of the Zionist hopes, it will become, so to speak, a sacred city of refuge for the oppressed.

"Palestine, as a free state, will be a stronger barrier against the oppression of Jews everywhere, than any frail international guarantees can be. In this sense, we shall witness the end of the long centuries of the Diaspora and the

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agony of oppression to which it gave rise.

"Medill McCormick."

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 14, 1919.

GREETINGS FROM GOVERNOR LOWDEN

"Palestine, though small in area, is mighty in historic and religious significance. The Zionist movement appeals strongly to all who realize that the influence which has molded the Western world and given form to its civilization came out of Palestine. If the children of Israel should now resume possession of their ancient patrimony, all men must say that it is a fitting thing.

"Frank O. Lowden."

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Sept. 7, 1919.

MISSIONARY POLITICS

(Editorial)

The American missionaries, who have always taken a hostile attitude toward Zionism, are not satisfied with the position taken by the Paris Peace Conference toward Zionism and still consider the problem unsolved. Since Zionism has been recognized by the [great] powers, the American missionaries have continued to intrigue against it. It is difficult to say whether the English missionaries also participate in this intrigue because the English bishops, practically all of whom are connected with the English Mission Society, have until now adopted a friendly attitude toward the problem of a Jewish Palestine. Whether they are overtly for, or covertly against Zionism, we, naturally, do not know, but we do not think it probable. It is incredible that such men as the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York would carry on Jesuit politics. We also do not believe that the Christian bishops of America are in accord with the missionaries concerning the Jewish homeland in Palestine.

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We have enough ground to assume that the intrigues of the missionaries against Zionism have nothing to do with religion nor with the Christian church, because it is not the bishops who support the missionaries, but rather certain financiers and industrial barons who want America to lay claim to the whole of Asia Minor and thus enable them to exploit the vast resources of that country, such as oil, coal, iron, copper, zinc, etc.

The missionaries are being used in this country as a means of carrying out a certain policy. If the American missionaries were able to speak in the name of the Christian church, then the ministers and bishops certainly would not be ashamed to oppose Zionism openly. This, however, they did not do. On the contrary, they have repeatedly and on different occasions expressed themselves [as being] in favor of Zionism. Our suspicions regarding the American missionaries, that they are only tools in the hands of a certain group of American capitalists, gain in strength when we remember that the English and French governments were reluctant to offer English and French escorts to the American-Asia Minor Commission that recently returned with a report that all

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the nationalities in Asia Minor want America to act as mandator and do not want Palestine to be given to the Jews. The plan of sending a commission to Asia Minor arose first in America and was very favorably received in England and France. But as soon as the English and French governments learned from the Asia Minor Commission, of the requests of the American interests, they immediately withdrew, and instead of an Allied, only an American commission left for Asia Minor. Now its activity is being severely condemned in the French and English press. The French press accuses the commission of conducting its investigation in a superficial and biased manner.

We do not believe that the intrigues of the missionaries will be of any value because England, France and America have pledged themselves to support Zionism.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 3, 1919.

THE EDITOR'S ANSWER

Mr. Zlotnitski:

Your letter did not surprise me. I am no longer afraid of you because your own words prove that you are far worse than we pictured you.

I am happy to know that you are a grateful person, but I regret that I cannot accept the invitation to meet you. The hundreds and thousands of names on the lists of the Jewish pogrom-victims in Poland would make our meeting ridiculous.

I am also happy that you feel yourself to be a "king". What Pole does not feel like a king? You needn't feel insulted because my colleague, Mr. J. Liebner, in his article "From the Public Rostrum," spoke of you thus: "To characterize such a public personality as you, is our duty, and to be so characterized is your privilege."

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 3, 1919.

The Polish publication of which you, a Jew, are the director, did not mention Jewish ingratitude to Poland. It either denied the pogroms or, in a Jesuit manner, defended them. When a Jew possesses the tragic courage to be a director of this publication, then his moral conscience must be lower than that of a "Balkan cutthroat".

Should Jews in America ignore the fact that the Poles are making pogroms against their unfortunate brothers and sisters in Poland, simply because you have children and grandchildren there? We, the American Jews, are also interested in Poland, not a reactionary, anti-Semitic Poland, but a liberal, progressive Poland. It is only under the latter conditions that three million Jews can live in peace and security, and can participate in the development of that country. It is only because we are wholeheartedly interested in a liberal and prosperous Poland that we protest against the persecutions and pogroms of your Paderewski-Dmowski's Poland.

The attitude of the Polish press toward Jews is one that is dictated by

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the clerical, feudal, anti-Semitic group, which does not desire a liberal, but a medieval, reactionary Poland. Jews are the proponents of liberalism in Poland. They are the industrial and commercial forces of the country, and are, therefore, the liberal element. That is why the clerical feudal group, which is now in power, wants to get rid of the Jews. This they can best accomplish through mass pogroms. It is also your wish that the American Jews should observe these acts without protest. Do you believe that the American Jews are dumb, or are you the dumb one, to believe for one moment that the American Jews would ignore the pogroms?

Our protest against the pogroms has already accomplished a great deal. The very facts that the English Parliament protests against the pogroms, and that President Wilson found it necessary to send an investigating commission, show that our protests were not altogether futile.

Your mention of Germany in connection with the Polish pogrom situation proves that though you are a Jew--regrettable--you have learned a great

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deal from the Polish Jesuits, who have been Poland's ruin. If a murderer thinks he is being insulted, when he is addressed by his proper name, then Poland has been insulted by us and we do not regret it.

It was not Poland that supported the Jews, but rather the Jews who saved Poland from ruin. Had it not been for Jewish economic genius, there would not be a factory in Poland. Before the Jews settled in Poland, the country was a poor slave state with a helpless, uneducated, superstitious, enslaved population. Even a small Jewish minority could not save Poland from destruction, because the clergy and the nobles had exploited the impoverished and uneducated Polish people to such an extent that when the foreign enemy attacked, the oppressed Polish peasants said to themselves: "It makes little difference who oppresses us. Why should we fight for the country squires?" It was this attitude that caused the downfall of Poland, this lack of moral forces to support the country. So don't talk nonsense about Poland supporting the Jews. If we ignore the pogroms, the Poles will slaughter all the Jews in one day. From the Poland, of today,

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we can expect little love for the Jews.

Protests against pogroms in the Ukraine were not as vigorous because those pogroms were not sponsored by the government or the educated classes, but were led by wild mobs over which the weak government had no control. If it were possible for the Ukrainian government to punish the pogromists, it would do so.

You, yourself, admit that there were pogroms in Poland, but declare that they were directed against profiteers and Bolsheviks. All Polish pogromists argue the same way. They say that the pogroms are not directed against Jews, but against Bolsheviks and profiteers, and all Jews are Bolsheviks and profiteers. In the same way, the Spanish inquisitionists claimed that they were burning nonbelievers, not Jews, and all Jews were nonbelievers. I congratulate you upon being so strongly

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imbued with Jesuit logic. You know very well that the Jews in Poland are of the middle class, and for that reason alone, cannot be Bolsheviks because Bolshevism intends to wipe out the middle class. You know very well that the Jews in Poland are bloated from hunger, and have no means of profiteering because they have no merchandise to sell. If you must tell lies, do so in an elegant Polish manner--not as a coarse Russian cabdriver would do.

The manner in which you tell about the horrible crimes in Pinsk and Wilno, where hungry, despairing Jews were murdered in cold blood by Polish criminals, in tattered Polish uniforms, shows that you are a descendant of Azev (Russian-Jewish provocateur). There is no atonement for the Polish criminals of Pinsk and Wilno. Compared to the Polish crimes in those two cities, Kishinev is but a small incident. The last Jew in the world will still

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shudder at the mention of Pinsk and Wilno. Even in the future, when Poland is deserted and desolate, there will still resound, through its wilderness, an echo "Pinsk--Wilno," which will rend the air with its tragic sound.

Your witnesses all descend from the same family stock as Azev. All the names you mention are those of Ma Yafas Jews, that is Jews who sell their God, their country and their own souls for an insignificant position in Polish society. Only the Poles could have corrupted the Jews so that they [the Jews] reached such a despicable state. This is a further indication of the fact that no nation has tortured the Jews as viciously as the Poles. The Spaniards burned our flesh, the Russians tortured our bodies, but the Poles poisoned Jewish souls. They despised the Jews to such an extent that many Jews began to despise themselves as Jews, and began to foster a hatred for their own people.

You speak of Lithuanian Jews in the same way that your organ, the Dva Groghe

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does, and as your friend Dmowski and other boycotters and pogromists do. If you were less ignorant than you are Jesuit, you must know that Lithuanian Jews and Polish Jews spring from the same stock, namely German; they form one group of Jews who are different from the Jews of southern Russia, who come from the East, and form another group with their own ethnic characteristics. To compare the Lithuanian Jews with the Polish Jews, and to say that the Polish Jews are good, but the Lithuanian Jews are bad, is an old tradition of the Polish landowners. Wasn't Poland itself a Lithuanian province for many hundreds of years? Even today, Poland wishes to annex Lithuania. Well then, if they get Lithuania, will the Lithuanian Jews become Polish and thus satisfy you? But if the Polish Jews are good and are pious, why do Poles slaughter and murder them along with the Lithuanian Jews?

You argue that Jews are Bolsheviks. I am surprised that all the Jews in Poland are not Bolsheviks, anarchists, revolutionaries, and well-poisoners. Do you really expect the Jews, who are being tortured by the Poles, to

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say nothing and do nothing? Tzarist Russia produced Trotskys; now Poland is doing likewise.

You know that your statement that American Jews sympathize with the Bolsheviks, is as true as your claim that the Polish Jews are Bolsheviks. By now, however, I am so indifferent to your provocative arguments that even if you should accuse us of blood-ritual murder, I would not be surprised any more. If the American government and the American people are satisfied with the Americanization of American Jews, then you, "rod of Moses" [derisive epithet], should certainly be satisfied.

Before I close, I wish to say that while it is true that anti-Semitism, as a program of a political party, arose in Germany in 1876, nevertheless, anti-Semitism, as a political program of an entire people, first arose in Poland, long before Bismarck's grandfather was born. In Poland, an anti-Semitic party would be silly because the whole country, reared in superstition, poverty, and ignorance, is anti-Semitic. A nation ruled by feudal

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lords and Jesuits could not be otherwise.

Friendly relations between Jews and Poles will be possible only when the Poles overthrow the clerical, feudal yoke and free themselves from their own parasites. Only a free people can give freedom to another people. As long as the Polish people are not free, and are ruled by Jesuits and feudal lords, so long must we see to it that the world is aware of what the Poles are doing to the Jews. If we do not do this, the Poles will murder three million Jews in one day.

Each country has as many Bolsheviks as it deserves. If the Poland of to-day did not foster Bolshevism by its pogroms and its persecution of the Jews, then there would be no Bolsheviks in Poland, and those that do exist, would disappear. But, since the Poland of today does foster Bolsheviks, let them remain to bring you restless days and sleepless nights. Trotsky is our revenge for the pogroms of Tzarist Russia. I hope that something may yet arise to avenge the pogroms in Poland.

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In closing, Mr. Zlotnitski, I wish to ask: "Why is there not a single Jewish official in the whole military and civil administration of Poland, if it is true that the Poles have nothing against the Jews?"

As you see, I have had the courage to print your letter, word for word, because I want the readers of the Courier to read your own words, and thus realize that not a single word written by Mr. Leibner was an exaggeration. Now our readers certainly have a true characterization of you..

With such respects as you deserve,

Dr. S. M. Melamed.

[Editor's note: Mr. Zlotnitski's letter to Dr. Melamed is printed in the same issue, and is coded under III H.]

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ZLOTNITSKI'S LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER

Dear Sir: Do not be surprised to receive this letter from me. Above all, do not be frightened. I am not as dreadful as I am portrayed. My purpose in writing is to thank you for your articles in the Jewish Courier, particularly for giving me space and publicity in your issues of January 12, and June 9 and 29 of this year. I think we might arrange to meet, to give you an opportunity to prove your accusations.

I read those articles, but I would be ashamed to write as many lies, condemnations and curses as you heap upon me in your paper. It would be beneath my dignity to feel insulted. An old Rumanian adage states: "Every king has a dog that barks."

You attacked me because the publications of the Polish National Alliance, of which I have the honor of being a director, pointed out the ingratitude of the Jews to a Poland which had accepted and sheltered them, when they were being driven from all other parts of the world. Do you think that, even if I

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were not a director of the Polish National Alliance, their organ would not stoutly defend the honor of the Polish nation?

I have children, grandchildren, brothers, sisters, nieces, nephews, and other kin in Poland. Do you think, in your obstinacy, that I am less interested in the fate of my children than you are in the fate of persons with whom you have only racial connections?

The attitude of the Polish press, which displeases you most, is a movement of self-defense, which, to a certain extent, can be compared to the parades and mass meetings which Jews here in the United States have organized, to the petitions sent to Congress, and to the insolent dispatches paid for by Germany, that cast a shadow upon Poland.

But I would like to be enlightened on this point: What benefits can Jews derive from condemning the Poles?

Do you think that slinging mud at Poland, which supports over two and a half

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million Jews, will injure Poland? Considering the struggle of the Polish people, for two hundred years, for freedom--a struggle which brought Poland glory and power--such attacks cannot possibly injure her.

Of more importance is the certainty that, by condemning Poland, you cannot maintain the good will of the Poles for the Jew. What is it that you and your associates seek to gain for Israel from the increasing bitterness and the insults which you justify by dishonorable attacks on Poland's honor?

Why didn't you condemn the Ukrainians who murdered more Jews in the city of Proskurov, in one week, than the Poles have killed during the 600 years since the Jews settled among them? Two and a half million Jews live in Poland. Will the cries of your, or any other Jewish newspapers help them?

I stubbornly maintain that there were no religious or racial pogroms in Poland. Those who suffered at the hands of a hungry and desperate population were the profiteers and food monopolists, regardless of race--Christian and Jew, as well as the Bolsheviks of Wilno and Pinsk.

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I put more faith in the public statements made by Jews like Maiman Ashkenazi, the famous historian in Lemberg, Louis Silverstein, professor of mathematics at the Royal University of Rome, Dr. Henry Nussbaum, a son of the greatest Jewish historian, Dr. Leiberman, a socialist deputy, who is very popular among the Jewish working class, and other persons like them, than in your delegates who were sent to Poland. They are Lithuanian Jews.

Lithuanian Jews were actually the greatest misfortune that ever befell the Polish Jews, because it was the Lithuanian Jews who provoked racial hatred in Poland and in Russia, and they were the propagandists of bolshevism and anarchism, which philosophies should and must be suppressed no matter where they may originate. That Lithuanian Jews were the chief instigators of bolshevism and anarchism, I believe even you will not dare to deny. Trotsky heads them.

Not so long ago, our own Federal officials in New York refused postal rights to a Jewish newspaper. Recently, in Life, I read the statement that "although not every Jew is a Bolshevik, nevertheless every Bolshevik is a Jew." In Chicago, I have frequently seen movies of Bolsheviks. Every Bolshevik is

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portrayed as a typical Jew.

I cannot understand why the Jews of this country, and I mean the Americanized and influential Jews, have not understood the interests of their coreligionists in Poland. It is obvious that a subtle hand leads them, undoubtedly a German hand, since they fail to notice that by their newspaper attacks on the Poles, and by the work of their committees in Paris, they will, without question, bring destruction to two and a half million Jews in Poland; besides, anti-Semitism is very contagious.

Anti-Semitism originated in Germany. Bismarck created it. After a while, it spread all over Europe. Some lawsuits against Jews, based on alleged blood-ritual murders, took place in Russia, Hungary, Bohemia and Austria. Such lawsuits have never occurred in Poland, even though Jews have lived there longer than elsewhere.

In the Austrian parliament, an official anti-Semitic party existed, under the leadership of Lueger, the mayor of Vienna; while in France, a purely anti-Semitic

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JEWISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 3, 1919.

trial took place: the Dreyfuss Case. But nothing of the kind has occurred in Poland, where Jews are more secure than elsewhere. Are these facts not sufficient proof that Jews have never suffered religious persecutions in Poland?

If American Jews would simply throw off their sympathy for Germany, the founders of anti-Semitism, I am convinced that in the interests of the Jews in Poland, they would seek a friendly and sympathetic relationship with the Poles, and would bend every effort to make Poland a stronger state, since nowhere have Jews lived as well as in Poland, nor found as good a home.

In closing, I wish to suggest to you and your associates of the Jewish race, both here and in Poland, that, in the interests of Judaism, you should drop these unmerited attacks upon the Poles, and instead, devote all your energies to the task of eradicating Jewish Bolsheviks wherever they are, in Russia, in Poland, and most important of all, in the United States.

Will you have enough courage to print this letter, word for word, in your paper?

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JEWISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sunday Jewish Courier, Aug. 3, 1919.

Since you advertise me as a "shameful traitor," justice demands that I, the accused, be heard, before any sentence passed may be a fair one.

N. K. Zlotnitski.

[Editor's note: Dr. Melamed's answer to Mr. Zlotnitski is printed in the same issue, and is coded under III H.]

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, July 20, 1919.



SHOLOM ASCH SPEAKS AT EMPIRE THEATER: TELLS OF JEWISH RUIN

Sholom Asch, the noted Jewish writer, who has recently returned from Europe, yesterday addressed a huge audience at the Empire Theater. He told of Jewish conditions in Lithuania.

"I will present facts," Mr. Asch said, "rather than a description of various scenes. Even in Holland I witnessed the misery of Poland; countless numbers of Jews from Poland, Lithuania and Russia, who, after many hardships, managed to escape from their homes, are found there. They have come seeking a haven, but instead have been interned by Holland's government because they might be Bolsheviks. At present they are still held in camps. Their suffering is hard to describe. Even more annoying is the fact that Holland's Jews do nothing for them.

"Holland is only a beginning. The real Jewish misery is in the war countries."

Mr. Asch also told of twenty thousand soldiers in Germany being held as Russian prisoners of war, whom the Allies refuse to return to Russia. Among them are

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Sunday Jewish Courier, July 20, 1919.

many Jews, and their condition is tragic.

In speaking of Lithuania Mr. Asch said that Lithuania was totally ruined. Its destruction was begun even in the time of the bloody Tsarist rule in Russia. A decree issued during that time, that Jews must leave their homes within twenty-four hours, was the beginning of Jewish ruin. Four hundred thousand left their possessions and goods, were crowded into wagons, and thus driven from their homes. The decree was rigidly enforced. The sick and feeble were taken from their beds and sent out with the rest.

Mr. Asch told the story of a Jewish family who applied to the commander for permission to be left in the city because the father was deathly sick. The commander sent an officer to investigate but the officer, upon entering the house, drew his revolver, shot the sick father, and said, "Now you can travel".

"From that time on Jewish Lithuania has never been the same. I visited Kovno--other than a great cemetery, there remained only a few small houses. Shavli is totally ruined. Ponievietz is in partial ruin, and so are other towns and villages."



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Sunday Jewish Courier, July 20, 1919.

Mr. Asch closed by saying that he thought conditions in Lithuania were not altogether hopeless. If Jews of America wish to help Jews in Lithuania, they should do so by offering constructive aid.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 15, 1919.

THE LETTERS AND GREETINGS CREATE A TURMOIL

The appearance in yesterday's Courier of the names and addresses of Chicago Jews for whom Mr. B. Horwich has brought letters and greetings, which can be obtained in the office of this newspaper, created a great turmoil. At several newspaper stands on the West Side, riots practically occurred, such was the rush to secure the Courier. Everyone sought a personal letter or regards. Newsstands were kept busy telephoning or coming to obtain more Couriers.

A large crowd gathered inside and outside of the Courier office. Readers who read their names and addresses came to receive their letters and greetings. They began to arrive at seven o'clock in the morning, and kept three office girls busy accommodating everyone.

Today we are printing additional names of Chicago Jews for whom we have letters and regards.



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JEWISH

II B 2 d (1)(Polish)

Sunday Jewish Courier, July 13, 1919.

I E (Polish)

I C (Polish)

B. HORWICH A BOLSHEVIK SAYS POLISH NEWSPAPER

IV (Polish)

While the Polish leader of America, J. F. Smulski, in his statement to Mr. B. Horwich, expressed his regrets concerning the pogroms against the Jews in Poland, his organ in Chicago, the Dziennik Narodowy, printed a vile attack upon Mr. Horwich for stating that no fewer than one hundred and twenty pogroms had occurred in Poland. The newspaper labels the noted Jewish civic leader of Chicago a Bolshevik.

"There arrived in New York a Jewish Bolshevik who accuses the Poles of one hundred and twenty **pogroms**," states the Dziennik Narodowy, declaring that this falsehood against unfortunate Poles, by which is meant the new pogrom reports from Copenhagen, are spread only by Jews who fear the Polish Government will refuse to accept the treaty guaranteeing Jewish rights, and who seek, therefore, to influence the higher powers to insist on the treaty's ratification.



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I C (Polish)

IV (Polish)

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 11, 1919.

J. F. SMULSKI DEPLORES POGROMS NOW
(From His Signed Statement To Mr. B. Horwich on
Board The Ship "Savoy")



"Deploring the reported assaults upon Jews in Poland and expressing the deepest sympathy for Jewish suffering, I hereby ascribe the reasons for these pogroms to foreign propaganda, especially German, and to the very unsettled outlook of the future. It is very unfortunate for Poles, as well as Jews, that these outbursts had to occur. Poles are just as much in need of the good will of the Jew as of the entire world. We American Poles know quite well how important Polish Jews can be to the new nation. We also know what damage an incited hatred can accomplish. That is why Polish leaders regret so deeply these tragic events and sincerely hope to prevent them in the future.

"Leaders of both nationalities, Jews and Poles, must try to create a better understanding between the two. Any outbursts of complaints on either side cannot be of any help here. They would only sharpen the feeling and dull the understanding

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JEWISH

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I C (Polish)

Daily Jewish Courier, July 11, 1919.

IV (Polish)

between the two peoples. The Jewish press must soften the tone and attitude of its articles when writing of these unfortunate outbreaks. The Polish press, naturally, must do likewise. The Polish people must show their good will by the immediate cessation and future prevention of any outbursts against Jews; **also**, by means of open declarations and acts of tolerance and liberalism such as **have** already--about three weeks ago--been proclaimed through Premier Paderewski's resolute statement.

"On the other hand, Jews must display their patriotism for the New Poland, their sincere desire to co-operate in the rebuilding of the nation.

"I believe it is the duty of Poles and Jews in America to help establish such a friendly understanding. No one regrets pogroms against Jews more than we American Poles because we have learned, through our contact with Jews, to esteem them highly." [Translator's note: Mr. B. Horwich, Jewish representative individual, and Mr. J. F. Smulski; Polish representative individual, are returning from war-relief work in Poland. Please note former articles regarding attitude of Mr. Smulski's Polish newspaper in Chicago on the above subject.]



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J M I S H

Daily Jewish Courier, July 9, 1919.

[MEMORIAL MEETING FOR LILNA MARTYRS]

(Announcement)

Attention all immigrants from Lilna and the neighboring vicinity! A memorial meeting in memory of the Lilna religious martyrs who perished in the gruesome destruction in Lilna will take place Sunday, July 13, at two o'clock in the afternoon in the Douglas Park Auditorium, Ogden and Kedzie Avenues. Noted speakers will address the meeting, among them being K. Marmor, Leon Solotkoff, Rabbi Schonfield and many others.

Rabbi Nisan Budzinsky will present the eulogy. Chazan Halperin will recite the memorial prayer. All immigrants from Lilna and the neighboring vicinity are expected to attend.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 18, 1919.

FEDERATION OF LABOR ACCEPTS
RESOLUTION TO CONDEMN POGROMS

Atlantic City June 17. The convention of the Federation of Labor has accepted many resolutions. One of them condemns the pogroms being carried on against the Jews in Eastern Europe. The resolution also demands for the minorities in all parts of the world, a guarantee of freedom and full citizenship rights.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 17, 1919.

THE NEW VIEW OF PALESTINE REVEALED IN LETTERS FROM THE HOLY LAND
BY L. Z.

Until a few years ago, letters from Palestine were not welcome arrivals. Except for the correspondence between friends and relatives, Palestinian letters were for the most part full of descriptions of need and requests for charity. Lately we find a change of tone in most Palestinian mail. Of course we still receive some written in the old vein, but the number of letters revealing a new trend is so greatly increased that it cannot but indicate an altered situation in that country.

The recent letters speak less of need, and more of expectancy and of new enterprises. Even when they call for money, it is no longer as charity, but as investments in sound undertakings which will develop the land and bring returns.

Before me lies a pack of Palestinian letters from which I will choose

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 17, 1919.

some characteristic ones that indicate the general trend.

From Jaffa, a friend writes to Harry Goldman, the first movie magnate of Palestine, who has but recently sailed there with a cargo of American films.

"As the land [becomes more productive], the people naturally turn to amusements. There is a great demand for good cinema. We have movies from England which come to us via Egypt; they do a good business. There is no doubt but that your venture with the American cinema here will be successful."

Here is an interesting letter that our friend A. S. Roe, of Grossfield and Roe, received from Seymour Piser, a Jewish legionnaire from Chicago, who was employed in the firm of Grossfield and Roe before the War.

"I write from Richovoth, the finest colony in Judea. I am keeping the Pass-over at Mr. Sachs' (our Chicago Sachs of the wholesale grocery on West 12th



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 17, 1919.

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Street). We had a fine feast. Prof. Boris Schatz and his wife were present, as well as Mr. Miller, Sachs' son-in-law, one of the finest people I have ever met.

"Regarding Palestine proper, I can say that so far as I can see, within the next five years it will surpass the state of California in beauty. It is not only a land of milk and honey, but of everything good. It lacks only cultivation. If Jews will not accept this task, others will.

"Jews are coming here from all over the world. We have the possibility of a crisis [if the shortage of jobs continues]. But Jews continue to come, without thought of the future. Warnings are of no avail. 'It is our land,' they say, 'and nothing can stop us.' Our leaders must create jobs and stop land speculation. The Zionist organization is making a mistake in sending here titled aristocrats and scholars. What we need are American democratic businessmen. [There is business here which] the Palestine Committee could take possession of even before particulars of the 'Paris Peace' become known.

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"Regarding business prospects, I can say that anyone coming here to establish a business will certainly prosper. By the way, do you know perhaps a Jewish company which would come here to establish a first-class hotel in Tel-Aviv, near Jaffa, which may soon become a second Broadway? Would you care to buy land in Tel-Aviv or Richovoth? Let me know. It would be a fine investment."

Mr. Robert Szold, who was formerly attorney general of Porto Rico, is now in Palestine, a member of the Palestine Committee sent by Justice Brandeis. In a letter to the undersigned dated May 1, he writes:

"I have undertaken, together with Mr. Levi-Epstein, to negotiate with Mr. Saltzman and Mr. I. L. Goldberg for a merger of their proposed Crith Safer, a Bible-publishing company, to publish Bibles with your venture, the Beth Difoos Yurisholien, (Palestine Printing House). The merger will take place shortly. We will notify you soon of the terms. The Crith Safer cannot get money from Russia now, but it is certain that it will receive financial aid from Russian Jewry. Such a merger is necessary because America is able to

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, June 17, 1919.

support a modern printing establishment while Russian Jewry will supply the work and scholars necessary for a Hebrew Publishing House."

In the same vein write Mr. Levi-Epstein, Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Mr. L. Saltzman and Prof. Boris Schatz, all from Palestine.

Mr. H. Bernstein, another legionnaire from America, writes a letter in which he describes in an interesting fashion conditions in Palestine.

"The wounds of the War are still open, but we can see them beginning to heal.

"Two great tasks now lie before the Jewish people; the emigration of constructive elements, and support for their labor. We have work 'galore.' It is no small task to build a country. Jews with money must come to undertake this work. It will undoubtedly pay them to do so.

"We hear of a plan which originated in America for a Beth DiFoos Yurisholien.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 17, 1919.

You have no idea how interested the people are in it. The hunger for books is felt not only in Russia but also in Palestine, and Jews, hearing of the plan, pray to God that the Beth DiFoos Yurisholien will soon be built.

"I do not know when I will be discharged, but I do know one thing--I remain in Palestine."



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 17, 1919.

JEWS OF POLAND SEEK RELATIVES IN CHICAGO

Chicago's Joint Relief Committee has received through the Joint Distribution Committee's representatives in Poland a list with the names of persons who want to get in touch with their relatives in Chicago. The list reads as follows:

Zaltzkovnik, Hirsh, of Vlatzlavek, seeks M. Zalkovnik, of Chicago; Webster, Samuel, of Warsaw, seeks Meyer Gark, a tailor, and Israel Gerkovski, a dressmaker; Bogatia, Rivka, of Warsaw, seeks H. Falk, 1754 Washburn Avenue; Bellar, Micha, of Warsaw, seeks S. Milman, 1027 West 14th Street; Federman, Sonia, of Warsaw, seeks E. Federman, Chicago.

Federman, Ishua, of Warsaw, seeks Federman, 2608 Herndon Avenue; Grobstein, Zlota, of Warsaw, seeks S. Gordner, 2119 Potomac Avenue;



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Silverglick, David, of Warsaw, seeks L. Platt, 1602 South Kedzie Avenue.

Relatives desiring to obtain further information regarding the above mentioned Jews of Poland, are asked to apply to the Chicago's Joint Relief Committee, 720 West 12th Street.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 17, 1919.

CHICAGO JEW RECEIVES TRAGIC NEWS
FROM POLAND

Mr. Sam Smolhoizen, 8459 Burley Avenue, received a letter from his brother in Krakoi, who tells him the sad news of the death of his father at the hands of pogrom makers. His mother, who witnessed it, died as a result of great grief.

Polish pogrom-makers, the letter states, robbed their parents and other victims of everything they owned. This letter, written in Yiddish with German characters, is the best proof of the Polish persecutions.



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 12, 1919.

THE JEWISH PEACE DELEGATES IN PARIS

(Editorial)

Now that the Jewish Peace Delegation has disbanded, and each member has returned to his own country, it is time that we stopped a moment to consider what was accomplished in its three months of activities. The committee members were of different social and political elements of opposing natures. There were mediators of the old Jewish type, modern party leaders, social agitators, and even people who participate in everything but do nothing. Naturally, such a combination could not work very harmoniously together. Methods used by men like Nachman Sirkin could hardly suit a man like Judge Julian Mack; and those of Morris Vintchevski and Joseph Bearondes would not suit Louis Marshall.

From the first it was decided that all members would have equal rights, voice, and influence. If the Jewish Congress in Philadelphia had been



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 12, 1919.

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IV conducted by party politics and party leaders, who were capable Jewish men, such types as Sirkin and some others would not have been elected to the Delegation. Persons who shoulder responsibilities about once in three months and do not even know how to conduct themselves in their daily life, cannot possibly represent our interests, the interests of the Jewish people, at this greatest diplomatic gathering in history. But our Congress was ruled by small cliques and a petty party spirit; therefore, lodge politicians became our representatives in Paris. By their presence they failed to prove that the Jewish people are politically capable and possess diplomatic personalities. Nevertheless even in this Delegation there were some men who were diplomats and polished. They, naturally, had to do the work for the others and therefore could not accomplish all that should have been done.

The first error the Delegation made was to have arrived in Paris late, thereby missing important business and especially failing to be on hand in Paris to explain that medieval anti-Semitic reactionary politics is a

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 12, 1919.

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IV catastrophe not only for the eight million Jews in Eastern Europe but also for all Europe and for world peace. There was a time when the fate of Poland could have been decided in favor of liberalism, when the representatives of the Powers in Paris were undecided as to whether they would recognize General Pilsudski, or Dmowski and Paderewski. If our delegates had been in Paris a month ago, and had taken the necessary steps, they might have been able to sway the balance in favor, not of Paderewski and Dmowski, but of General Pilsudski, who would then have remained in power. We do not say that Pilsudski is a lover of Judaism. There is not a Pole in the world that has an objective outlook on the Jewish problem of Poland. But because General Pilsudski represents the liberal element, and not the interests of the clergy and lesser nobility, he is not interested in pogroms and it would be easy to get him to agree to end these pogroms.

The delegates' second error was to have gone to Paris individually and without knowing each other. One member left for Paris fourteen days before most of the others. Another left a month later. It took several days for all

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 12, 1919.

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IV the members of the Delegation to meet, after having wandered about Paris for many days without knowledge of the others' presence. In a word, the presence of our Delegation in Paris could hardly have created a good impression, and perhaps it made no impression at all. Polish leaders in Paris, seeing the disorganization of the Jewish Delegation, knew that they had no one to fear, and that they could immediately start their intensive campaign of prevarication and insults toward Jews. For a long time political forces in Paris lacked co-ordination and the Poles therein found a fruitful field for their work.

The third and worst error made by the delegates was inexcusable--a lack of accurate information. The Delegation was given a definite mandate from the Jewish Congress on the demands for definite political rights for Jews in Eastern Europe. Each delegate understood these demands in his own way; therefore, when it came to explaining how these could have been legally and legitimately granted, there was no one who could give any kind of an answer. The Delegation as such had no accurate picture of the contents of the

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 12, 1919.

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IV demands. The Poles took advantage of this confusion to advance their own aims--i, e., anti-Jewish aims.

This by no means ends the long list of errors committed by our delegates. From a broader historical point of view, the worst error was that of localizing the Jewish problem, instead of associating it with the general Eastern European problem. What our delegation accomplished we shall soon know; and if anything really has been done, we shall have such men as Judge Mack and Louis Marshall to thank for it.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 10, 1919.

CHICAGO COMMITTEE IN NEW YORK REGARDING
POLISH POGROMS

A committee of three left here yesterday for New York to confer with Jewish representatives regarding further steps to be taken concerning the pogroms against Jews in Poland.

The committee consists of Mr. Julius Rosenwald, elected by the South Side Jews; Judge Harry M. Fisher, by the West Side and Northwest Side Jews; and L. Shaffer, by the radicals. These people were elected at a conference of local Jewish leaders held last Saturday evening at the Standard Club.

The conference in New York will probably be held tomorrow.



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, June 8, 1919.

JUDGE MACK'S MESSAGE TO JEWS
IN AMERICA

"I left Paris May 18. Our government, together with other powers, is investigating the horrible pogroms that occurred not only in Poland but in other countries of Eastern Europe as well. Authentic information affirms everything that was reported at the large mass-meeting in New York, May 12. All denials prove to be only an attempt to suppress the truth. The Pinsk massacre was worse than the usual pogrom. A military commander, whom the well-known English publisher Henry Breilsford had previously labeled as a person absolutely not to be trusted, an anti-Semite, ordered thirty-seven young persons to be shot without trial upon the unproven accusation of Bolshevism. Since my leaving, Mr. Louis Marshall informed



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President Wilson, in a personal interview, of what occurred in Pinsk and of all other pogroms. The President, at present, has all details on hand.

"This horrible gruesomeness shows the necessity of an international protectorate for the minorities in the new and upstarting states of Eastern Europe; to use the phrase of the proposed Peace Treaty 'who are different from the majority in race, speech, or religion.'

"The delegation of the America Jewish Congress to Paris was sent with the purpose of concerning itself with guaranteeing, for the national minorities of these new states, the necessary rights regardless of race, or religion. For the Jew, both individually and collectively, we demand



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Sunday Jewish Courier, June 8, 1919.

no ~~more~~ or no less than that asked for the rest. Our delegates worked in unison with others delegated from Eastern European Judaism. We accepted a common platform. Because of the great influence of President Wilson at the Peace Conference, the burden of securing these just rights by treaty fell to task upon the American delegates. Above all other persons, we owe thanks to the steady and untiring efforts of Louis Marshall for whatever good results were secured. I believe that the following will mature:

(1) Legal emancipation, equality, and citizenship without any possibility of making any exceptions as, for example, was done in Rumania concerning the Berlin treaty.

(2) A guarantee that all citizens will have equal civil, religious,



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and political rights, such as are fundamental to every civilized state.

(3) The protection of minority groups. The right to use their language, to establish and support their churches, and other religious and social institutions, receiving thereby a proportional part of the public funds which are used for these purposes.

(4) They must recognize the international character of these obligations. The power for putting them into force and enforcing them is given to the League of Nations.

"The second important duty of our delegation was to aid in the realization of the Balfour declaration. But the Zionist World Organization, in this respect, already had everything well organized. American Judaism was

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well represented in this work by Rabbi Stephen Weiss, Mr. Jacob De Haas, and Felix Frankfurter, who is even now still at work there. Thus our delegation was able to devote itself completely to the work of securing just rights in Eastern Europe.

"The Zionist leaders, Dr. Chaim Weitzman, Mr. Sokolov, and Mr. Ausishson presented the propositions re: Palestine. Even before our delegation arrived in Paris, the propositions were already received very favorably. All strove to forward the Declaration supported not only by all the nations of the Allies but by President Wilson, who received it very warmly. Therefore, there is no doubt that they will be officially accepted under England's supervision, she receiving the mandate over Palestine from the League of Nations. The foundation will be laid for the Jewish National Home, which

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in time is to become an autonomous state. Every possibility will be given the Jewish people to again rebuild their old Home for their own benefit and for that of all mankind. The rebuilding of the Jewish Home Land will naturally be accomplished so that it does not interfere with the rights of the non-Jewish population in Palestine or the political situation of Jews as citizens of their various lands. It must be considered the duty and the privilege of all Jews in all lands to again aid in transforming Palestine into the "Land of Milk and Honey." The country is able to absorb a population of several millions. Let us hope that from now on the Palestine problem will be settled at the Peace Conference, - and it will actually be settled soon, - then every Jew must consider it his voluntary duty to aid in this historical task.



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 6, 1919.

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FURRIERS CONVENTION PROTESTS POGROMS

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AGAINST JEWS

The voice of protest against murderous acts in Poland let itself be heard yesterday at the fourth Semi-Annual Convention of the International Furrier Union, which opened its meetings last Monday at the Morrison Hotel.

The seventy delegates, representatives of thirty locals, having a membership of eleven thousand organized workers from eighteen states, denounced the slaughters in Poland, and accepted a resolution demanding that the United States Congress, President Wilson, and the Paris Peace Conference sponsor the cause of the oppressed Jews and see that the security of lives and goods of Jews in Poland and Eastern Europe be guaranteed in the Peace Agreement. Copies of the resolution were

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immediately sent to Washington and Paris.

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On Record For Berger and Mooney

At the same time the convention also accepted a number of other resolutions among which were: A protest against the barring from Congress of the Socialistic Congressman Victor Berger of Milwaukee, who was legitimately elected to that body; approval of the five-day Mooney general strike to start July 5; approval of the five-day work week (eight hours a day).

Other resolutions approved the effort to organize the furriers in St. Louis and Detroit; favored the increase of the per capita international dues from six to ten cents weekly; approved the payments to some organizers and founders of a minimum annual fee for the year's work.



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As Mr. M. Kaufman, acting president, explained to a

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reporter of the Courier, "The outlook for Chicago

Furriers is bright." The convention learned of the

good work done by the local union, which secured for its members
the same privileges which obtain in New York.

The convention, it is believed, will close Saturday afternoon.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 3, 1919.

JEWISH DAUGHTERS, YOUR NATION CALLS!

Join the large volunteer group in the Sixth Annual Blue Army, to tag, using live flowers, for the Jewish National Flag.

On Sunday, June the Eighth, come to any of the following stations:
West Side, 810 S. Ashland Blvd.; North Side, 1243 N. Wood St.; and
South Side, 114 E. 59th St.

Receipts go to purchase ground in Palestine for Jewish people. For further information apply to Mr. Gefin, 1212 Ashland Block, telephone Majestic 8553.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 2, 1919.

SOVEREIGNTY AND JEWISH FREEDOM

(Editorial)

In an official Paris dispatch it is stated that Paderewski, Bratiana, and representatives of other small states at the conference expressed their dissatisfaction with certain paragraphs of the Peace Terms, which demand that recognition be given to the rights of national and religious minorities. Paderewski and Bratiana, speaking for Poland and Rumania, argue that these paragraphs decrease and limit the sovereign rights of their respective countries and are therefore unacceptable. President Wilson, however, proved these arguments to be invalid. All countries which till now persecuted national minorities, especially Jews, must sign the Peace Treaty; they must undertake to give these minorities the rights which will protect them from persecution.



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 2, 1919.

It goes without saying that the abovementioned paragraphs are a limitation of sovereign rights because they deny the power to the nation to persecute its minorities. They are, in certain respects, a new interpretation of the so-called extra-territorial rights which still exist, even today in various Asiatic countries, as for example in Turkey, Japan, Siam, Afghanistan, etc. These Asiatic countries have such barbaric laws that the civilized world cannot recognize them as generally valid. When a European or an American commits an injustice or a crime, he is not sentenced by judges of an Asiatic state, but by the consular court of the state of which he is a citizen.

If the civilized world would recognize Poland and Rumania as civilized states which administer one justice and one law to every



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citizen, it would not then demand of them any constitutional guarantees for their minorities. Yet in spite of the popularity of a free Poland, that country is still considered half barbaric, for it cannot be trusted with the fate of millions of people who are non-Poles. Poland must, therefore, give guarantees not to carry on pogrom-politics against her national minorities. The same is true of Rumania and some of the new Slavic States. These demands for constitutional guarantees to safeguard minorities are primarily an affront to Poland and Rumania because they imply that these lands are considered as barbaric or semi-barbaric countries which cannot be given unlimited sovereignty.

The pogroms raging for the past six months, of which the powerful diplomats in Paris possess documentary proof (photographs, reports from Red Cross messengers, and responsible eye-witnesses), contributed



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considerably to bringing about the demanded guarantees from Poland and Rumania for national and religious minorities. Although these guarantees are not listed under national rights, nevertheless they are practically equivalent to such rights. Of these countries we have never asked more than what these paragraphs assure us: security of our culture, autonomy, constitutional defensive measures for our constitutional rights, and religious freedom. In Russia, for instance, our tax-money was often used to build Russian churches. The "Sabar" in Kovna, for example, was built from Jewish tax-money funds. In Poland and Rumania such diversions cannot occur now because the Jewish communities have the right to spend their incomes for their own Jewish community purposes. Also, the Polish government will not be able to interfere in internal Jewish affairs whether religious, social, or cultural. According to these paragraphs, Judaism as a cultural power is autonomous, and



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Jews, as citizens of the country, must not be hampered in their rights because they are Jews.

This is all well and good. We may thank the Peace Conference for the security which it guarantees us in the pogrom lands. The question is: Are these guarantees worth more than those which were issued in the Berlin Congress to give Jews equal rights in Rumania as Rumanian citizens, but which immediately proved to be mere "scraps of paper"? It is specifically stated in the above-mentioned paragraphs that the countries from which Constitutional guarantees for security of national and religious minorities are demanded are forbidden to make any separate laws for these minorities.

On paper this looks attractive but in practice the aspect is entirely different. If Poland, for example, should today demand of Jewish



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citizens that they submit birth certificates to establish voting privileges, half the Polish Jews would lose the right to vote because they have no such documents. Rumania at one time played this trick on Jews in Dabrudza. After the Jews had been promised all the rights of Rumanian citizens it was later announced that these rights were dependent upon the possession of birth certificates. Jews of Dabrudza, former Turkish citizens, had no such certificates and naturally were denied citizenship rights.

Poland and Rumania may proceed to extreme lengths in order to evade fulfilling those duties to the Jew which they accepted in the Peace Agreement. The problem, therefore, is not a question of the Good Will of the Peace Conference which seeks to give us security in pogrom countries, but a matter of how to actualize

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the contents of these paragraphs which give us the desired security on paper. Are the high officials ready to sever their relations with pogrom countries which disregard their obligations? Are they ready to adopt other forceful measures to force pogrom countries to respect the above-mentioned paragraphs? On the answer to this problem hinges the fate not only of a million Jews in Poland but of Judaism throughout Eastern Europe.

We shall know the answer when the details of the Peace Agreement regarding pogrom countries become known.



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I C (Lithuanian) Daily Jewish Courier, May 30, 1919.

I C (Ukrainian)

I C (Polish)

FREE NATIONS FOR JEWISH FREEDOM

By Dr. A. Margolin

The four free nations, Lithuania, Ukania, Estonia, and Latvia, have joined the protest voices raised in the great free America against the terrible state crimes of the twentieth century, the "official" military pogroms on Jews in Poland, by denouncing the barbaric repressive, uprooting politics of Paderewski's "hoodlums" against the national minority in Poland.

Representatives of three million citizens of these four lands in America, openly denounced the conspiracy of the rapacious Poles in their land. They demand of the Nations Tribunal in Versailles that they acknowledge the independence and absolute freedom of their historical territory.



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I C (Lithuanian) Daily Jewish Courier, May 30, 1919.

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In presenting such a moral mandate of the sixty million inhabitants in the above mentioned national provinces; and also the brave conscious manifestations in New York's Carnegie Hall, where they appealed to the World for Justice and national rights, yet they have not forgotten also to urge the same justice for the oppressed and persecuted Jews in Poland. Amidst the applause of hundreds of listeners, they accepted a sharp resolution against the persecutions of Jews in Poland, Lithuania, and Galicia, assuring publicly that Lithuania and Ukrania aim to give Jews equal rights and protection as citizens.

Jewish antonomy in Eastern Galicia, special ministry for Jewish affairs in Ukrania, statements by the attorney and Lithuanian

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foreign minister Samson Rosenboim (in Paris) regarding the attitude of the Lithuanians to the Jewish population in Wilno and Kovna, are the best proof of substantiating the ideal aims of these just manifestations.

This is the earnest call of the alert free nations, which understand that their own freedom and national renaissance are closely linked to the freedom and peaceful tendencies of all their co-citizens and neighbors, who are thus historically and socially connected with their politics, life, and destiny.

To be free, a nation is dependent upon the freedom of its Jews.

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All minority groups of a land that are economically, commercially, and part culturally grown into the population, having a common root by development dating back to the first century, must all enjoy citizen rights and national profits from whichever country it may be. This is the guarantee for the future and growth of the land; for its inner equilibrium and outer prestige.

A country of inner unrest and constant national friction, of disorderly and internal political reaction, is under the modern political standards, socially and morally bankrupt, and economically backward. It loses all international sympathy and confidence.

A state based on peace ~~or~~ unity, on peaceful mutual cultural exchange



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and harmony of all its constituents on principles of democratic privileges and equality for all citizens, can be a justifiable partner in a modern free-nations pact, and a member in the international family.

This elementary rule of modern statesmanship, national rights, political discretion and true freedom has been truly nurtured by the striving national groups of Lithuania, Ukrania, Estonia, and Latvia. The Jewish homeless nation extends its fullest sympathies and compassion for their ideal and national strivings.

We greet with great approval their pointed stand against Poland's



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grab-politics and against the prevalence of the Middle Age system of plunder and destruction of nations in the robbed Lithuanian and Ukranian provinces.

We maintain that at the critical moment before the imagined bankruptcy of the "European conscience," the four sincere freedom-seeking democratic nations dared proclaim to the World Jewish equality in their lands, and have approved the Jewish folks' protests against Polish terrors.

We will record this in the chronicles of the eternal history of an eternal Israel, on a golden page which will illuminate like a star our dark Diaspora path.

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But we especially thank those nations for their courageous aggressiveness and appeal for justice.

They did their duty and wiped away the blotch from Christian civilization.

With their acknowledgment of freedom and human justice for others, they have thereby earned the clearance of their own historical debts from the National Tribunal. Thus they morally and politically won a victory in their struggle for freedom and independence.

They took their stand, ready to realize the theoretically "dead fourteen points" of peace between nations and thereby manifested

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the honorable and international worth of their country and the justice of their demands.

In short, they aided themselves and owe no one any gratitude for it.

We greet this important step with great approval.

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IV (Polish)

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 30, 1919.

POLISH NEWSPAPERS WARNED AGAINST
INCITEMENTS

The inciting articles against Jews that the Polish newspapers in Chicago printed these last few days finally aroused the Polish leaders to warn their papers that they have gone too far.

Polish newspapers yesterday printed an appeal: "On the Jewish Question," by the Polish National Department.

In it, Polish leaders ask their landsmen to restrain themselves and refrain from holding any kind of demonstrations against Jews, especially on the Polish Decoration Day.

It states that the Polish government itself has the right to deal with



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used in yesterday's issue a much modified anti-Semitic tone, explaining that Poland cannot be anti-Semitic, that relations between Jews and Poles in Poland must be regulated in the proper manner, but that this, "is being hindered by Zionists and Jewish Social-Democrats."



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DECIDE ON A PROTEST GATHERING AND A
PUBLICITY BUREAU

A conference of three hundred Jews, representing every kind of conservative Jew in Chicago, was held yesterday in the Hebrew Institute. Judge Harry Fisher presided.

The chairman reported on the activities of the leaders regarding protests against Polish pogroms. He also reported that the leaders of the South Side Jews are against a protest meeting in Chicago, because they would rather carry on this work diplomatically, thinking that thereby they can accomplish more.

Following the reports, Dr. S. M. Melomed made a motion that a committee of five be elected for the purpose of arranging a mass-meeting protesting



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Polish persecutions of Jews. The three-hour debate on the motion showed that the opinion of the conference favored the mass-meeting. Mr. Z. B. Komaiko seconded the motion, and it was accepted, after the debating, in its modified form.

According to the accepted resolution, a committee of five was elected, and its duties are to contact other similar committees for the organization of a mass-meeting.

The members of the committee are Mr. Nathan D. Kaplan, Dr. S. M. Melomed, Mr. Charles Tiktin, S. J. Rosenblatt, and Ephriam Epstine.

No date has been set for the protest meeting.

At this meeting it was also decided to organize a publicity bureau



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which is to gather material regarding pogroms and acquaint the American public with it. The above mentioned committee will confer with the executive committee regarding the set up of the Bureau.

Judge Julian V. Mack is expected to return to Chicago shortly. He is expected to bring definite information regarding Jewish conditions in Europe, and what American Jews can do to alleviate the tragic situation.



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CONGRESSMAN SABATH CABLES THE
PRESIDENT TO STOP POGROMS

Wash., May 28. Today, acting Secretary of State, Frank Polk sent another cable to Hughes Gibson, Ambassador in Warsaw, asking that he send immediately by cable, a statement of the report of pogroms on Jews in Poland, such as he previously sent by post, in order that the American Government know what further steps to take in this regard.

Congressman Adolph J. Sabath of Chicago sent the following cable to President Wilson:

"Reports are being constantly received in the United States regarding horrible slaughters of Jews in Poland, Galicia, and Rumania. I beg



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that you order an impartial investigation and demand that these deeds be ended."

Congressman Sabath said he would attend to calling a meeting of the diplomatic officials and representatives of those lands where the slaughters took place, so that they may notify their governments of the opinion prevailing in the United States against such horrid barbarisms.

The Polish Bureau here made public this statement by a Polish official, Walski of Warsaw: "The World will soon know of Poland's attitude toward Jews in the next six months, when a large stream of Jewish emigrants from Russia come to Poland and find there a"secure Haven." It is not certain what the Polish official meant by this statement.



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The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will hold a meeting next Monday to decide which of the various anti-pogrom resolutions should be recommended for adoption by the House. This evening notices to attend the meeting were sent to the members of the committee. It is believed that the committee will decide to favor the resolution of Congressman Sigel, from New York, which is similar to that of Senator Kolder. No doubt, the House will unanimously accept what the committee recommends.





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Daily Jewish Courier, May 28, 1919.

MIZRACHI CONVENTION CLOSED IN HIGH
SPIRITS

Cincinnati, May 25. A cable greeting from the Zionist share-holding committee, signed by Dr. Smarihu Levin and Jacobson, was received today from the Mizrachi Convention. The cable expressed the aspirations of the Mizrachi, that they might be able to fulfil the hopes of Orthodox Zionism throughout the entire world. Cables containing greetings from English and Dutch Zionists were also received at the convention.

Lawyer Isaac Allen successfully presented the following resolutions:

The Mizrachi should cooperate with other Orthodox organizations in the support of the Yisheva Reb Yitzchok Alchonon (a higher school) in

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New York; Mizrachi meetings should be conducted in Hebrew; a Mizrachi bureau should be set up in Jerusalem and other centers; the Mizrachi will have no right to elect a Palestine commission without a referendum, unless time does not permit; that they support the five-day work week movement; that they open a Mizrachi Information Bureau for those who desire to emigrate to Palestine; and to limit the powers of the executive committee.

Following the appeal of Rabbi Berlin and a timely report by Rabbi Fishman regarding Mizrachi work in Palestine, about twenty-five thousand dollars for the Palestinian Fund was gathered among the delegates of the convention.

Rabbi Berlin reported that Mizrachi has twenty-nine branches, with a membership of twenty-eight thousand.

He also announced that Rabbi Fishman will leave shortly for Palestine,



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and lauded this man's active work for the last four years with this remark, "Fishman was not only our secretary, but also the upbuilder of our organization." This received tremendous applause. Rabbi Fishman rose to state that he would not be in America if he had not been sent by Djemel Pasha and other Jews from Palestine.

He also stated that Mizrachi is the only Zionist organization representing traditional Judaism. This was followed by a sharp attack on some Zionists who think "that without the Torah we can still maintain a Jewish nation." He added that thanks to Rabbi Hertz, Chief Rabbi of Great Britain, a devoted Mizrachi, Balfour made his Zionist declarations.

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"As to Palestine," Rabbi Fishman went on to say, "it is our misfortune that only part of the prophecies have been fulfilled."

"We have broken the swords, but we have failed to forge them into plows."

He suggested that we establish in America corporations for buying land in Palestine and settling it with Jews who will till the soil. He also made an appeal for the Jewish National Fund.

A resolution from Rabbi Ashinski to protest against pogroms in Poland and Rumania was unanimously accepted.

Copies were sent to President Wilson in Paris, and to Congress in Washington.

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Rabbi Iskolski reported on the maintenance of parochial schools, explaining that over a hundred thousand dollars was sent from here for rabbis and Yishevoth (schools) in war countries.

Ephraim Kaplan suggested that the Mizrachi establish a kindergarten in Palestine and an institute for Hebrew science and higher learning.

Rabbi Meyer Berlin was unanimously elected president for the following year. Rabbi Abraham Lesser is honorary president. Gadolia Bublik is secretary; Wexman, educational secretary.

In the executive are: Dr. Blustone, Rabbi Levensohn, Vilner, Rabbi Levenstone, Garfield, Borgenicht, Rabbi Ashinski, Rabbi Saul Zilber,

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Rabbi Rosenberg, Rabbi Gold, Braver, Rabbi Levin, Rabbi Elieser Moskin, Rabbi Rif, Rabbi Abramovitch, Samovski, Ephraim Kaplan, and Samuel B. Ratenberg is the treasurer.

The banquet in the music hall, given in connection with the convention, was a marvelous event. A group of the most prominent Jews in the city participated in it.

The convention set aside half a million dollars for work in Palestine.

It closed in great animation.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 27, 1919.

THE ZIONIST CONVENTION IN
CHICAGO

The national executive committee of the Zionist organization decided that the twenty-second annual convention be held this year in Chicago sometime in September. The exact date will be announced later. The election of delegates will take place June 29 throughout the entire country. During the months of July and August, conferences will occur in New York, Boston, Cleveland, Louisville, New Orleans, Minneapolis, San Francisco, and in a few other cities.

Elected delegates will discuss Zionist problems thoroughly, for the convention must decide the exact details regarding construction work in Palestine, to be taken up at the General Zionist Congress soon to



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be held. The large Jewish masses in America will have the opportunity to participate in this important convention.

Plans are being formulated so that towns of less than fifty families also have the opportunity, in unity with their near neighbors, to elect a delegate. Voters are asked not only to elect delegates but also to participate in a referendum concerning the most important problems of Palestine.



It was decided that all those who join the Zionist organization up to the 29th of June be permitted to participate in elections for the convention.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 25, 1919.

FOR FLOWER DAY

A great deal of activity is going on in the ranks of the Chicago Zionists, who wish to make a success of the annual flower day for the National Fund, which is to take place Sunday, June 8.

Volunteers for selling the flowers are needed. All those imbued with a national spirit, and all to whom this Jewish National Fund is dear and beloved, are asked to volunteer for this flower day in the following places: Zionist Bureau, 1212 Ashland Blvd.; Lawndale District, 3322 Douglas Blvd., Rockwell 1122; West Side, 810 Ashland Blvd., Seeley 320; Northwest Side, 4238 Division St., Armitage 2188; and South Side, 114 E. 59th St., Wentworth 1347.



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The Lawndale Press, Volume 1. Week of May 23, 1919, Page 2.

EDITORIALS

THE MASSACRE PROTEST DEMONSTRATION

In Chicago there was held a march of protest in which tens of thousands of residents of the Lawndale district participated in last Wednesday afternoon. The demonstration was staged to call the attention of the great American public to the massacres of innocent Jewish women, old men and children in Poland and Roumania.

The demonstration was practically called into existence overnight. It was an outburst of anger, at the blood orgies reported to be taking place in Poland and other eastern European lands. Not the least impressive feature of the parade of protest was the appearance of line after line of Jewish jackies and doughboys fresh from the fields of France who led the procession, followed by grey-bearded patriarchs, mothers and even little children.

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EX-104 (ALL) PROJ. 302715

The Lawndale Press, Vol. 1, Wk. of May 23, 1919, p. 2.

One word from America will stop the outrages of which Jews in Europe are today suffering. That word, we are confident will be spoken and thus the Jew in America will have another reason for loving this great land with ever greater intensity than he does at present.

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 20, 1919.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN SAILS
FOR PALESTINE



Mr. Harry Goldman, formerly of St. Louis, now of Chicago, and in the future of Palestine, left Chicago last Sunday bound for Palestine, taking with him Charlie Chaplin and a group of beautiful and capable actors and actresses.

More definitely, these artists are not accompanying him personally, but are packed away in several huge trunks that were sent ahead. Mr. Goldman following later.

But to be truly specific, I must confess that what he really packed away were not actually Charlie Chaplin and other actors, but their art, their films of comedy and tragedy. Mr. Goldman intends

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to be the first movie magnate in Palestine.

In short, he forwarded more than a hundred thousand feet of films of all kinds of American productions, dramas, tragedies and comedies, the inimitable Charlie Chaplin, etc., all to amuse the inhabitants of Palestine, each in his own language.

Judging by the enthusiasm and energy expended by Mr. Goldman on this task, and especially the profound thoroughness that has marked all his undertakings thus far, we are bound to believe he is on his way to success. And if, my dear reader, you should travel to Palestine and see huge Hebrew posters advertising Charlie Chaplin antics in Hebrew by management of the firm Hamnorah, please remember that this is the doings of our friend Harry Goldman.

Then if again in about ten years hence you have occasion to pass by a majestic villa at the edge of the sea in Tel-Aviv, and should wonder

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who lives therein, then be reminded that here lives the first movie magnate, our friend Mr. Harry Goldman, because only a movie magnate can permit himself to possess such villas.

It is natural and fitting that Mr. Harry Goldman establish a business in Palestine. The Palestianian tradition stretches like a thread through his family. His brother, Simon Goldman, had years ago established a loan company in St. Louis and later left with his family to settle in Palestine. He had an orchard and was its manager until the war devastated his years of labor and ended his life many years too soon. Besides his Charlie Chaplin interests, Mr. Harry Goldman cares for the needs of his brother's wife and seven children, also for the orchard which the Turks had destroyed.

The preparations for a movie business in Palestine were set by Mr. Goldman

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on a strong foundation. Several years ago he visited Palestine and from his observations gained a good knowledge of the people of the land. He therefore undertook to make his movie performances understood by all the inhabitants, Jews, Christians, and Arabs.

He had translated into Hebrew the scenes of all performances on these hundred thousand feet of films.

The many companies from which Mr. Goldman bought his films and their rights of presentation made special Hebrew films, which were the translations of the English text. For the general Christian population, which speaks mostly English, the films with English texts will be shown as they appear in American theaters, immediately followed by the Hebrew translation.

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There is still another question. What to do with the Arab population who are large patrons of this entertainment.

Here Mr. Goldman's personal experiences in Palestine came to his aid.

He knows that Arabs retain the old custom of story-tellers, a sort of bard who travels from village to village, gathers the people around him in a semi-circle and tells his story while they smoke and listen open-mouthed to his tales of the Koran, of Momad and Amar, etc., then express their wonder with all kinds of remarks.

This custom of the story-teller Mr. Goldman put to work in his movie showings. Since many Arabs are not able to read their own language, there is no sense in using the text on the screen. Instead the synopsis of the text is told briefly by the story-teller. As you see, this is a bright idea.



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Mr. Goldman is in contact with Palestine and inasmuch as present conditions permit, he receives news from there and knows conditions regarding movie business. He is definitely certain that his American stock will create thrilling excitement from Tel-Aviv to Kaffa and that from Don to Bar Sheva all will say, "Such movies have never been shown here before."

Mr. Goldman left Chicago last Sunday full of high ambitions. He was escorted by well-wishers and friends who hope he attains success both for Palestine and himself.

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THE FUTURE OF THE WESTERN WALL
(Commonly Known as the Wailing Wall)

Under this heading writes the worthy Dr. Abraham Jacob Bravor in the Jewish Morning Post:

It is hard to find **another** thing in this world so strongly ingrained on the imagination of the Jewish people as the Beth-Hamikdosh (ancient temple of which the Western Wall only remains), with its ancient magnificence and **sacredness**. The Western Wall, even today, draws three times daily the attention of the entire nation. Its Divine Presence is not lost. Friends **abused** our hallowedness, degraded us to less than dust, yet, from these last stones the brilliance of the halo has not been quenched. The Western Wall, undestroyed, is our **symbol** of old Israel whom foes have cast to the ground and trampled underfoot. And yet the old light of its soul could not be extinguished.

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The Western Wall is the only spot on the face of the globe where Jews from every end of the Diaspora meet. It is the only consecrated place in Jerusalem that is not the worshipping center of a single community or individual group but embraces to a leveling point all Jews of all sects from every point of the compass. In a narrow strip, barely fifty meters long and four or five meters wide, all Jerusalem meets; all Jews meet who come from distant lands. But, also here where the Holy Spirit gleams eternally, is exile,-the hard bitter Diaspora. Because this holy spot does not belong to Jews. It is rather a blind street containing a few filthy Arab huts in which Moroccan murderers, who fled from justice in France, had found a haven under the Turkish rule and were granted the immediate vicinity of our ancient temple. These people travel back and forth, on foot or on asses, where Jews gather for prayer to "Our Father in the Heavens."


How often there was crowding as they stood at prayer. Or when a long line



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of priests stood at the wall to bless the people for the Sabbath, the devil himself seemed to send along a Moroccan with his veiled woman, so that hundreds of Jews must move to make way for him. On week days, when fewer people visit the wall, little urchins dare to confront the Jew to pull his beard. In any other country this sanctuary would be protected, prayers could then be said unmolested. But Turks did everything to annoy Jews. Shortly before the War it was forbidden to light oil or candles, or to place stands or chairs before the Wall. How often in the midst of prayer, a few police came for control of some situation. In Turkey they have a means to help their decree called Babshish,-in Polish it is Lapupka. Also this did not help. It probably all passed as a farce with a wink. All attempts of buyers to buy the place were futile because of its filth.

Now the Babshish fellows are far on the other side of the tower and never again will the boot of a Turkish policeman profane our holy place.



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But as long as we do not **buy** it and all the filth remains before the Western Wall, then a great shame is still at our doors. This task will be one of our first duties, though we have so many others, yet we must spare no money or energy in this direction. The site of the Wall must be set apart and instead of filthy Arab huts a community house should be **built**. Here all our aged, who sit day and night before the Wall, may find shelter from rain and sun.

In that hour when Palestine will be redeemed, the Western Wall will already have a Liberator. Let the call from Vienna ring out and immediately an echo will reverberate throughout the entire world.

Remember the
Western Wall



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JACOB DE HAAS THRILLS THOUSANDS AT THE ZIONIST GATHERING

Yesterday evening, at a well-attended meeting in the Hertzel School, Mr. Jacob DeHaas gave a report of the Zionist accomplishments at the Paris Peace Conference.

Mr. Jacob De Haas pointed out that the prospects of Jews acquiring Palestine for a homeland, where in time they can establish a Jewish Commonwealth, are very good and almost certain. In the course of his speech, he also mentioned that conspirators against Jews, employing every possible method to hinder Zionist activities, have failed and gained nothing for themselves but contempt.

He also indicated that the problem of making Palestine the Jewish homeland lies not so much in the powers of the Peace Conference



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as in the might of Jewish efforts.

"If we desire to create something for our suffering people, there is much we must do, notwithstanding sacrifices," he explained.

"We expect," he stated, "in the present restless times, that various impatient people will lapse into a pessimistic mood, but we who have seen and experienced these procedures in Paris, are certain that it will be but a very short time (to securing homeland) and that our efforts are assured only if the people will not stand at a distance but will give a helping hand to this sacred work.



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of them.

It is significant that Jews, even in America, listen attentively to the message of the Balfour Declaration. How eagerly they absorb every bit of news pertaining to Palestine, and how pleased they are to respond to the demands of the Zionist organization!

Year in and year out, appeals have been made to Jews in America for funds for various benevolent purposes. Aid was asked for victims of pogroms, the Kishinev pogrom of thirty (sic) years ago, and the World War victims of the last three years. Jews have given millions. Now money is being requested for the re-establishment of Palestine, and they are giving again.

My, what a difference there is between just giving and giving. To secure the money for pogrom and World War victims, it was necessary to picture the dreadful misery of the victims, the murdered, the starving, the desperate mothers with their dying infants, and all the other horrible scenes of

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 19, 1919.

Jewish despair. It was necessary to touch the heart through descriptions of the suffering[of innocent victims].

Not so does Zion appeal to her children. She doesn't cry, she asks for no alms, she sheds no tears. With a smile of recovery, as one convalescing from a long illness, she calls out and says: "My children, your mother lives! Come to me, shield me from my long desolation, and you shall see what a mother you have! All my youthful energies are dormant. All the sweet motherly desires are still weak in me. I can hold you tenderly, I can feed and protect you; I can give you a home to which you may come whenever you please."

There is no pity to be seen on any face--no anxiety for another's suffering, but a sweet delight, a quiet, instinctive happiness.

It is a pleasure to bring these good tidings to the Jews and to watch the expressions on their faces, the glow of enthusiasm shining in their eyes

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 19, 1919.

when the message is given. It is almost unnecessary to ask for the money. It may sometimes be difficult for them to realize the meaning of this message because many have long dismissed the possibility of Palestine as a homeland. The good news comes, therefore, so unexpectedly. But, as the message becomes clear and sinks into their hearts, their features assume a new glow. They give their money for Zion with an attitude that calls to mind the devoted father presenting his only son with a wedding gift. Jews are really happy when they can give their money for Palestine.

This is an actual description of the attitude that prevails at the Jewish gatherings where this message is brought.

It is a truly inspiring, and wonderful outlook, when an historical ideal is ripe, and begins to emerge as a reality.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 16, 1919

WILL FIND YOUR RELATIVES OF EASTERN EUROPE

The Chicago Joint Relief Committee received from the Joint Distribution Committee an announcement stating that they have permission to receive at their Warsaw Branch inquiries for relatives in Poland, Galicia, Lithuania, and Russia. As soon as these relatives can be found, the news will be forwarded here.

For this purpose the Joint Relief Committee opened an Information Bureau at its headquarters, 720 W. 12 St. Room 38, where requests may be sent.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 13, 1919.

A LETTER FROM SIBERIA FOR J. BRASNER

The local office of the American Red Cross for the last few months has been searching for a Mr. J. Brasner, supposedly of 120 W. 12 St. But there is no such person at that address.

The Red Cross has a letter for him from Lieutenant Bernard Brasner, Landshturm 20, at present war prisoner in Krasniarsk, Siberia. The letter reads as follows:

"I am well and hopeful. Best regards to Ludwia's and your own family."

The letter can be obtained in the Courier's office.



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Daily Jewish Courier, May 13, 1919.

THE BOOK SCARCITY

BY LEON ZOLOTKOF

Before the War, the printing of Hebrew books, both religious and secular, was concentrated mainly in the old press Haalmona Vehaocheem Rome, in Wilna. Most of their books were stereotyped copies of old publications that were very little concerned with modern Hebrew methods. One could find very little delight in the modern literature either, such as their textbooks, spelling books, year-books, etc.

When Zionism began to seep into the homes of our brothers, together with the desire of rebuilding our Hebrew spirit and language, then many of our educators began to avail themselves of Hebrew books. Hebrew schools opened everywhere, and numerous Jewish families began to think of a Hebrew education for their children. Both teachers and parents soon recognized hindrances, the fault of which could be seen in these modern Hebrew textbooks. All these books and



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Daily Jewish Courier, May 13, 1919.

literary exercises failed to interest the Jewish child. The boy who had known the value of the European publications, which possessed so much beauty in their style and material, looked disdainfully on these books so unattractive to him.

Lovers of the Hebrew language and literature believed it was their duty to establish a modern publication that would embody the Hebrew book in a modern form and attract the attention of the modern readers.

But living conditions in diaspora lands and the coming of the war, put an end to this plan.

If circumstances for printing a Hebrew book were bad before the war, they are now tragic. Five years of war has placed everything in a critical position. The blight of war that covered with such devastating force the Jewish centers of Lithuania, Poland, Galicia and Ukraine stopped the production of new books entirely, and destroyed the old. The mass wandering from one place to another made it impossible for possessors to safeguard



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their treasured private libraries. Whatever was left, was destroyed. Such was the fate of all Jewish books that Jews in war zones owned.

In Russia, the former center for production of Hebrew books, one cannot find even a Gomara, a Mishna, a Tonach, or a prayer book. And who could even mention Hebrew grammars, of them not a trace can be found. From everywhere one hears the cry: "Give us books, a Sidur, a Tonach." But there are none we can give them.

The division of Russia into various political groups, the political chaos, the high cost of materials, and the hardships of transferring goods, all taken together makes it impossible to print Hebrew books in Russia. Schools are closed because of this. The deficiency is felt not only in Russia, Poland, Galicia, Rumania, Turkey, Greece, and Egypt, but also throughout the entire Jewish world, and especially in Palestine.

In the Hebrew newspaper of Cairo, The Renewal of the Land, Mr. Zaltzman, the



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editor of the Razsvelt, in Moscow, quotes that he personally investigated conditions in the above mentioned countries in reference to Hebrew books, and he found them to be such as have been here described.

In his articles, printed in The Renewal of the Land, Mr. Zaltzman shows how necessary it is to build a modern model printing shop, not simply anywhere, but in Jerusalem proper.

"Before and during the war," he says, "plans were formed for such a model to be established in Wilna, Warsaw, Moscow, Switzerland, America, and other places. But now, after the dismemberment of Russian Judaism and the destruction of its spiritual center, there is no doubt that such plans are no longer practicable except in one place, Palestine.

"According to activities of the latest political occurrences, Palestine will be the spiritual center of the Jewish world. Here we have the Hebrew spirit and language nurtured by many Hebrew synagogues. Here also is built the Hebrew

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university. And here is Palestine, whose influence will increase many fold on Jews in all other countries, should the Hebrew book be printed there. This country is the midpoint between East and West. Its central position facilitates transportation. A Hebrew book, printed in Jerusalem, the spiritual center and capital of Palestine, will strongly appeal to Jews of every land and its production will bring a continuous stream of money into Palestine, will create a livelihood for thousands of workers, and will help rebuild Palestine economically."

The founders of The Jerusalem Printing Association in America may be pleased to find so much sanction of their plan from this authority, who knows the circumstances of the Hebrew book as Mr. S. Zaltzman does.

Not so long ago, in the Jewish press, it was stated that Mr. Zaltzman came to Palestine as representative of a Jewish-Russian group, bringing with him a million dollars to establish a publication. This, unfortunately, is not true. Mr. Zaltzman, in the article mentioned from the Renewal of the Land, speaks only of a plan to raise a million dollars. The present American plan



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Daily Jewish Courier, May 13, 1919.

for the Jerusalem Printing Press is using the best methods for this purpose. As a matter of fact, they have already made a beginning.

Through the medium of Mr. Levin-Epstein, who is now in Palestine, The Hebrew Printing Group of America were placed in connection with Mr. Zaltzman to secure his services for this tremendous task.



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Daily Jewish Courier, May 13, 1919.

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COMMITTEE DECIDES TO CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE POGROMS IN POLAND
AND RUMANIA

Last night, at the meeting held in the Hebrew Institute, the Joint Relief Committee, representing rabbis and presidents of synagogues and lodges, chose a committee of five to initiate an active campaign, the outgrowth of which will be a gigantic movement against pogroms in Poland and Rumania.

The committee will meet with representatives of local workers regarding united action. They will also contact South Side Jews and get in communication with New York for the purpose of making this pressing movement against Polish and Rumanian pogromists a national one.

This plan was accepted after such speeches as were made by Judge Fisher, Dr. Melamid, various rabbis, and others.

Also, B. J. Brownsein read a letter containing horrible details regarding the situation of Jews in Rumania.



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Daily Jewish Courier, May 12, 1919.

PAY WHAT YOU PROMISED



When an appeal was made last Passover in the synagogues, for the Redemption Fund of Palestine, hundreds of Jews responded heartily. Because of the sanctity of the holiday, we naturally could not make any notations of those who gave public promises in the Holy House of prayer.

At present only some of the synagogues have assumed their duties, collecting what they could from the donors. The Son of Moses Synagogue, on Paulina St., by appeal from Rabbi Budzinsky and president Jacob Cohn, and through the efforts of the beadle, Mr. Berg, collected so far \$205. Our People's True Synagogue, on the North Side, collected \$134 by appeal of Rabbi Hevesh; and the House of Jacob, at 44th Street and St. Louis Avenue, through their president, Mr. Goldman, and beadle, Mr. Kaufman, collected thus far \$75.

Other Synagogues brought money from their districts, which will shortly be accounted for.

But the greater number of donations have not yet materialized and to these donors we direct our appeal.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 11, 1919.

GALICIAN FARBOND SENDS A COMMISSION TO GALICIA

Known Jewish civic workers and prosperous men in the National Committee under the auspices of the Joint Distribution Committee, will accept contributions from Galician societies and individuals for the purpose of distribution in Galicia.

The Farbond of Galicia and Bukovina Jews in America will send shortly a special commission to Galicia with the purpose of bringing material aid to the Jewish population, and to establish direct communication between Galician and American Jews and their relatives across the sea. The commission, though sent directly from the Galician Farbond, will remain under the auspices of the Joint Distribution Committee.

The harbingers of the Farbond will be outstanding in their mission, inasmuch as they will deviate from the functions of former commissions. The purpose of the committee is to take the funds collected by nearly a hundred Galician and Bukovinian Vereins and bring them to the Galician-Bukovinian states and villages for which they were designated. A detailed report shows



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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 11, 1919.

that in New York alone there are three hundred Galician Vereins named after the various cities and villages from which their members have come. Each of these vereins, without exception, possesses a relief fund which in the last few years was gathered specifically for the benefit of their individual villages. Not a cent of these funds, ranging from five hundred to five thousand dollars or more, the total combined sum being in the neighborhood of hundreds of thousands of dollars, has till now been used for this expressed purpose, simply because up to the present time there was no trustworthy committee that promised to transport these moneys and distribute them in the desired villages specified by these "Countrymen" Vereins. This work is now the responsibility of the commission sent from the Galician-Bukovinian Farbond.

To facilitate pecuniary matters, and to see that all function properly, the Farbond elected a special committee called "The Committee for the Rebuilding of Galicia." This committee, composed of the most prominent, rich, and active workers, will directly supervise and be personally responsible for all moneys given to the commission that sails for Galicia. In the Committee for Rebuilding Galicia are found the well-known rich social workers W. William Fishman, Bernard Zemel, Isadore Bloiner, Jacob Shparbar, Lewis Barginicht, I. M.



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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 11, 1919.

Wachman, Max Schwartz, S. Kronenberg, Yisker Thoe, F. Baron, and many others.

The committee opened an office at 66 Second Avenue, where money will be received and receipts issued will be signed by William Fishman, Isadore Bloiner, and Bernard Zemel.

The committee is also ready to accept money from individuals who wish to send it to their relatives in Galicia. The commission sailing for Galicia will formulate a system whereby they can get in touch with every Jew in Galicia and in Bukovina who have relatives in America. In this way, it will be possible for every Galician Jew in America to send money to his relatives in Galicia proper, with the assurance that the commission will do everything possible to find the indicated relative in these lands.

The Farbond's Committee for Rebuilding Galicia will stand all expenses connected with sending the commission to Galicia and the installation of machinery for locating relatives in the Old Home. The committee guarantees that every cent entrusted to it for Galicia, both from organizations and from individuals, will



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Sunday Jewish Courier, May 11, 1919.

reach the destination for which it was meant.

The Commission that sails for Galicia will consist of the most prominent and responsible persons of Galician circles. Arrangements have already been made, that in this mission should be Bernard Zemel, William Fishman, Isadore Bloiner, and Dr. S. Margoshes, the president of the Galician and Bukoviner Farbond.



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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, May 11, 1919.

ROSENWALD'S APPEAL IN THE COURIER MADE A STRONG IMPRESSION
EVERY WHERE WHERE JEWS ARE FOUND

The appeal of the local philanthropist Julius Rosenwald for war suffering Jews, which was published in the Courier, made a deep impression not only on the Jews of Chicago but also on Jews in all states of the Great West where the Courier is read.

The following letter speaks for itself:

"Joint Relief Committee, Chicago, Illinois.

"After reading the appeal made by Julius Rosenwald, which was published in The Jewish Courier of April 13, 1919, I reread it to the members of the Ladies Independent Convalescent Home of which I am president. Our members decided to withdraw twenty-five dollars from the bank, to be sent to you for the War suffering Jews.

With Zionist regards
Mrs. M. Schwartz
Minneapolis, Minn.

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Daily Courier, Apr. 4, 1919.

WPA (ILL) PRO. 31275

IN OUR DAYS

Dr. Gothard Deutsch, rector of history at the Union Theological College, proposed a very worthwhile plan at a conference held in Cincinnati by the reformed rabbis of the United States.

This plan has very high aims and ideals. It proposes that since Jerusalem is freed from Turkey, it would be well to establish there a publishing house, equipped with the best and most modern printing machinery, which, in addition to publishing books, religious as well as academical, needed by the Jewish public, such as Bibles, prayer books, etc., will be able to give employment to Jewish workers and scholars.

The Jerusalem Publishing House will publish new editions of the works of the Middle Ages, with greater neatness and accuracy than hitherto possible. This great task was delayed and neglected because of the 1914 census in Russia. The Jerusalem Publishing House will give proper attention to various old unpublished manuscripts, and will help develop the art of printing in Jerusalem, thus serving two purposes: one economic and the

Daily Courier, Apr. 4, 1919.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

other educational.

This project not only provides work for printers, pressmen, compositors, stereotypists, proof-readers, bookbinders, and other workers, but will also give employment to many scholars living in Palestine, who will be able to do proof-reading, translating, transcribing, and other tasks. This project will elevate Jewish learning and wisdom to the zenith of perfection.

Dr. Deutsh, as head of the committee, proposed that a certain number of shares, which the new executive committee would determine, be signed at the conference. Circulars are to be mailed to all members, inviting them to exert their influence for, and contribute to, this worthwhile undertaking. Many prominent people, now dead, were mentioned during the session. High tribute was paid to the late Dr. Rubin, organizer of the International Society of Agriculture, in Rome, Italy, who died the first of the year. Dr. Deutsch also mentioned the late Dr. John B. Foster, professor of Divinity at the University of Chicago, who died several months ago.

Dr. Foster, one of the most brilliant teachers of the liberal conception of religion, taught many of the young rabbis who attended the University of

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JULIAN

Daily Worker, Apr. 1, 1930.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 50212

Chicago.

Dr. Deutsch recommended the adoption of a resolution expressing sentiments of respect to this great, liberal minded master, a copy of which is to be sent to the University of Chicago. Also mentioned in the report were the late Rabbi Moritz Heller, of Vienna, and the Vilna Genius, Chaim Solovitch, who contrasted the conception of Jews Judaism with the conception of the rabbinic rabbis. The personality of Chaim Heller was so enlightened, pure, and earnest that the rabbi at the conference felt that an expression of deep respect was due to this great Jewish scholar.

Going from one topic into another, Dr. Deutsch said that Dr. Jan Harkun will soon celebrate his seventieth anniversary; that on April 23rd of next year will be the two hundredth anniversary of the Vilna Genius; and that the three hundredth anniversary of Dr. Chaim Vital falls on May 26, 1930. Dr. Deutsch also said that the reprint of the Vilna Shas (Six orders of the Talmud) should contain photographs taken in America, urging conference, to aid in this unique undertaking.

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JEWISH



Daily Courier, Apr. 2, 1919.

JEWISH HOPES AND ANXIETIES

After Rabbi Stephen S. Wise finished his talk at the Sinai Temple, the most prominent members in the first row came up to greet and thank him for his interesting discourse.

The first one to greet him was Mr. Julius Rosenwald. He pressed Rabbi Wise's hand and said, "I am not opposed to the idea that Jews of oppressed countries emigrate to Palestine, but I believe they should do so on their own initiative." The rabbi clearly remarked, "the appeal which the race is making to the Jews of America about the rebuilding of Palestine is chiefly of their own initiative." However, this retort failed to impress Mr. Rosenwald.

These words contain so much truth and wholesome argumentative material that they deserve to be analyzed.

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Daily Courier, Apr. 2, 1919.

I am convinced that if someone would come to Mr. Rosenwald with an argument against the position taken by President Wilson during the Great War, in connection with Serbia and Belgium, saying that the United States had no business wasting lives and money on these small nations, and that they should help themselves, he would consider the statement immoral, un-American, selfish, greedy, and unreasonable.

A duty of the American is to defend justice and liberty through the promotion of good will among the nations, since through the freedom of other peoples the United States will be more secure and safe with its own freedom and happiness.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald helped President Wilson in his program to make the world safe for democracy. Why should he discriminate against his own unfortunate brethren and demand that they look out for their own freedom with their own sweat and lives?

Is the Palestinian case different from that of Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro? His answer will be yes, but the difference is in time. However, time is an abstract conception and it does not wipe away the con-

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JEL. 1311

Daily Courier, Apr. 2, 1919.

ception of reason and justice.

If the Belgians have a right to claim their homeland, if France has a right to claim Alsace Lorraine, rights not lost even after a thousand years and claims never forgotten, why should the Jewish people have **no** claim to Palestine?

Why should anyone remark that the Jews wishing to possess Palestine should do so through their own initiative? They can at least, treat us as they treat the Negroes. They don't tell the colored people to help themselves.

The problem of Palestine is very simple. The whole situation becomes complicated because of the opposition against it.

The Jewish race is not yet asking for an independent state in Palestine, because Jewish settlers there comprise only one-sixth of the entire population. An independent state cannot be governed by a minority. We would be fully satisfied if the League of Nations would put Palestine under the supervision of Great Britain, on condition that England put



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the foundation for a Jewish state by proper laws of land ownership, careful rules and regulations regarding immigration, and the rightful administration suitable in such cases.

Whether or not Palestine will become later an independent state, is a question to be discussed in the future; at present we are content to make Palestine a home for the Jews wishing to live like Jews on their own soil, to enjoy the freedom of civilized nations, and not be forced to sacrifice their idealism and individuality as is the case with many Jews in many countries.

All sorts of ideas are going on at present in the minds of our rich and mighty American Jews, who keep themselves aloof, ignoring their poor brethren and the Palestinian issue altogether.

It is not a matter of money or greediness, for these men spend fabulous sums on less important and less promising projects than this. They take this opposition lest the world misinterprets their motives, saying that they are not full-fledged patriots and that their Jewishness outweighs their Americanism, etc. What an unworthy position this is for respectful people to take.

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Daily Courier, Apr. 2, 1919.

But even this assumption is groundless and based on empty bubbles. It is only the exile anxiety which makes our newly rich so afraid and tremulous.

We never heard of an American Gentile questioning or doubting Zionist loyalty or of one displaying less respect to a Zionist than a non-Zionist Jew, as is the case with anti-Zionist Jewish philanthropists.

A Gentile of an analytical, unbiased mind cannot comprehend how a respectful Jew can be opposed to Zionism.

That the Jewish race will have a homeland in Palestine is as true a fact as that the future generation will talk with sarcasm of the anxieties that tortured the minds of our rich, powerful Jews.

Lietuva, Dec. 24, 1918.

JEWS PROTEST POLISH ACTIONS

The Jews of Chicago are calling a mass meeting to protest against Jewish pogroms in Poland. The mass meeting will be held on Christmas Day in Orchestra Hall, Michigan Avenue, downtown. The speakers will be Miss Jane Addams, Rabbi Emil Hirsch, and Seymour Stedman.

Jewish organizations will gather before the meeting at Twelfth Street and Ashland Avenue, from which point they will parade to Orchestra Hall.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 19, 1918.

MAX SHULMAN APPEALS TO THE JEWS OF CHICAGO
by
Max Shulman

The Jews throughout the country feel that the great hour for American Jewry has now arrived. Just as America must help in the rebuilding of Europe, so must the American Jews help in the rebuilding of Palestine--assist in building a Jewish home for the Jewish nation.

The American Jews will be able to accomplish this great, honorable, and historical task only when they join the Zionist organization, whose only purpose is to establish a national home for our people in Palestine. The Zionist organization is now recognized by all the great powers as the legal and moral representative of the Jewish people, and if the Zionist organization is not sufficiently strong to carry out the great plan, we will lose the

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greatest chance that we ever had.

.The American Zionist Organization is now doing the major work in Palestine; it carries the main burden and creates the conditions for a great immigration into our ancient country. The European Jews became poverty stricken during the War, and must depend upon the American Jews to undertake the great task.

I, therefore, appeal to all the Jews of Chicago to fulfill their sacred duty, to register for Zion, and thereby becoming Zion builders in the real sense of the word.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, June 9, 1918.

MR. SCHIFF'S (QUOTATION OF A) GREAT TRUTH

Speaking last Saturday night before the New York Union of Orthodox Synagogues, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff remarked, "We are not agreed as to the basis upon which life in Palestine should be organized, but we are all agreed that Palestine should be the home of the Jewish nation."

No particularly great "revelation", but a great truth, lies in the words: "We are not agreed as to the basis upon which life in Palestine should be organized". Neither are we agreed as to the basis upon which life is to be organized in America, in Russia, or in other countries. Nor shall we be agreed upon this matter even when the Jews shall be a nation in their own land. But then the majority [decision] will probably prevail.



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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate vol. 55, wk. of May 25, 1918 pp.375-376

Local workers of the Red Shield of David (Jewish Red Cross) will meet at the Hebrew Institute on June 2. The feature of this meeting will be the unfurling of a service flag for the Chicago boys who have volunteered for the Jewish Legion in the Holy Land.

The Red Shield of David, which was founded on April 7, now has over 400 members who have pledged their services in co-operation with the Red Cross.

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 29, 1918.

RABBI HIRSCH MAKES A ZIONIST SPEECH

Promises To Help Movement If Zionists
Will Stop Throwing Stones At Reformed Judaism.

The famous Rabbi of Sinai Temple, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch can soon be counted upon as a Zionist. For during the last three weeks, he has begun to acquaint himself more and more with Zionism and the reality of its program. His first step on the road to Zionism was to invite Dr. Ben-Zion Mosenson to speak yesterday at Sinai Temple. Because of bad weather the audience was not as large as was expected and Rabbi Hirsch therefore immediately invited the well-known Zionist leader to again address the members of his temple on the 12th of May.

Dr. Mosenson's speech greatly impressed the audience; also good results are expected from his second address to be given at Sinai Temple on the 12th of May.

The following excerpts from Dr. Hirsch's address make the Zionists believe

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 29, 1918.

that the Rabbi of Sinai Temple has come closer to the ideas of Zionism, if not officially, then surely unofficially:

"If the Zionists will stop criticizing and throwing stones at Reformed Judaism, then I am ready with all the power at my command to help them, and I can assure them, that they won't have a better friend, or a more active worker than I.

"I am far from agreeing with those who become Zionists only for selfish purposes, for the sake of politics or other things, but those who sincerely believe in the ideals do much for the future of Judaism and humanity."

Thursday evening, a dinner will be given at the Standard Club in honor of Dr. Mosenson. To this club belong the wealthiest and the most influential Jews of Chicago. On the invitations to this dinner appear the names of Judge Julian W. Mack, Albert H. Loeb and Dr. Emil G. Hirsch.

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 25, 1918.

PROMINENT JEWS OF CHICAGO DISCUSS ZIONISM

Night before last at the home of Mr. Albert H. Loeb, vice-president of Sears, Roebuck and Company, more than sixty of the most prominent Jews of the South Side of Chicago assembled to discuss the Zionist movement.

Professor Felix Frankfurter and Judge Julian W. Mack clearly outlined before the gathering the principles of Zionism and the prospects of realizing the main ideas of this great and growing national movement.

Those present had been very little interested in Zionism up to now, and still less in general Jewish national thought. Nevertheless these ideas had lately begun to force their way into the most hidden Jewish corners and also reached eventually this class of the local wealthy Jews.

Professor Frankfurter made a deep impression upon the gathering. Most of those present participated afterwards in the arguments about Zionism and the prospect

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of establishing a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine. Mr. Lessing Rosenthal became particularly interested in this problem and it will not surprise anyone of those present if in the near future Zionism should gain new recruits of Mr. Rosenthal's class.

One of the most interesting things which developed at this debate was the positive statement of Professor Frankfurter that the English Ambassador, Lord Reading, deals not only in accordance with the famous English declaration, but that also, as a Jew, he is doing everything in his power to help this movement.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald was also present at the discussion.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 12, 1918.

THE PEOPLE AND THE UNIVERSITY

(Editorial)

At the Rabbinical conference held early this week in Chicago, the topic of a Hebrew University in Jerusalem was brought up for consideration in a wholly different and rather indirect manner. Although the Zionist National Movement still has many opponents among the spiritual leaders of Reformed Judaism, yet the motion for a Hebrew University in Jerusalem has almost no opposition.

This was noted from the replies made by Dr. E. G. Hirsch to the enthusiastic appeal of Ethmor-Ben-Abbah for the New Palestine. What Dr. Hirsch said reads about as follows:

"I am an American Jew and I have a right to be a Jew in America. There exists and there will continue to exist an American Judaism; there is a French, a



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German and a Russian Judaism; and Judaism exists also in other countries. Let there also be a Palestinian Judaism.

"Let there be a Jewish state in Palestine, which can develop Judaism under its own free, political, economic and cultural conditions. Such a Judaism undoubtedly will contribute something of value to World Jewry. As far as the establishment of a Hebrew University in a cultural center is concerned, no one would oppose it--on the contrary, World Jewry would support it. We will support such a spiritual center, even though our flag is the Stars and Stripes."

Every Zionist, who possesses common sense, can agree with a clear conscience to what Dr. Hirsch said thus far. If the remarks of Dr. Hirsch are not comprehensive enough, it is not the fault of Dr. Hirsch, but rather of all other so-called cultural Zionists who fancy that a cultural center can be developed without a political and economic base.

No scientific knowledge is required to see that a nation's culture is the

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total of its experiences and accomplishments in the various branches of human endeavor. Its culture is the substance of the nation's accumulated wisdom of the past and its living influence in the present--for the development of that influence in the future. The thinker, the artist, the inventor, the poet, all of them must draw their sustenance from the life around them and answer to the demands of that life. In no university or cultural center in the world, can a branch of activity be developed that has no basis in the national life around it. Medical science, jurisprudence, theology and even philosophy are the products of life and its movement, for if they are not, then they remain sterile, without concrete value.

So long as there is no active Jewish life in Palestine which may grow and develop freely, so long will there be no university in Jerusalem which can develop. At the most, such an institution could concern itself only with the wisdom of the past, but could have no bearing upon life itself.

A Hebrew University in Jerusalem cannot be a so-called Yeshivah, concerning



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itself only with what Jews have said and done in times past. It must build a connecting link between the past and the present--it must influence the future while at the same time it draws its spiritual sustenance from the Jewish life around it. It must answer all the practical, material and spiritual problems which life presents as accurately as is done by universities of all civilized nations.

Therefore, the reply of Rabbi Julius Liebert of South Bend to Dr. Hirsch's remarks was strikingly apropos. "We are not Christian Scientists," he said, "and cannot imagine in the least how such a spiritual center can exist without a live nation from which to draw sustenance and to influence in return."

If a motion for a Hebrew University in Jerusalem can be proposed and discussed, then thanks must be given to our first "Chalutzim" and to the activity of the Zionist Movement, which laid the basis for a Jewish political and economic life in Palestine. It was a very limited life, free only as far as the

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whims of the Turkish Government permitted, but still the life of a people in miniature form. This life created Hebrew schools in the colonies, established the Hebrew Gymnasium (high school) in Tel Aviv and the "Tachkemani" in Jaffa. If not for the War, the Jewish colony would have established by now, if not a university, at least some vocational institutes, especially those which had a direct bearing upon life as it existed before the War--for instance, agriculture, chemistry, mathematics, commerce etc. After the War, if Jewish colonies are to be established, and the Jewish people to have the opportunity to rebuild the country as a free people, unhindered and unhampered by outside forces, developing their own political and economic life, then surely the new circumstances will require more advanced cultural centers than existed previously.

The point we are trying to make here is that there cannot be growing and living cultural centers without an awakened people functioning freely.

This opinion is in agreement with the words which we have so often and at every opportunity spoken, that some Jews are political Zionists without

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knowing anything about it. Every "cultural Zionist" who declares that he is not a political Zionist contradicts himself. Nation and culture are inseparable, and if a culture is to be a live and growing thing, it must come from a people who are also alive and who possess the essentials of a living nation--territory, language and political independence.



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LEGIONNAIRES' PARADE IMPRESSIVE

The parade of the Legionnaires of the Jewish Battalion yesterday in the neighborhood of Douglas Park was very beautiful and impressive. Almost a thousand persons took part in it, despite the fact that it ended in the pavilion of Douglas Park, and not in the Hebrew Institute as planned at first.

The parade started at the corner of Twelfth and Albany, marched through the main streets of this Jewish neighborhood, then returned to the same spot. From there the glorious demonstration marched into Douglas Park. Throughout the line of march of the Legionnaires, hundreds of men and women joined the parade, cheering the heroes of the Jewish Battalion enthusiastically.

In front, marched the Police....directly behind them were three Legionnaires



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IV bearing the Jewish, American and British Flags. Seventy Legionnaires followed in close ranks; then came the Jewish Daughters of the Red Shield of David, followed by great masses of Jews.

The Marks Nathan Orphanage Band, the Bag Pipe Band of the British Army and the Boy Scout Band played the National Anthems.

When the parade entered Douglas Park, pictures of the Legionnaires were taken especially for the Courier by the well known photographer, Mr. D. Bloom, of the De Haven Studio, 144 So. Wabash Avenue.

From the steps of the pavilion in the Park, local Zionist leaders and representatives of "Poale Zion" addressed the Legionnaires.

Mr. Max Shulman opened the open-air meeting with a few very appropriate words. Cordial speeches were made also by Dr. Marcus, Judge Hugo Pass, Lieutenant Grant of the British Canadian Recruiting Mission in Chicago and some Legionnaires.



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IV Mr. Harry Weiner, thirty years old, of 1214 West 14th Street, in response to the inspiring speeches, enlisted at once in the Jewish Battalion, and was vociferously greeted for his splendid act.

The audience sang "America" and "Hatikvah", then the Parade disbanded.

The Legionnaires are leaving at 5 P. M. to-day for Canada on the Illinois Central Train. They will meet at the British Recruiting Mission on Adams Street, from which place they will march to the depot in a body.

Mr. Max Shulman, president of the Federated Zionist Societies of the Middle West, who has done a lot of good work for the Legionnaires, also provided them with food.

Every Legionnaire leaving for Canada today will receive a pretty box with tasty sandwiches and fruit. Mr. Sam Ginsburg and Mr. P. Rubin will distribute the lunch boxes to the heroes of Zion.



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The trip from here to Camp Windsor will last more than three days, and the government merely furnished the bare necessities. Therefore Mr. Shulman contacted the Messrs. Solomon Levin, Whitenberg, Goldenberg, Rofstein, Belson and the Levin Bros. and obtained from them meats, bread, fruit, napkins and boxes. All these articles were delivered to the home of Dr. Celia Davis, where the Red Shield of David girls prepared the sandwiches and packed them in boxes.



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HAPPY JOURNEY

(Advertisement)

Yesterday evening, a banquet in the club rooms of the Society of Sons of Israel, 1109 South Ashland Boulevard, was given in honor of our friend and fellow member Mr. Marshall, who is leaving today for Canada as a Legionnaire of the Jewish Battalion.

The Society of Sons and Daughters of Israel and all their branches wish our friend Mr. Marshall, and all the Jewish Legionnaires a hearty farewell.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 8, 1918.

FIRST GROUP OF LEGIONNAIRES ARRIVES SAFELY IN ENGLAND

(Special to the Courier) London, Apr. 7.

The first detachment of American Legionnaires for the Jewish Battalion arrived safely in England. The local Jewish newspapers greeted the Legionnaires with hearty yet solemn editorials.

(The first detachment of 150 recruits for the Jewish Battalion departed from Canada for England during the week of Passover.)



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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 7, 1918.

OUR BATTALION

The farewell dinner, which was given yesterday evening for the first hundred recruits in the Jewish Battalion, will remain not only in the memory of those who had the privilege of attending it, but will also serve as an historical event in the history of the Jewish revival. It will occupy a stirring page in the chapter of similar events, which have occurred in the last couple of weeks in London, New York, Philadelphia and other Jewish centers.

In the presence of this small army of Jewish young men, who are eager and ready to risk their lives for the defense and preservation of Palestine as the future country of the Jewish people, all arguments and doubts of whether we are a nation or not; whether we need a homeland of our own or not, and the fear of, "What will the nations say," disappeared like smoke. All the healthy instincts of an alive nation were awakened, and the Jew

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felt and spoke freely, without reticence, without fear, but with manly courage and pride.

The young men who took leave of Chicago Jewry, before embarking on their long journey to Palestine, as soldiers of their own nation, under their own Zionist flag, felt a great responsibility as pioneer fighters, whose heroism and blood will be credited to the account of their own nation, instead of other nations, as has been done heretofore. They felt that their great sacrifice will do more than any contribution that others may make, to elevate their nation in the eyes of the world, and to whitewash the insults and contempt with which the world has looked upon the Jew for centuries.

The guests who were present at this remarkable gathering--especially the older ones, the sensible, the fearful and the prudent--all/wondered, not

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believing their own eyes and ears, when they listened to the speeches. They were lost, not recognizing themselves in this wonderful atmosphere. They saw before them a new nation of Israel--heroic, courageous, capable of sacrifice--men who will give everything for their nation, even their lives, if it is demanded of them.

And the British officers, who do know what it means to offer themselves for the sake of their country--even they were astonished by such manifestation of devotion, resoluteness and willingness to sacrifice. They spoke with feeling, deeply moving words of comradeship, and in a tone of true admiration, devoid of the cheap compliments which Jews are accustomed to hear from non-Jews. They revealed an honest and sincere attitude as toward a sister nation in paying their respects.

This was truly a remarkable evening--a wonderful evening in which a scene from the rebirth of a nation was presented before our eyes.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 5, 1917.

BACHMIETOFF INSPIRED BY THE GREETINGS OF CHICAGO JEWS.

Only yesterday Chicago Jews were convinced that Russia is free, that Czarism is dead and that the Russian democratic government, born in the revolution, which brought full freedom to the Jews, has come to stay. This was realized by tens of thousands of Jews that assembled at four o'clock yesterday afternoon around the Douglas Park pavilion.

Enthusiasm was great. The Jews of Chicago over 20,000 in number, in greeting the envoys of free Russia, gave them a hearty welcome and sent a message of greeting to the provisory government in Petrograd, which is now carrying on a doubtful fight against the foreign enemy that is trying to exterminate the freedom recently won.



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"I will forever remember!" the first ambassador of free Russia said to a representative of the Courier. "This was a real welcome for free Russia, and we are convinced that the friendship of Jews is a true and upright one and we are proud of it."

Free Russia will read with pleasure of how the Chicago Jews welcomed their representatives and listened to their message of brotherly love and equality.

Ambassador Bachmietoff was very highly impressed with the Jewish greeting in Douglas Park. It was the greatest that the commission has received in Chicago. Above all Baron Ginsburg, the only Jewish member of the commission, expressed his pleasure over the greeting, to a Courier representative.



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It was an inspiring spectacle. The Jews, who ran away from Czarism, having suffered from the persecutions of the bloody Romanoff gentlemen, who, until recently trembled at the very mention of Russia, these Jews yesterday gave to the representative of free Russia a storm of applause and a hearty welcome.

Ambassador Bachmietoff and Professor Lomonosoff assured the Chicago Jews that their six million brothers in Russia are now for the first time in the history of Russia full pledged citizens and enjoy the same political, religious and social rights as do all nationalities in the mighty empire.

The Ambassador was so pleased with the greeting of the Jews, that he felt, he must say something to them aside from his official message, and he said: "I will ever be proud that I was fortunate enough to be one of those who immediately after the revolution, helped abolish all Czaristic laws against Jews."



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In the evening, a banquet was given for the Russian commission by the Jewish reception committee, in the Congress Hotel. Over 200 men and women were present, including a delegation of Milwaukee Jews. Adolph Krause was the toastmaster, and Judge Henry Horner and Ambassador Bachmietoff were the guest speakers.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 12, 1917.

A PROFIT OF REDEMPTION

(Editorial)

Mr. Sol Blumgarten in a lecture scheduled for next Sunday at the Hebrew Institute, will tell the Chicago Jewry what he has seen, heard, and felt in the few years he spent in Palestine prior to Turkey's entrance in the war. He would like to see the Institute's gym, which is as large as the Coliseum, packed by Jews and the voice of Blumgarten ringing in every corner. Blumgarten, a talented poet and writer, who has written a great deal on the redemption of Palestine, now is a practical observer and appraiser.



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Daily Jewish Courier, May 11, 1917.

FOR THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

A banquet in honor of the Russian Revolution and the liberation of millions of Russian Jews is a real obligation. Sunday is the proper date, and the banquet of good food, good music, and addresses by Dr. S. G. Hirsch, Gov. Bomberger, of Utah, and other great personalities will certainly inoculate inspiration to celebrate the Russian Revolution and the redemption of our people.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 14, 1916.

WANTED: POWER OF IMAGINATION

(Editorial)

In a conversation regarding the Jewish hope for the peaceful acquisition of a home for the Jewish people in Palestine, a respectable Jew recently asked us whether an adult might expect to see, during his lifetime, the Jewish people in possession of Palestine. This Jew asked the question in such a tone as to intimate that if we **could** prove that such an event was possible, he would be ready to co-operate; but, if not--why should he spend his money and energy on an undertaking from which he, himself, would not derive any pleasure?

If this respectable Jew were an exception, he wouldn't deserve even three lines of print. Unfortunately he is not the only one; there are thousands like him. If they thought that tomorrow would bring our redemption, a dollar would mean nothing to them. But because they are not certain, a

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shekel, which is only a dollar, is wasted when it is spent for this purpose.

This is a deplorable, although a wonderful phenomenon. These people lack the imaginative spark in their spiritual makeup, or if you will, call it the poetry, which makes life so sweet. As some poet has said, life without poetry would be a constant agony--a process of slow death, from day to day. If man was only concerned with the things he could enjoy during the course of his life, he wouldn't build; he wouldn't plant; he wouldn't be concerned about the future of his children, nor would he care about his place in the future world. Yet he does all these things, not because he expects to derive any personal pleasure during his lifetime, but because his imagination envisions a future from which he derives pleasure during his lifetime.

Nations have similar ideologies and each nation has its own concept of the future. So strong is this concept, among these nations, of a future which the present generation will not live to see, that for the sake of that

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future, thousands--millions of them go through fire.

To the Jewish people, the power of imagination--the poetry of a people--was the power which helped them to survive the centuries of infernal torture. For the sake of the future of the Jewish people, which was visualized only in the imagination, Jews permitted themselves to be burned and racked. And now there emerge Jews who ask whether it is worth while to support the noble struggle for the possession of Palestine, which may not be realized during their lifetime.

This indicates that the intellectual and imaginative strength of the Jews is weakening. Yet there are, in our times, enough concrete facts to excite the Jewish imagination and to forecast a picture of the Jewish future. These facts are more plentiful today than ever before in the history of the Jews in the Diaspora.

Never, since the destruction of the Holy Temple, have they had a better

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chance to enter Palestine than they have today; never have the powers of the world given more consideration to Jewish rights in Palestine than at present, and never has the position of the nations been as favorable toward the Jew in his two-thousand-year-old struggle for nationalism.

When have the Jews ever possessed their own villages and towns, their own trees and gardens, not as tenants but as landlords, in Palestine? When have Jews ever spoken their language, the language of their prophets, their ancestors, to the extent that they speak it now in Palestine? When have the powers of the world spoken so favorably about the Jewish Question as they speak now?

Recently, we heard Sir Edward Grey officially declare that the interests of the Jews in Palestine would be considered after the war.

Lord Cromer, British Governor General in Egypt, has taken the trouble to

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review, in the English magazine, Spectator, the book, Zionism and Jewish Knowledge. He says this:

"One of the consequences of the war will be, without a doubt, the consideration of the whole Jewish Problem, and this will be done in quite a different manner from what has hitherto been done, under conditions entirely different from those prevailing up to the present time."

Perhaps the change will not take place as rapidly as many of us would like, nevertheless all signs indicate that the time has come for great events to take place in the lives of our people. Just a little more power of imagination is necessary for the understanding of these forthcoming events.

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THE JEWS OF RUMANIA

(Editorial)

Up to now Rumania has been the only one of the larger Jewish centers in Europe which has been spared the devastations of war. The plight of the Jews has been bitter enough without war. It is certainly not pleasant to live in a nation of enemies, where Jew-baiting is a step to distinction and where the Jew is outside the Pale. Without civil liberties, forbidden to live in villages and on farms, prohibited from carrying on many legal enterprises--in view of all this, the economic condition of a quarter-million Jews cannot be too bright. The World War, which had previously brought much gold to Rumania through her export trade, evidently helped a small number of rich Jews to become richer. As a result of the high cost of living prevailing there, the vast number of poor Jews, however, have unquestionably become poorer. For more than two years Rumania stood on the threshold of war. The insecurity, the uncertainty from day to day,



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ruined the credit of small businessmen. Consequently, the trade and industry of the middlemen became stagnant. These were the conditions of the past two years.

Now Rumania has leaped into the bloody cauldron. And to all the troubles endured by Jews in Rumania, another one has been added, the greatest--viz., more than fifteen thousand young Jewish men have been called to the battlefield, and perhaps twice as many will be called to the reserves. The breadwinners of the impoverished Jewish populace have been taken away from their homes to shed their blood for a fatherland that does not recognize them as citizens, and treats them worse than it treats aliens.

It will not be easy to receive correct information about the condition of the Jewish population in Rumania as long as the latter is at war. She [Rumania] is surrounded by enemies--Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. We cannot expect to receive true information about the Jews living near regions where Rumania borders on Russia. The theory that Rumanian anti-Semites will take advantage



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of the confusion brought on by the war to organize further persecutions of the Jews who remain at home, is not farfetched. In the persecution of Jews, Rumania doesn't have to take off her hat to Russia; in many instances, the former directs the latter along this path. We are unable to prophesy what may happen, during these evil times, to these Jews who are living in Rumania--surrounded as they are by the hatred of the Rumanian officials, and the land-owners who incite the peasants against the Jews in order to plunder with greater safety.

The Rumanian Jews in America can render a great service to their Jewish countrymen "back home" by organizing, here in America, a reliable committee to obtain news about the Jews in Rumania. It is not necessary to remind them to send financial aid. They will undoubtedly do so on their own initiative. All Jews will help by establishing war-relief organizations. But the Rumanian Jews in this country are the ones most likely to receive news about Jews in Rumania. The publicity given to persecutions, pogroms and plunder may be the only means

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by which the Rumanian Jews can be afforded some protection. At this time, the Rumanian Government will not want America or other neutral countries to talk about her barbaric treatment of the Jews. A "publicity" committee should be quietly organized, but it must be organized. Let a committee of intelligent Rumanian Jews organize themselves, and seek to obtain the necessary information about Jews in Rumania. This information should be publicized through a qualified press committee. Many horrible incidents can be avoided and many lives saved by such an organization.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 30, 1916.

AMONG NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS

At the time when the Inquisition in Spain was not officially sanctioned by the government of Ferdinand and Isabella, it functioned as a secret organization, which carried on its sordid acts in bloody, underground dens where they tortured and tormented Jewish victims who fell into their hands. At that time Jews lived on Spanish soil in riches and in luxury, and carried on all the commerce and industry of the country.

Later, however, when the government officially recognized the Inquisition as a State institution which could, without any interference, persecute the "heretics", the Jews met secretly in underground caves, where they established their synagogues. There, undisturbed, they would pray to their God, and there they would also hide their gold and silver.

Later on the Jews in Germany adopted a similar system in their secluded



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Ghettos. On the outside they kept their houses filthy in order to make them appear to be the dwellings or hovels of paupers, so as not to enrage the violent mob and crusaders who would, upon the slightest provocation, attack them and confiscate their property. The small, poor hovel of Meyer Anshel Rothschild, founder of the "House of Rothschild", which still stands in the Frankfurter Judenstrasse, can truly bear witness to the manner in which our Jewish millionaires lived for the sole purpose of creating the impression that they were poor.

Recently human pride has reawakened in the Jew and he has begun to feel, or at least recent times have tended to encourage or make him feel that he is a worker, a producer, and a promoter of commerce and industry; that he has the right to live as freely as all other human beings. And this caused the world to notice the outward magnificence and wealth of the Jew. And gradually the non-Jewish world began to adjust itself to the notion that the Jew was a



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significant factor in the economic world, for which he deserves, if not love, at least respect.

The Jewish colonization in Palestine, and all Zionist achievements in general, in both the cultural and economic fields, have been carried out openly and honorably. This gained respect for the Jews, who have transformed whole tracts of desert where wild Bedouins used to pitch their tents, into a Paradise. Regions which were formerly covered with wild vegetation, are now covered with beautiful, modern homes surrounded by fruit trees and blooming vineyards. On sites where wild Arabian horses and mules used to roam, Jews have erected institutions of learning, elementary folk-schools, music schools, high schools and polytechnical institutes. This has aroused jealousy among many Arabs who, seeing the example of Jewish energy and activity, are trying to develop themselves into a cultured people, instead of spending all their time in idleness, or in gazing at the stars, or in smoking their pipes--waiting until their wives return from the fields to give them supper.



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Do the Jewish colonists deserve thanks for this? We shall be conservative and say no. No one, generally, is entitled to gratitude for his work and energetic activity, even if that work should set a good example to others. When a person works to fit himself for a career, and then reaches a lofty pinnacle of erudition and wealth, he himself will be the first to reap the fruits of his labor.

The same is true of the Jews in Palestine. With great effort, they have developed those devastated and neglected regions, and now they are beginning to reap the fruits of their toil. But do they deserve thanks and mention for that? Every thinking person will say no.

However, there are people, the constant critics, the ever-present cynics, who are unable to see the growth and development of anything and therefore criticize the Zionists who are building worth-while institutions in Palestine.



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One such critic is Mr. A. Litvin, who wrote in the Socialist weekly, Die Neue Welt (The New World), an article entitled, "The Jewish-Arab Question in Palestine"; in this article he endeavors to prove that "Palestine will not solve the Jewish Question", and he advises the Jewish colonists in Palestine to lie low, not to tax their energies, not to demand too much of anything, and particularly not to awaken the downtrodden Arab.

This is what Mr. Litvin says about this matter in his article: "The colonization in Palestine can succeed, more or less, if the Zionists discard the policy of building such villas as Tel Aviv for the bourgeoisie and parasites, which cause the eyes of the Arabs to pop with envy. This will lead them to think that Jews are all millionaires and idlers. Instead of villas, various villages should be built in which the colonist could live off the sweat of his toil. Instead of high schools and polytechnical institutes that train opportunists, folk schools should be built where children of the colonists



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could learn their father's trade." This is the sort of sound counsel that the "good friends" of the Zionists dish out. These "friends" of the Zionists advise the latter to become people without initiative, energy and activity just like the apathetic Arabs, and in this way solve the Jewish-Arab question in Palestine.

Mr. Litvin's advice to the Zionists is similar to the advice offered by the Russian liberal anti-Semites who say that the Jews would be sensible if they educated themselves less; if they limited their development in the economic and cultural fields. This would be better for them because they would not arouse envy in the lazy and ignorant muzhiks.

No, Mr. Litvin! The Jewish people are not passive; rather are they alert and effectual. Such villas as Tel Aviv, high schools and polytechnical institutes indicate this. We don't want to take an example from the laziness of the



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Arab; the Arabs should take an example from us. On their wild steppes, they too ought to build beautiful villas like Tel Aviv. High schools and polytechnical institutes would also be beneficial.

The Jews can no longer conceal their activities and energetic undertakings as they have before. The Jewish socialist, who seeks to achieve freedom, wants to see this subterfuge continue. Our Jewish socialists, however, are so badly hoodwinked that in their opposition to Zionism, they become virtual enemies of culture and progress.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 17, 1916.

RESPONDING HEARTS

(Editorial)



Sea shells have a characteristic inner hum. There exists a whimsical idea that sea shells echo the murmurs of the sea from which they came. They may be thousands of miles away from the sea bed they originally occupied, yet, when a gale whips up the waters of their former home, the sea shells respond sympathetically with a buzzing sound. Whether there is any truth to the legend about sea shells we don't know. But if we were speaking of human beings, we would be strongly inclined to accept such a theory.

Why do our spiritual leaders become so excited upon hearing troublesome voices from afar? Voices of past generations, from distant countries, resound in our hearts, expressing sympathy for the past and for those "from afar". We need not exert any painstaking efforts in search of evidence to confirm this fact. We can feel it; we can see it with our eyes. What is, for example,

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the Zionist movement, if not the reverberation of distant voices?

Last Wednesday evening several hundred Jews assembled in the Anshe Knesis Israel Congregation of Chicago to send, through special emissaries, an encouraging message to millions of their unfortunate brothers abroad. The large audience listened to the description of their brethren's trials and tribulations, but their attention was not concentrated upon these horrors. They have become so accustomed to listening to trouble that it no longer arouses them. However, undivided attention was given to those who described how courageously these millions of unfortunate Jews are fighting to preserve their spiritual values of the past--the heritage of their people. The audience was then quiet and serious, paying strict attention. Hearts were beating here in response to the millions of distant hearts. It was an interesting, a beautiful, and a poignant sight.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 1, 1916.

FROM PULPIT TO WORLD STAGE

(Editorial)

Our liberal Jewish brothers take an interest in us. We cannot suspect in our philanthropists and millionaires who engage in Jewish politics the world over that their purpose is primarily to do us harm or to betray us. On the contrary, they treat us as true brethren when we are in need; they give us their money; they maintain institutions; they pay the social workers; in short, they are our friends. They will also overlook many of our faults and defend us in public when necessary. But they cannot bear one weakness of ours--the weakness of our being a Jewish nation.

Whenever the question of a Jewish nation is involved, they become volcanic, hysterical and lose all patience. Otherwise, they apparently seem to be decent, goodhearted philanthropists. But when is this the case? When Jews who are compelled to appeal to them for succor or those who expect cooperation

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from them as brethren are satisfied to die as a nation or to admit that they are already extinct as a nation. Should these liberals, however, detect in the Jewish masses a rise of Jewish consciousness or a sign of national determination, they then forget about their philanthropy, their brotherhood and their friendship. They are then apt to act like betrayers, like apostates and like the vilest of intriguers, in whom compassion and brotherhood no longer reside.

Approximately a century ago, the Jewish "war" was waged in the synagogue. The reform movement rendered Jewish consciousness a nonentity in the prayer book. In that book was obliterated the remembrance of Zion and Jerusalem and everything having any relationship to the existence of a Jewish nation and to the hope for Jewish nationalism in the future. For this, we can have no grievance against them, especially not at the present. In former times there were also groups among the Jews who sought to desert their race when it was in despair and undergoing hardship. The Bar Yonahs and Mith Yonim of yesteryear were two such groups.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 1, 1916.

At the present time, however, the question of Jewish nationalism, and the right of Jews to be a nation, is once more appearing on the world stage. Nations and governments are beginning to reckon with it. It is no longer a question of tinkering with the Bible. Life itself renders evident the fallacy of an unfounded theory of the death of a nation which is really not dead. Even the German government itself is beginning to doubt whether its Reformed Jewish subjects are justified in their assumption that there is no longer a Jewish nation; and the English government informs us through Sir Edward Grey that in due time Jewish interests in Palestine will be taken into consideration.

In this country our liberal friends, particularly those who come from Germany, stand aghast. Why is that? The whole structure of an extinct nation--the theory postulated by the Diaspora--is shattered and is falling by the wayside.

At this point our liberal brethren cease to be brothers. In case of death they are willing to render aid, but when we make mention of reviving as a na-

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tion, they become our archenemies, and opponents. And the money that they would otherwise use in philanthropy, they will now use in consummating their betrayal.

We sincerely maintain that they take an interest in us. Their conviction is that the Jewish nation can be saved only through extinction. They have tread and are still treading this path, and have imagined that everything is all right. With them it is only a matter of time. Suddenly they hear a voice, which comes from the broad masses of the people, "Halt! Whither goest thou? We will not obey thee! Thou leadest us into destruction!" Upon hearing this our brethren become provoked.

The millions that pass through the hands of the German Jews for war sufferers, and the political and social influence they derive therefrom, are carried over from the pulpit to the stage of world politics, in order to impede Jews in their endeavor to revive as a nation. Our friends, the philanthropists and liberals, take an interest in us. But God protect us against our friends.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 13, 1915.

P. ROTHENBERG IN CHICAGO.

P. Rothenberg (Ben Ami), the world famous Russian-Jewish revolutionary, arrived in Chicago, together with the talented author and speaker, Dr. Chaim Zhitlovsky, and at once started the movement for a Jewish Congress in America.

Dr. Chaim Zhitlovsky is well known to the Jewish masses. P. Rothenberg, until a short time ago, was known only as a Russian revolutionary, who together with Father Gapon organized the historical march of the Russian masses to the Tsar's Palace, which was the beginning of a new epoch in Russia.

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Lately Rothenberg has come into closer contact with his own people to give them the benefit of his organizing ability. He immediately won the confidence of the best Jewish elements, whose services he enlisted for the great movement to bring forth the Jewish demands for equal political and national rights in all the countries of the world, including a legal safe home in Palestine.

To a representative of the Courier Mr. Rothenberg explained, that his main task is to encourage the Jewish people themselves to bring their demands to the peace conference, which will take place after the war; that no self-crowned intermediaries should speak in the name of the Jewish people, but its direct representatives, not to beg for favors, but to demand, what rightly belongs to them.



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Throughout his active career Mr. Rothenberg has become convinced, that the Jewish masses favor the idea of issuing a call for a Jewish Congress in America, where Jewish questions should be discussed and ways found of solving them.

Questioned as to why he is in accord with the Zionist demand for a home in Palestine, Mr. Rothenberg said, that the question of a home in Palestine does not exclusively belong to the Zionist Party, but to the entire Jewish people. The Congress movement being national in scope, must therefore also include the problem of a home.

A legally assured home, Mr. Rothenberg pointed out, is necessary above all, for without a Jewish-owned home, our equality won't be worth any more than it is at present.



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We will always be looked upon as a minority, as a people who are not equal to other nations. Only a Jewish home will give us absolute equality with all the other nations of the earth.

"Will the masses truly be represented at the Jewish Congress? And is the fear of many labor leaders justified in that the workers will be unable to **express** their wishes?" the representative of the Courier asked him.

"For this purpose," Mr. Rothenberg answered, "there are many who are working among the masses to see that the workers should be thoroughly acquainted with the Congress movement and take an interest in the election of true representatives of the workers."



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Mr. Rothenberg also pointed out, that his main task is to awaken the working masses to work for political and national equality, as well as a Jewish home, for which purpose a National Socialist Congress Committee was organized, under whose sponsorship he came to Chicago.

Asked about the present situation in Russia, Mr. Rothenberg declared that the defeat of the Russian armies, the direct result of the corruption of the Russian Government, will lead to a revolution, and the Jews in Russia can expect to gain more through that revolution, than through the victory of the German armies, for in the opinion of Mr. Rothenberg, the Germans are too strong culturally for the Russian Jews, and this would be a hindrance for the Jewish culture. Also economically the Jews will gain much in a free Russia.



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The question again arose concerning Palestine; whether there is a possibility for a large Jewish settlement, and here Mr. Rothenberg spoke mostly as a practical and successful engineer, who specializes in irrigation. Mr. Rothenberg is convinced, that Palestine has plenty of water and therefore there is a possibility for it to become a center of agriculture and industry.

Palestine will be developed any way, whether Jews come there or not, but we have now an historical opportunity to secure for our people a home of their own, and we must therefore exert all our efforts in order not to miss this great historical opportunity.

Rothenberg, chiefly, is a man of action and is more inclined to do than to write or speak. But at a time like this, when it is necessary to awaken the



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masses, he is also active in oral and written work. Mr. Rothenberg, together with Dr. Zhitlovsky will appear next Sunday evening at the West Side Auditorium, where he will enlighten the Jewish masses of Chicago about the present tragic Jewish situation and indicate a remedy for the liberation of the Jewish people from their sufferings.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 18, 1915.

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS - REGARDING THE JEWISH PROBLEM.

The speech held by Mr. Louis Brandeis, not long ago, for the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis, analyzed the Jewish problem and presented the actual situation of the Jews in its true colors....

Let no American be under the impression that Zionism does not agree with patriotism. Every Jew who promotes the Jewish colonization in Palestine, although he knows that neither he nor his children will ever live there, will be a better person and a better American by doing so.

Note what Seton Watson said. America is full of people who are proud of their American citizenship, yet who direct their thoughts to their homelands for a source of inspiration of their national culture and traditions.



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This example describes best the feeling of the American Jew for Palestine.

There is no conflict between loyalty to America and loyalty to Judaism. The Jewish spirit, the product of our religion and experience, is in reality modern and American.

The basic laws of America aim to make the brotherhood of man a reality. This brotherhood was the Jewish basic law over 2,500 years ago. America's greatest need in the 20th century is social justice. This has been the Jewish ambition for many years. His tribulations as well as his religion have prepared the Jew for active democracy....

We also have an important duty which only Zionism can help us fulfill. We must help America fight against the demoralization, which has to a certain degree taken hold of many American Jews. The reason for

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this demoralization is clear. This is brought about largely because in our land of freedom everything by which the Jew was protected has been dispensed with, and a new generation grew up without the moral and spiritual protection of the ghetto. And it is not quite clear which would be the best remedy. Perhaps the Jew would regain self-respect, through the study of the past history of his race. This would also give him confidence in the future....This spirit can best be developed through active participation in the revival of Judaism. And this can only be done by the support of the Zionist movement.

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 15, 1915.

WHO WILL GIVE PALESTINE TO THE JEWS?

Freedom can be acquired either by being freely bestowed or by being taken by force.

The opponents of the national Jewish movement once contended that the Jewish people should wait for freedom by free donation. But since the advent of Dr. Pinsky, the motto of the Zionists has been for years: "God helps those who help themselves." The same idea was brought out by Dr. Theodore Herzl in the opening address of the first Jewish congress: "We Zionists," he said - "must encourage the Jews to help themselves. A nation must help itself. If it does not do so, no other nation will."





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Freedom, development of our national characteristics, equality among nations, can only be accomplished if the Jews help themselves. There are some Jews who believe that the Jewish question will be solved from without, through the help of a Gentile Messiah. While the old pious generation ardently believed that the offspring of David would ultimately appear. They had faith in the strength of their own people and thereupon built their hopes.

Those who believe in a Gentile Messiah, think that the powerful nations that wage wars to maintain their supremacy, will take pity on the homeless Jewish people, in spite of the fact that Palestine is the "Holy Land" to Christians and Mohammedans as well. They believe that these nations will hand Palestine over to the Jews, in spite of the fact that it is inhabited by some seven hundred thousand non-Jewish natives.



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Daily Jewish Courier, June 15, 1915.

Our diplomat mediators should ask themselves if it is likely that the world will give to the Jews a country settled by a foreign people. They should remember that it is not practical to divide the bear's skin while it is still on the living bear. At present Palestine is a Turkish province and its inhabitants are Arabians.

We must first of all proceed with Palestine's colonization and gradually increase it. A nation is not born overnight. The deliverance of the Jews must come about, through the Jews themselves.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 7, 1915.

A GREAT POET TAKEN BY DEATH.

(Editorial)

The sad tidings of the death of I. L. Peretz in Warsaw will arouse deep sorrow in the hearts of thousands of his admirers. It will not be exaggerating to say that his death is a great loss that cannot be replaced very soon, as few poets can be found among the Jews. This is because they lack a broad national life. Peretz was a Jewish poet, writing about Jews, for Jews, and if necessary of the Jewish situation, pointing out only a few Jews from which he drew his divine influence. Morris Rosenfeld, for instance was a significant poet, a Lithuanian, who drew most of his impressions from the Lithuanian Jewish life, the same can be said of Ehuash. I. L. Peretz (YEHOASH) ranked highest in writing about Chassidism.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 7, 1915.

From it he derived his inspiration, and Chassidism permeated his writings, on the basis of mysticism, which is very seldom heard from other poets.

Peretz died at the age of 64. He wrote a great deal during his life time, in Hebrew and Jewish, and everything that he produced with his pen had a literary value. Many of his poems will be immortal, and will sooner or later be translated into other languages.

He was very active as secretary of the Jewish community in Warsaw for many years.

May his memory remain dear to the Jewish people whom he served so devoutly, and to whom he devoted the best efforts of his poetic soul.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 2, 1915.

SCHOOL OF ZIONISM.

A school of Zionism has been organized under the jurisdiction of the Order Knights of Zion for the purpose of lecturing on the historical "duty" the development, and the purpose of the Zionist movement.

This was achieved by Mr. M. N. Friedland, who is now striving to establish order into the organization.

Mr. David A. Pep is secretary and the Advisory Board consists of N. D. Kaplan, Leon Zolotkoff and Max Schulman.

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The founders are intending to make this a wandering school that will deliver each lecture of the course in a different vicinity in Chicago, so that Jews in the various vicinities may have the opportunity to learn something about Zionism. The best lecturers that Chicago possesses, will be selected.

This school will be opened Monday - when the first lecturers will be made known.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 14, 1915.

A NICE PIECE OF WORK FOR PALESTINE.

Without creating a sensation, a brilliant piece of work, for Palestine has been done in Chicago, and it is worth while for our Jewish people in America to know about it.

A few weeks ago the Courier received a report of a conference of Jewish Women's Organizations held on the 28th of last month at the Congress Hotel. The importance of this conference for Palestine becomes clear when the resolutions adopted by the conference are read.

The resolutions are as follows:



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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 14, 1915.

"As the Chicago Jewish Committee For Palestine Welfare was organized a year ago for the purpose of improving the living conditions of the afflicted Jews in Palestine, and

"As the present horrors of war brought upon the Jews of Palestine destroyed the sources of business, by the European markets being closed to the products of their colonies, and threats to destroy all that has been accomplished there in the last twenty years, and

"As we feel that now, more than ever, it is the duty of every Jewish woman in America to work along with the Palestine Welfare Committee and help alleviate the prevailing need, and to protect the pioneer work of our faithful comrades from destruction, therefore we



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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 14, 1915.

"Resolve: that the conference of the Jewish Women's Organizations shall decide on a Palestine Welfare Day or use other methods suitable for such a purpose, and that the funds raised on these occasions shall go for immediate relief for Palestine, shall be turned over to the Chicago Jewish Committee for Palestine Welfare. Mrs. Davis, President - Mrs. Dinkelman, Secretary."

It must be remembered that the fifty Women's Organizations represented at this conference are not Zionist Organizations, - far from it, - and consequently, that to carry through this resolution required a good deal of tact and work. Mrs. Julius Rosenwald - and Mrs. Benjamin Davis, the president of the Women's Organizations, spoke heartily of Palestine at the conference.

Mrs. Rosenwald is an active member and chairman of the Palestine Welfare Committee.

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American Jewish Year Book, 1914-15, p. 148.

March 27, 1915. Julius Rosenwald, while visiting Palestine, contributes 25,000 francs to the Bet-Am, Jerusalem, 12,000 francs for publication of the sixth volume of Ben Jehuda's lexicon and makes donations to several music schools.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 30, 1914.

MEETING MRS. JULIUS ROSENWALD.

A distinguished and brilliant assembly of Jewish women, numbering 300, was held by the Council of Jewish Women Monday afternoon in the Florentine Room at the Congress Hotel. The subjects brought up for discussion on were of broad scope.

Of great significance was the presence of a distinguished official of the Zionist movement, a member of the Actions Committee, Dr. Shmerie Levin, who was the main speaker. This was perhaps the first time that women of Chicago aristocracy ever listened very attentively to words spoken in the name of a Jewish nation, of Jewish national hopes and perhaps the first time that they had heard an urge to stretch a helping hand to Palestine, not in the name of charity, which is their ideal, but in the name of Jewish national unity, as the Jewish people look upon Zion as their hope.



.. Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 30, 1914.

Of equal, and even perhaps more importance, was the talk given by Mrs. Rosenwald as to the effect that Zionism had upon her.

Mrs. Rosenwald, who in the last few years, has been deeply interested in the Jewish question and in the Jewish national movement has done a great deal of thinking and studying concerning the struggle, lasting two thousand years, for an ideal; and she asked herself if it would not be proper to take a hand and help this Jewish movement.

"I am not a Zionist," she cried from the platform, "but I feel that the Zionist movement has done a good deal in awakening in us Jewish race-consciousness. As long as we exist as a separate Jewish race, we must face that fact and give our energy in upbuilding the Jewish unity and Jewish culture."



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Every word in her introduction is true except the first five words, "I am not a Zionist." Mrs. Rosenwald is mistaken. She speaks highly commendable true Zionism, and she thinks she is not Zionist? Besides, what's in a name? The main thing is the action, and she performs her work just like a Zionist. She is unconsciously being led to the Jewish national movement and its immortality. Let us hope that she will follow that path and find the ideal for which she seeks.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 23, 1914.

ZION TRIUMPHS IN CHICAGO.

Mr. Rosenwald's plan brought good results. Over \$20,000 was raised at the only meeting yesterday morning at the Sinai Temple, and this sum, as significant as it is, was considered a mere trifle in comparison with the great moral triumph that Zionism has celebrated at the same time in this outstanding reformed temple in Chicago. This magnificent temple, seating over 3,000 was filled to its capacity, with many standing in the gallery. Each person found on his seat an envelop addressed to Mr. James Davis, treasurer of the Brandeis committee, containing a small leaflet which briefly explained the Zionist appeal to American Jewry.



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The appeal of Mr. Brandeis touched the hearts of his listeners, and his explanation of why American Jews are duty bound to help build the home for Jews in Palestine.

For the great success of this meeting, Dr. Hirsch deserves great recognition. He has shown great interest in this movement for Palestine, not only by serving this cause, but by his friendliness and willingness to give his temple and stage to Mr. Brandeis.

When the ushers were preparing to collect the envelopes with the subscriptions, Mr. Julius Rosenwald demanded the floor and declared that he did not approve of the contributions in a lump sum.

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"What will be the result?" he asked. "The war may last a long time, who knows? And when it ends, Palestine, will then need help for a time before she gets on her feet. Therefore, I suggest that instead of a lump sum now, each one of us shall pledge himself to give a certain amount each month as long as the war lasts, and for twelve months thereafter." Mr. Rosenwald pledged himself to give \$1,000 every month as long as the war continues and for twelve month after the war has ended.

After this short and effective talk, Dr. Hirsch expressed his regrets that because the congregation does not pay him salary enough, he can not follow Rosenwald's example in subscribing for Palestine. The subscription cards the ushers collected from those present filled the large box,



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and the actual results will be made known tomorrow after being sorted and entered in a systematic order in the books.

This meeting may well be recognized as a Jewish triumph for both Zionism and Sinai Temple.

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Abendpost, Nov. 23, 1914.

ZIONISM

A National, Not a Religious Movement

It would be a grave mistake to assume that the Zionist movement has lost ground since the death of its most prominent exponent and leader, Theodore Herzl. To-day, Zionism counts among its leaders men of outstanding energy, who are motivated by a holy zeal for the cause of their nation; for it is the national and not the religious aspects by which these men like to have their movement judged. "Palestine for the Jews!" --the Promised Land for the race to which it was originally promised! Anybody not connected with the movement may think this or that about it, but one thing must be granted its followers: Admiration for the enthusiasm with which they conduct their work. Zionism, like its followers, has spread all over the world, and a propaganda agency, directed by educated and competent men, takes care that the movement continues. Among the members of this committee are: Dr. O. Warburg, Dr. E. Tschlenow, Dr. Schmarya Levin, Dr. Victor Jacobson, Dr. Arthur Hantke, and Mr. Nachum Sokoloff. Zionist societies and subcommittees conduct a lively propaganda campaign in many parts of

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the world, and the regular annual Zionist congresses, which the world has witnessed, prove Zionism to be a movement of international scope.

Leaders Hold Speeches Here

The two Israelitish congregations of the Sinai Temple, whose rabbi is Dr. Emil Hirsch, and the congregation of the Isaiah Temple, with Dr. Joseph Stolz in charge, surrendered their pulpits yesterday to two prominent Zionist leaders who are here on a visit. The eminent Boston attorney, Louis Brandeis, addressed the Sinai congregation in English, while Dr. Schmarya Levin of Berlin spoke in German to the Isaiah congregation. An Abendpost reporter was granted an interview by Dr. Levin before the services began. Dr. Levin is the type of man who gives the interviewer the impression that he knows what he is talking about. His expressive features belie his voice and the country of his birth. Dr. Levin speaks German fluently although with a slight Russian accent. He told our reporter of the tremendous enthusiasm of the German Jews for the war against Germany's enemies; and he asserted that sixty per cent of the young German-Jewish students

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voluntarily joined the colors. According to Dr. Levin the young Jewish students all over the world are the greatest hope of Zionism, and they are the ones who secure more and more followers to strengthen the movement; for example, the Verein Juedischer Studenten (Jewish Students' League), which was represented at all German universities, is composed exclusively of Zionists.

Dr. Levin's Speech

In the opinion of Dr. Levin, the cause for the present war, this conflict of nations, can be traced to the Orient; a spiritual longing of peoples for the East. The people of the Western World were bored to death with their own contentment and felt an urge for Eastern cultural values. This is what Napoleon had in mind when he told his soldiers that antiquity was watching them as they set out to conquer the land of the Pharaohs for the French. But the Zionists do not ask for the entire Orient. All they want for their fourteen million brethren, now dispersed all over the globe, is the land of their fathers: Palestine.

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It would not do to call the Zionists idle dreamers. They are not idle dreamers any more than the English, who are trying to get hold of the Bagdad Railway, built by German capital, or the Russians, who consider the Orient important enough to have it indoctrinated with their own culture. But Palestine once belonged to the Jews, who were the true exponents of Oriental thought and Oriental ideals.

The speaker took exception to the prevailing belief that the Jew is only interested in material profits. When the Jew was not confined to the ghetto, as for instance during the Moorish-Spanish period, he proved himself to be a capable statesman, physician, poet, and philosopher. Men like Yehuda Haleui, Maimonides, and others were the product of that liberal era. But even during those happy days the children of Israel never lost their nostalgia for Palestine. It was the longing for the home soil which made the Zionist cast his eyes towards Palestine. A true Jew would prefer a life of culture among congenial surroundings to "piling up riches," any time. The Zionist colony in Palestine, therefore, did

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not strive for a life of luxury, but cultivated a life of hard work, high ethics, and scientific achievement. That was the reason for the founding of a university in Palestine, where men like Ehrlich, Mammoth, and others had worked.

Do Not Gain Anything by War

As Dr. Levin pointed out further in his speech, the position of the Jews all over the world will not be improved by this war.

When the other nations get together for a peace conference, each and everyone will receive his share [of the loot]. But how about Israel? Is she supposed to stand by with empty hands? Until today the Jews have been working for other nations, and now the time has come for them to think about themselves [as a nation]. The speaker expressed hope that America would give active support to the movement. This country's assistance is of vital importance to the movement, for the European nations are now engaged in their war. Dr. Levin

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branded as false the newspaper report that the Czar of Russia had suddenly remembered his "dear Jews"; the speaker declared that the Jews in Russia are worse off today than they have ever been, and that after the war their position will become still more unfortunate, if such a condition is possible.

A Generous Collection Taken Up

Former Judge Brandeis spoke in Sinai Temple and he, too, enthused his audience. His appeal for active support did not go unheeded. A collection taken up after the church services netted the substantial amount of twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Julius Rosenwald alone contributed twelve thousand dollars.

Meeting at Douglas Park Auditorium

In the evening, a meeting was held in the Douglas Park Auditorium, where at least twenty-five thousand persons gathered, and enthusiasm reached new heights.

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Every available seat was taken and many had to be turned away because of the lack of space. The stage was decorated with Zionist emblems. Among the guests of honor were Judge Hugo Pam, Judge Harry Fisher, Attorney Max Shulman, Judge P. P. Bregstone, Bernhard Horwich, Dr. Schmarya Levin, Judge Louis Brandeis, Attorney Leon Zolotkoff, Editor H. L. Meites, Rabbi Joseph Stolz, Rabbi S. S. Cohen, Rabbi Saul Silber, H. Steinberg, and Dr. M. P. Ginsburg.

Mr. Zolotkoff was a competent chairman, and introduced as first speaker Dr. Levin, who spoke to his listeners in the Hebrew language, which most of his audience understood best. He emphasized the necessity for Zionism. By and large his arguments were similar to the ones heard earlier in Isaiah Temple. In the evening Dr. Levin spoke in a more popular vein and spiced his speech with a few anecdotes and jokes. The speaker pointed to the beauties of Hebrew literature, which has gained more in popularity during the last thirty years than during the past four centuries.

Very effective, too, were the speeches of Judges Pam and Shulman, and when

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Mr. Brandeis had finished, enthusiasm was at its peak. During the intermission a collection was taken up which netted twelve hundred dollars.

Dr. Levin and the former Judge Brandeis will go to Milwaukee tonight, where they will speak at another meeting.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 27, 1914.

HOW JEWS RESPOND

(Editorial)

The response given by the Chicago Jewry to the relief-appeal from the Jews in Palestine showed, once again, that the Jewish people throughout the entire world are a homogeneous race; that the brotherly sympathy of one Jew toward another does not become weakened by distance or differences of nationality; that even now, as in the past, all Jewish hearts beat together and all Jewish eyes are turned towards the East, where the cradle of the Jewish race stood; and which is also the land of our hopes.

In every Jewish synagogue, was heard the sighs of the Jews who had left the countries of the Diaspora, and returned to the Jewish homeland to study and practice the works of God, or to become pioneers for a new,

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modern colony. Results show that those synagogues immediately responded to the appeal for bread for the Palestine Jews. The donations, ranging from 25 cents to \$100, are pouring in steadily.

It is needless to say that regardless of how large the contribution of the Chicago Jewry might be, it will not be enough to satisfy our famished brethren. Therefore, every Jew should exert all his energy to cooperate and try to influence other Jews to cooperate. Let no one forget that there are hungry Jews who are in need of bread, and that these Jews in Palestine have no one to depend on except us upon whom God bestowed the blessing of being in a country where peace prevails, and where we share an abundance of everything.

May our rabbis, preachers, civic leaders, and welfare workers remind the Jewish public on Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) of their obligations, and may the Jewish public respond with open hands. All Jews must help the Jews in Palestine.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 2, 1914.

THE WAR AND JEWS
by
Max Shulman.

The Jews of the entire world suffer more than any other people from the present war in Europe. Even in time of peace the Jews are forced to carry on a bitter struggle for their existence. Conspiracies and oppression are daily features of their lives. They have neither the freedom nor the opportunity of earning a livelihood. They are constantly being tyrannized. Under ordinary circumstances Jews are not permitted to reside near boundary lines or possess their own property, and now 300,000 Jewish soldiers are protecting the Russian border and fighting to defend Russia. The thousands of Jewish physicians, who have sacrificed their practice in order to serve in the Russian army, will be, as soon as the war ends,



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barred from certain cities. They will be forced to return to their homes, where they lost everything, where their loved ones no longer exist, and their wealth has been destroyed. The thousands of brave, Jewish soldiers who have risked their lives for the honor of their country as heroes on the battle field will, if they remain alive, be driven from those districts that they have helped defend and protect. No nation was called to wage war against their own brethren, but the Russian Jew is driven to shoot his own brother who lives in Germany; the Jew of England and France is forced to fire at his Austrian friend or relative. Just imagine the irony of fate and the tragedy of this.

All nations preach peace and practice war. If we want to preserve peace, why practice war? Benjamin Franklin said that "there never was a good war nor a bad peace." The mission of the Jews is solely to live in



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peace, and our prophet understood the problem and nature of war when he prophesied that propitious time "when the swords will be beaten into ploughshares and sickles, and no nation will raise its sword against another nation." As long as governments select the youth to do disruptive work instead of creative, as long as youth and energy is consumed in improving war instruments instead of developing culture, we will never have peace.

All important Jewish enterprises are international and the war has now practically disorganized all of our activities in Europe. It will, perhaps, be necessary for the Jews of America and particularly for the Zionists, to double their energy in various fields. We can do what other nations have done. We can establish a dwelling place for our people, not



Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 2, 1914.

by asking for any special permission or privileges, but by presenting to the world our just demand to which we are entitled. The world does not consider us, because we are not strongly organized. Let the war reorganize us. When our brothers in Europe answer the call of war, we must also respond to our sacred obligations. Whereas they stand on the battle field to defend the culture of other countries, let us work energetically to construct our own national home and revive our own culture; whereas they stand in a "blood-bath," let us adopt something righteous; whereas they are disorganized and stand brother against brother, let us organize our elements for our own benefit.

Our organization (Zionist) must become stronger; our institution must be kept up; our work must go on. Every Jew of the United States must, in this crucial moment, come to the aid of his people. We now have the opportunity of showing the world that the Jews in America can awaken to this objective. Will they respond to the call?

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 21, 1914.

POPE PIUS X.

(Editorial)

At one time the world thought that Jerusalem could only be reconstructed after the downfall of Rome, and that the Jews would never rise again as long as the Roman rule prevailed.

However, conditions have slowly changed so that Spain - the land of the inquisition - invited a Jewish educator to lecture on Jewish literature, and urges the great-grandchildren of the Jews, it so brutally persecuted, to return and enjoy full citizen's rights. Portugal is willing to grant the Jews territory to establish an autonomous Jewish government.

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 21, 1914.

Italy and France no longer discriminate against the Jew and Catholic, and even in Austria, where anti-Semites turned Catholicism into an anti-Jewish weapon, the Jews have a vast number of privileges, which they could not easily obtain in Greece, Russia, or Rumania.

Here, in America, where religion is a private matter, Jews and Catholics often unite in order to defend the principle of religious freedom. Jews and Catholics also work hand in hand in the political parties and trade unions, and where enmity prevailed in the Middle Ages, sympathy and solidarity prevail today.

Pope Pius X was personally a friend to the Jews. Being a child of common people, he was far from the anti-Semitism of the aristocratic classes. Not only did he number Jews among his personal friends, but he was sympathetic to all Jews. No other Pope has welcomed to the Vatican, as many Jews as Pope Pius X.

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 21, 1914.

As late as last year, he greeted warmly the Jewish educator of Palestine, Mr. Ben Yahudah, and his wife who left him highly pleased.

However, what renders his memory so dear to the Jewish people, and makes his name an honored one in the annals of Jewish history, is the fact that he was the first Pope who ever welcomed the Jews visiting the Vatican as official representatives of the Jewish people. He sought and won the sympathy of the 200,000,000 Catholics - whose eyes are centered on their spiritual King in Rome....

Ten years ago during the month of March when Dr. Herzl, four months prior to his death, was greeted at the Vatican, he proposed to the late Pope the Zionistic ideology of redeeming Palestine. Pope Pius X at that time gave Dr. Herzl many promises which revealed him as a friend of the Jewish people. We honor his memory.

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, July 13, 1914.

CHICAGO JEWRY HONORS DR. HERZL'S ANNIVERSARY (OF HIS DEATH).

Yesterday thousands of Jews of Chicago, from all parts of the city, honored the memory of Dr. Theodore Herzl who died ten years ago in the midst of his fruitful work for the Zionist movement.

Noted speakers urged the public to join the ranks of the Zionist army, which strives to materialize the philosophy of that great man who sacrificed his life for this ideal.

The children of all Talmud Torahs listened to famous Zionists speak on that great Jewish patriot. They were told to organize Zionist Clubs and study Zionism which intends to make patriotic Jews out of them.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 12, 1914.

A KETER TORAH IN ASHLAND AND TWELFTH STREET BANK

Chicago Jewry has now an excellent opportunity to see one of the most beautiful art pieces ever created in the Bezalel Art School in Jerusalem. It is a Keter Torah /a crown which is placed on the scroll before and after reading from the Torah on the Sabbath and the holidays in the Synagogues/ produced in an enlarged size by an outstanding artist and bearing the star of David mounted in attractive letters. This typically Jewish art piece can be seen free at the Ashland and Twelfth Street Bank.

The Keter Torah will be raffled. There will be a multitude of participants. The raffle is sponsored by the Bezalel Art School, and will be directed by Mr. Sol Druker, the well-known director of the Foreign Department of the bank.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14, p. 249.

February 15, 1914. Julius Rosenwald contributes \$10,000 annually for five years for work of the Jewish Agricultural Experiment Station, Haifa, Palestine, and \$20,000 to its building fund.



JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 24, 1913.

THE "ACHOOZO" MOVEMENT IN AMERICA

(Reported by Mr. Max Schulman, the Chicago
delegate to the Eleventh Zionist Congress
in Vienna)

I have been requested by the American Delegation to place before the Congress a brief report about the aims and influences of the Achoozo Alliance, and what America does for our cause.

Experience has taught us that no nation ever attained political independence unless it holds fast to its principles. In order to build a new community, there must be pioneers, since nations cannot be built upon donations or sympathy. We must have people who will be willing to volunteer and, if necessary, to practice what they preach. America is known as the land of practical undertakings. A group of ardent Zionists started a movement several years ago to organize an American corporation for the purpose of buying land in Palestine, not for others, but for themselves.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 24, 1913.

It was definitely proven that if an investment of from about \$1400 to about \$2000 was made, it would provide a sufficient income to aid the average family. Knowing the experiences of previous Palestinian ventures, the organization formulated a plan whereby its members do not leave for Palestine immediately.

The money to be used is first distributed and made payable on a ten-year installment plan. Thus the land may be bought and worked until at the end of the ten years it will already yield an income. A group of forty families in St. Louis have formed the first group of **American** Jews who expressed their willingness to settle in Palestina. In the span of a few years, there has been established a fund of \$40,000.



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 24, 1913.

Land has been bought that is now the colony of Poreah.

Mr. Simon Goldman, one of the organizers, sailed immediately to Palestine, to be joined there by Mr. and Mrs. Barushack, who, en-route to Palestine, are at present in Vienna for the Zionist Congress.

Since the first company was formed, five other groups of 'Achoozo' have been organized in various states. New York, Los Angeles, and Cleveland, each has one 'Achoozo.' St. Louis and Chicago have two. The Chicago 'Achoozo No. I' consists of eighty determined members. In the two years of its existence, it has amassed \$35,000 in cash.



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 24, 1913.

The American spirit of enterprise is linked with the best resolutions of laying a foundation for a Jewish future in Palestine, not merely for the few, but for all of the Jewish folk.

The prime feature of practical work in Palestine is also an answer to the assertion that Zionism is just a movement suitable for lands where Jews are oppressed and persecuted, but is not needed in America.

This company is planning to establish commerce and marketing in connection with agricultural work. The St. Louis company has already a milk farm in Palestine, with a capital of \$12,000. It would be wise of our financial institutions to aid these companies when they are in need of loans for purchases, for their work is all important.



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 24, 1913.

We point out that the families who intend to settle in Palestine are preparing for the event in earnest. They teach their children Hebrew and seek to become acquainted with Jewish history.

There is room in America for more than six companies, and it should be the duty of the incoming administration to found these organizations and strengthen their methods of practical activities in Palestine.

In general, we have created a huge idea for our movement in this land. In Chicago, through the influence of Mr. Harry A. Lipsky, a member of the Board of Education, we were successful in having the Board name one of



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 24, 1913.

Chicago's Public Schools "Dr. Theodore Hertzal!" All newspapers have shown friendliness to our cause. Fraternal organizations are interested in our well being. Most of them, at their conventions, have adopted the 'Bazel program,' some even donating money for Zionistic purposes.

The Progressive Order of the West, at its last convention, sent a contribution of \$1500. The Western Star Order pays an annual sum to the National Fund. Our schools and temples are aligning themselves in our ranks, so that we may hope in the near future to collect in America the quota allotted her for the rebuilding of our National existence in our historical country, Palestine.

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 11, 1913.

OUR VICTORY.

Truth was victorious and Mendel Bailis is free. We are all overjoyed at the liberation of this martyr of a martyr people, and yet we feel that yesterday's victory is the kind of which Napoleon said: "Another such victory and our battle is lost."

We are satisfied that Mendel Bailis is free, that our brothers in Russia no longer fear that their government, at present, will dare to organize pogroms. And yet we cannot lose the feeling of the great insults heaped upon us. The people that have preached the gospel of love, mercy and justice to every living being from man to bird nest at the time when the Slavs were yet cannibalistic; a people whose Torah consists of "Love thy

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 11, 1913.

neighbor as thyself," wherein all else is explanatory; a people whose prophets foretold of the far future where the brotherhood of man would form one large enlightened and peace loving international family, all this in the time when other nations lived in barbaric wildness and ignorance - yet, this noble people at present, in the last half of the 3,000 years after the life of the prophet Isaiah, is being punished for drinking human blood.

It is a victory before other people. But, woe to such a victory that takes place in this modern 20th century.

Also the joy of the Russian people is not entirely fulfilled. True, this proved to all humanity that the Tsar and his ministers represent only the dark.



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Hundreds, but not the white ten millions. Yet they have also thereby shown the weakness of the Russian people who are failing under the yoke of want and poverty; whose children die daily on the scaffold or die slowly in the narrow fortresses of European Russia and in the isolated villages of cold Siberia.

The Russian people now stand clear of sin in comparison with their government. This same Russian government has always claimed that it could be more progressive, but the people hinder them. But now, all these excuses are of no avail. All of Russia has protested against the barbarism of its government and no longer wish to carry the responsibilities of the crimes of the Tsar and his ministers.



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 11, 1913.

The Russian people have protested. All humanity knew of its distress thus indicating that there was such a thing as the human conscience through its protests. True, the Tsar ignored these protests. His ministers stated they could not bring such a message to him in spite of the fact that the voice of protest resounded even in the secret rooms of this same Tsar. He finally had to acknowledge this protesting humanity and therefore permitted the jury a free hand in deciding the verdict according to their own judgment, in which they could not do other than liberate the innocent Mendel Bailis.

Poor Mendel Bailis! How much suffering he withstood simply because he belonged to a race that gave the world a Bible that it thought it would understand.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 11, 1913.

Mendel Bailis has been made the sacrificial victim of his people. Through him the dark wrath of the Tsar desired to strike at and punish the entire Jewish people, and this mad medieval spirit reached forth and attained its goal. Mendel Bailis was bound with thousands of nerve threads to all Jews. His every sorrow was felt by an entire nation. At the trial in Kiev, Mendel Bailis stood not as an individual but as a representative of a whole people for all generations from the first to the present.

Jews throughout the entire world feel relieved now, not because they were vindicated of the horrible blood accusation, for such things are more to the shame of the accusers than the accused; but Jews hope that the Tsar will not dare again to harass the lonely bricklayer from Lukionouka or secretly distribute circulars for new pogroms.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 11, 1913.

Yet overlooking these poisonous vials we see that this is naturally one of those great days that will go down in human history. Let us hope this is the last struggle between light and darkness; the last taste of the dark forces to conquer the world. That these forces will revert to the dark abyss from which the devil himself crowned the Russian throne.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 11, 1913.

**A RELIGIOUS MURDER COMMITTEED, BAILIS NOT THE MURDERER, SUCH IS THE VERDICT
OF TSAR NICHOLAS' JURY.**

Kiev, Nov. 10. Bailis is free, but not so the Jewish nation. Russia with her darkest forces could not condemn the innocent Mendel Bailis. But, she has condemned the entire Jewish populace as horrible people that use Christian blood for ritual purposes.

The verdict of the peasant jury was as follows: Mendel Bailis is not guilty of the accusation, but, we state our firm belief that this is a ritual murder, although the murderer has not yet been found.

When the jury gave its verdict, the Jewish martyr was so overcome with joy that he cried hysterically. This touched everyone present in the courtroom....



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 11, 1913.

As soon as those waiting in the streets heard the news they were immediately ready to start their wild work. Like demons they stood ready at any moment to shed Jewish blood. This was not permitted. They appeased their blood-thirsty desires with exclamations against the verdict of the jury. Their fury was not because the jury put a dark stain upon the Jewish people, but because they freed the innocent Jewish prisoner who thus escaped their set nets.

From early morning the city was surrounded by soldiers. A strong guard encircled the courthouse permitting no one to enter except those connected with the trial. The mob shouted vehemently all day. The blood-seeking student, Golubov, the leader of the Anti-Semitic students, spoke with devilish wildness, inciting the mob to carry on pogroms. But for once there was a command from Petersburg not to permit any pogroms and the soldiers dispersed the crowd of people gathered there....



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov.11, 1913.

The local Jewish community lived in constant fear from the time the jury went to make its decision. The fear of a bloody pogrom was such that one rarely saw a Jew in the street....

Many Jews gathered in the synagogues and prayed while the jury was making its decision....

Since this bloody accusation process began many Jews have left the city, all fearing pogroms. Those that remained, live in fear and terror, afraid that the government may not keep its word and at any time permit the bloody pogroms to have their way.....

The Russian Senate commanded that a suit be brought against 120 lawyers, members of the local lawyers' association because of the treason of daring to protest against the government proceedings in this blood accusation trial.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 10, 1913.

DARKNESS CONQUERS.

It is said of the Italian Capital, that the Mayor of Rome, Ernest Nathan, has resigned. This resignation is a new indication of the political reaction prevailing at present throughout the European nations.

Ernest Nathan is a Jew, but not because of that is he resigning from his position, nor has this hindered his political activities, as he was thoroughly Italianized, one of those who raised the flag of freedom and progress of that Italy that attained her unity and broke the rule of the Pope.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 10, 1913.

Perhaps, in him, although unknown even to himself, was hidden the old Jewish inheritance of Jerusalem that leads her historic battle against Rome dating back to ancient days. Perhaps this inheritance placed him in the ranks of the Italian fighters for liberty and progress, but he fought as an Italian for the welfare of the Italian nation without thought or idea of his own people. His resignation is due to the present circumstances in Italy.

Italy is swept by a reactionary political tide and the Vatican of the Pope has raised its head. In the last surge, Ernest Nathan and his political comrades were defeated, giving victory to the Pope's candidates and the rest of the dark forces.

The political reaction was brought about with the aid of the Triple Entente. In the problems of internal questions the reactionaries were unable to cope with the forces of progress, so the Triple Entente was created.



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 10, 1913.

They played on the patriotic sentiments of the people, showing how they would reconquer old Lubia that was once part of the great Roman Empire.

This patriotic swindle gained its goal. The people forgot all about poor living conditions and lack of necessities, quenching their thirst with imperialistic intoxicants.

Everyone was netted in the tide of this bloody stream. The Pope gave his blessings for this holy conquest. Even the radical exponents were caught in the meshes without a warning that they were playing into the hands of the forces of darkness.

The present tide of events has disclosed the results. The dark powers have reared their heads and are victorious.



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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 10, 1913.

The Jewish Prime Minister, Lutzotto, has resigned. He did not favor the fight. Ernest Nathan resigned now because of its results. Now have the dark forces conquered. But this does not end the differences between Rome and Jerusalem.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 28, 1913.

A JEWISH ORGANIZATION.

Yesterday's Courier gave the decision of the Quebec Supreme Court, that individual Jews may not bring before the courts a suit concerning an insult directed against the entire Jewish religion. It is understood, that the Canadian Jews will carry the case to the highest courts of that country. For us though it is important to know, that as long as Jews are not organized it will be impossible to bring suit against insultors or have them bring proof of their accusations into court, which, of course, they do not have nor can they be forced to apologize to the Jewish people.



Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 28, 1913.

A Jewish organization will not only serve the purpose of being armed against an enemy, but will also serve to look after internal interests. We have all seen the huge success gained through organization in which matters have been settled for Jews in one city, and that, pertaining to just a small group of them. We believe the Orthodox Jewish Federation of Chicago sponsors such aims, and as proof we have its tremendous success. It has done away with the bickering and quarrelings of the various institutions. It conserved the energy of those forces that were forever trying to secure more money for itself regardless of the next institution, and thus brought about peace for everyone. So when all the promised subscriptions are paid, the Federation will then certainly be able to stride forward progressively with her program.

When we stop to consider how all Jewish institutions, thanks to the organization, have assumed new life and form, then it is simple to look ahead and picture the power of strength that can be exerted for each Jewish



Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 28, 1913.

occurrence; if every single Jew were organized, prepared to defend and protect the Jewish name, not merely permit the culprit to give excuses for grave accusations, but also to demand that justice be done to all who thus accuse us.

Many Jews are in fear of organization. They are accustomed to worrying individually, every one for himself. The orthodox are not too friendly with the reformed and vice versa.

Both sides should understand that this is not a mere get-together for financial purposes or religious rituals, nor simply a get-together of both factions. We aim for those interests that makes every Jew a brother, a common bond that unites us all regardless of the various groups to which we belong.



Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 28, 1913.

All indications point clearly to the fact, that we are moving in the direction of just such a Jewish organization. The air seems to be filled with ideas of unity and federations. We need but one step forward to express in action all our thoughts and feelings that unite us, without exception to the poor Jewish bricklayer, who represents the entire Jewish nation in Russia's blood accusation.

Such a Jewish organization must certainly be founded if we do not want those anti-Semites of Quebec and the verdict of their Supreme Court to remain as an example to other cities in which Jews live.

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 27, 1913.

OUR LANGUAGE PROBLEM.

We are asked to give our opinion regarding the language problem in Palestine.

The Jews of America have done much to maintain the existence of Jewish Palestine and feel that they have a right to voice their opinions regarding the use of the Hebrew or the German languages.

The Jewish youth, those born and reared in Palestine, want Hebrew to be the language of the people, in the homes as well as in the schools. The German Jews who founded and rule the Jewish colonies do not believe this will be possible.



Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 27, 1913.

First, because there are no well trained professors in the Hebrew, second, because youths who have completed their studies in the Hebrew and are ready to enter the industrial world, will find European ownership and influence for which their Hebrew does not prepare them.

We, on the other hand, seem to be more strongly connected with the Hebrew than the German, yet we shall try to be non-partisan. Let us think of the friendly spirited feelings of the Hebrew speaking youths of Palestine, and of the cold logic of our rich "uncles" in Germany.

It is true, that we do not have enough professors competent in the Hebrew language, or even text books for the purpose. But, this is no reason for adopting the German language. Let the language be Hebrew, and let those professors, not possessing the knowledge thereof, be given a definite length of time to learn it. The outstanding fact is that, in time,



Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 27, 1913.

they should be able to teach the language of Israel. Thus each professor should be given to understand that his strange tongue will be permitted only until a properly trained man can be secured to teach the various subjects in Hebrew.

The fact that one should know a European language well is absolutely correct. But, it may be taught as a separate subject and need not be used as the basis of all studies. In speaking of European languages, we find the same importance, in the Orient, to speak French, and those who do not choose to be in the Orient may find English even more important in those places where Jews gather most frequently in their wanderings.



Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 27, 1913.

Hebrew should be the language taught in Jewish schools in Palestine, especially in Haffa which is the center of the pro-Jewish Germans. Here the Hebrew language will have a hard struggle to establish itself and the Yiddish should not be used as a weapon to defeat its purpose.

We hope the German Jewish leaders will think of these facts and consider them carefully at their conference today in Berlin; and that they may espouse the cause of the rebirth of our dear old land, thereby helping to strengthen the bonds of our people, our language, and our land.



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Daily Jewish Courier, October 9, 1913.

RABBIS OF THE ENTIRE WORLD SWEAR THAT BLOOD ACCUSATIONS
ARE FALSE.

Chicago rabbis, both orthodox and reformed, signed an oath yesterday:
"Among Jews there is not even a single sect that uses blood for any ritual
purpose whatsoever."

This signed oath as well as similar ones from all over the world will be
cabled to Mogotch, Hungary.

This plan originated in Marianbad the 19th of Ab of this year. Rabbi
Yakov Meyer, the sage of Salonica, was voted president. Rabbi Yosef Lebovitch
from Mogotch, Hungary was appointed secretary. They appealed to all



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Daily Jewish Courier, October 9, 1913.

the rabbis the world over to send in their testimony in this oath.

The oath that was signed by reformed and orthodox Jewish rabbis in Chicago reads as follows:

Whereas, at the present time there is now in process at Kiev, Russia the trial of Mandel Bailis regarding a blood accusation, and whereas, there are some Russians who claim that if the entire Jewish nation does not use blood for ritual purposes there still are certain sects that do, as the Chassidim who use the Kabbala;

Therefore, I stand as witness and vow, as one who knows all Jewish sects, that there are no groups whatsoever that use blood for ritual purposes.



Daily Jewish Courier, October 9, 1913.

We term this a lie. It is the reverse that is true. Blood is forbidden to be used according to the laws of the Torah and the Kabbala. No sect of Jews is exempt thereof. Any kind of blood is forbidden, especially that of human beings and there is no sect of the Jewish faith that observes any other religion except that expounded in the Torah.

If Jews do have various divisions it is only a matter of being more or less orthodox, but all have one religion, one Torah. We, therefore, declare this accusation to be false, it contains not even one iota of truth.

To This We Affix Our Signatures.

To this, all the rabbis of Chicago, orthodox and reformed set their signatures. The declaration was cabled to Rabbi Lebovitch in Mogotch, Hungary.



Daily Jewish Courier, October 9, 1913.

The request to sign such a paper came direct from Rabbi Yosif Lebovitch, secretary, to Rabbi Fisher of Agudoth Achim, whom he knows personally. Immediately a meeting was called of all the rabbis. Because there is not much time left it was decided to send this proclamation by cable and to mail another copy by post.



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Daily Jewish Courier, September 10, 1913.

PROGRESSIVE REACTIONARIES.

In our midst, there are men who are constantly shouting progress and use it as a criterion to oppose or favor proposed acts; they immediately rush to the scene with their progressive slogan, measure the proportion by their view and then give out their decision that the proposal is not progressive.

However it often occurs that they are needed to participate in practical things which are associated with real life, and not with any abstract phrases; then they loose themselves, cannot differentiate between black and white, and act extremely reactionary.



Daily Jewish Courier, September 10, 1913.

A recent proof of this is furnished to us by the position of the various Jewish groups concerning the question of establishing a Jewish university in Palestine.

As soon as it was reported that the university question was placed on the agenda of the eleventh Zionist congress, a heated debate arose - as usual - about the matter.

The majority of voices which we heard on this question were in favor of establishing a Jewish university. We have read about a meeting of Jewish financiers which was held for the purpose of discussing this matter, and they appointed a committee to take care of the financial side of the undertaking.



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Daily Jewish Courier, September 10, 1913.

The studious Jewish youth had accepted the plan with great enthusiasm and Jewish men of knowledge greeted it warmly, promising their support.

Apparently everything was running along smoothly until the "progressives" in Palestine and in the diaspora, private individuals and party members, belonging to the Hapoel Hatzair and the Poale Zion, scented a danger against progress in this project and they determined to assail the project of the university at the congress.

We can not know what the "progressives" attitude or aims are exactly until we receive a complete report from the congress. Thus far we know that the opposing faction contends that the university question should be taken up later; in the meantime (they say) colonies are needed to provide the workers with employment and when all the workers are employed then the erection of a university can be considered.



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Daily Jewish Courier, September 10, 1913.

The progressives forget that the Jewish liberation movement embraces all classes of the Jewish people. Just as food is essential to the body so is food essential to the mind and we must, therefore, establish institutions for the contentment of all needy.

Today we make use of the experiences of the preceding generations. Just as we are wanting for some technicological developments in Palestine, employing whatever Europe and America invested, so we should not delay the establishment of a university, which is necessary for the development of the entire nation. It would be well if they act progressively and not reactionary.

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Daily Jewish Courier, September 3, 1913

JEWISH



BRETHREN OF CHICAGO:

While visiting Palestine, the prominent philanthropist, Mr. Ben Zion Lazerowitz, one of Chicago's finest Jews, founded a rabbinical seminary in Giroth Saul near Jerusalem. This seminary will complete our charity. This institution will enable young men to occupy positions as rabbis and educators. We, therefore, urge all Jews to help them financially and morally.

The institution is praised by the greatest men of Jerusalem. It attracted the attention of many young scholars and therefore the support of Mr. Ben Zion Lazerowitz alone is not enough to cover the expenses and the directors have turned to us for support. For this purpose they have sent the outstanding rabbi and scholar, Rabbi Isaac Shapir to collect funds for the institution.

Those who feel and understand the necessity and importance of such a seminary in our Holy Land will surely do their utmost to support this undertaking. May God bless the contributors.

Rabbi Ephraim Epstein,
Rabbi of the Russian Congregation

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, July 1, 1913.

NATIONAL FUND AND REAL ESTATE.

The Bureau of the World Alliance of the Poale Zion protests against the misuse of money by the powers of the National Fund. The Directors of the National Fund have, again, loaned money to a group of real estate men, in order to build a new Jewish district in Haifa, (Palestine), which should be similar to Tel Aviv and Jaffe.

The Poale Zion thinks that the National Fund was established for the "redemption of the land," for the naturalization of the Palestinian grounds, and for this ideal thought did the National Fund become popular among the Jewish masses. According to the opinion of the Poale Zion, it is a crime to utilize this national wealth for the purpose of helping individuals construct homes, which would enable them to "chaffer and speculate" and

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 1, 1913.

rob the tenants by skinning them on rents, just as they are doing now in Tel Aviv which was built by the aid of the National Fund.

Tel Aviv is the paradise of the real estate speculator in Palestine. Impoverished teachers become wealthy landlords with in a few years. The National Fund, however, did not gain anything from this gigantic real estate boom. Had the National Fund built Tel Aviv on the basis of its naturalization program, it would be in position today to build several other districts in Jerusalem and Haifa, and raise millions for the national wealth. But the Poale Zion alleges that, at present, the entire profits go toward private interests which look upon the National Fund as a Rothschild Administrative institution, and the Chovavi Zionist funds which were raised to aid individuals. And after all this, the real estate men of Tel Aviv have expressed their gratitude toward Zionism by not engaging Jewish laborers.

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The Poale Zion further contends that if money is invested in real estate, the National Fund should always be the owner of the lots, and when the increase of population in the colonies multiplies the value of real estate, let the National Fund also profit by it. But the Poale Zion thinks that to loan money to individuals for speculation, which inevitably brings about poor conditions, is a crime which should be opposed by every conscientious Zionist, even if he is not a Socialist.

Dr. S. Levine annuls all these complaints for the reason alone that they come from the Poale Zion. However, this does not prove that the latter is wrong. It merely shows that Dr. Levine, who was, in time of the first Russian Parliament, supposedly, a real radical who played up to the Poale Zion, has become, in the past eight years, a conservative. Such an answer under any circumstances, isn't worth anything.

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 1, 1913.

It is true that the Poale Zion group constitutes a small minority of the Jewish populace, but even the most wealthy and powerful among civilized nations listens to the claims of its minorities. This great nation often heeds the message of a poor individual, who might even be a foreigner.

To ignore the minorities, to annul the claims from the opposition, because it has no authority in the management, is a sign that the present Zionist leaders are far from able to govern a nation. Dr. Max Nordie was right when he occasionally confirmed that a rapid growth of Zionism would be a **catastrophe to the Jewish people**, who are, as yet, unprepared for self-government. Dr. Nordie saw that a great many Zionists are in need of a lesson in democracy, and he knows that "like teacher, like pupil."

III H

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, March 14, 1913.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 80275

Attorney Max Shulman, president of the Order of the B'nai B'rith, and Mr. Miller, chairman of the Shkolim Committee, launched a great campaign among the Chicago Jewish lodges. Their propaganda is aimed to show the importance of the shekel and to influence the Chicago Jewish lodges to buy shkolim for their members.

When buying a shekel, a Jew practically adds a brick to the construction of the Jewish community (in Palestine). And what Jew does not want to help the ancient Jewish homeland, to establish a definite place for the wandering and persecuted Jew, to revive the Jewish culture, and to build up the Jewish national pride. Therefore, the campaign to make every Chicago Jewish lodge buy a shekel for each one of its membership will undoubtedly be crowned with great success.

III H

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, March 14, 1913.

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Among the first lodges which have already determined to buy shkolim are: Dr. Sultan Lodge, Independent Order B'rith Abraham, and the Chicago Branch Lodge of the P. O. W.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 14, 1909.

[PALESTINEAN FARM SOCIETY]

The meeting of the newly-founded Palestinean Farm Society, which was previously announced in the Courier, and which took place last night at the Chicago Hebrew Institute, was a great success. About forty members promised to bring nine members each to the next meeting. They also volunteered to serve as collectors for the Society.

The Society will be divided into ten units. Each unit will consist of one hundred members, who will appoint or elect their own collector. The bookkeeping of the Society is so simple that the collectors will have very little work to do. The one who will actually have some work to do will be the secretary, who will have to handle the correspondence of the Society.

The following directors were elected at the meeting for the next six months: Aaron Heller, Israel Reizburg, B. Antanov, A. Fleishman, Leon Zolotkoff, Mr. Lashinsky, J. Moment, Max Shulman, Marcus Weiner, H. Fleishman, I. Turner, Aaron Pressberg, D. Krantz, S. Hoffman, and T. Agranat.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 14, 1909.

A meeting of the newly elected directors will be held next Monday evening, at which the officers will be elected for the next six months.

A membership meeting will be called for May 1.

The plan of the Society is now well known, and is liked by the Jewish public in Chicago. It is so well liked that many unsolicited applications are being received daily from persons living in different parts of the city.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 1221

The Daily Jewish Courier, December 29, 1908.

DEPARTING FOR EUROPE IN THE INTERESTS OF THE JEWS.

Mr. Adolph Kraus, the prominent Jew, who is the president of the Order of B'nai B'rith, will leave Chicago, Tuesday, January 5, for New York, and thence to Europe in order to inspect all lodges of the Order of B'nai B'rith. Madame Kraus is accompanying Mr. Kraus. In order to demonstrate the appreciation of the wonderful work in the interests of world Jewry, the United B'nai B'rith Lodges of Chicago, have arranged in his honor a banquet tonight, 7 p. m., at the Standard Club. The banquet will be under the auspices of the Central B'nai B'rith Council, which has sent out invitations to all members of the Order in Chicago.

Mr. Kraus has a new plan as to how the Order of B'nai B'rith should junction from now on. How to strengthen its influence and power for the benefit of all Jews, whose lot it is to live in countries where they are persecuted.

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JEWISH
WPA (ILL) PROJ 3021

The Daily Jewish Courier, December 29, 1908.

Besides the inspection which Mr. Kraus is aiming to make, he has a great mission concerning Jews the world over. Tonight he will present **this** problem to those present at the banquet.

Mr. Zelenfreind, secretary of the Order informed a Courier reporter yesterday, that Mr. Kraus and wife will at first visit Berlin, where they have a son, who is studying medicine, then they will begin touring all through Germany, Austria, Roumania, Hungary, Russia, Turkey, Palestine, Egypt and everywhere, where the Order has lodges.

While Mr. Kraus is making preparations for his departure to Europe, his friends in Chicago have begun to work energetically for the "Kraus 5,000 Club."

III H

JEWISH

Courier, February 3, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Slobotka Yeshiva Representative.

The renowned Rabbi and lecturer, Markus Machuna Kosowsky, representative of the Slobotka Yeshiva, is in Chicago collecting funds. That is, he is here on a mission of gathering in the annual donations for the great holy Knesseth Israel of the Yeshiva of Slobotka. This Yeshiva is supported by some of the greatest Jewish philanthropists and geniuses of Europe. We are sure that the Jews of Chicago will welcome Mr. Kosowsky and contribute liberally to this holy cause.

The address of Mr. Kosowsky is 422 W. 14th St.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 3, 1907.

A NOTABLE INTRODUCTION

The great rabbi and orator, Abraham Negnevitsky, a brother of the great rabbi, Isaac Elhanan Negnevitsky, who is a rabbi in Minneapolis, Minnesota, is here in Chicago. Rabbi Abraham Negnevitsky is the representative of the Kovno Theological College and has come here to collect the annual donations for the holy Yeshivah [theological college] which has produced so many great Jewish scholars and rabbis for the whole world.

We hope that the Jews of Chicago who are well acquainted with this holy project will do everything possible to extend a most hearty welcome to this worthy and honored visitor. The address of our visitor is 94 Johnson Street.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Record-Herald, Dec. 4, 1905, 8:3.

JEW'S DAY OF SORROW

Reformed and orthodox Jews in all parts of the world to-day will join in commemorating by prayer and fasting and special services in synagogue and temple the slaughter of 15,000 and maiming of 100,000 Jews in the recent massacres in Russia. In the United States the observance of the memorial day will follow a form prescribed by the central conference of American rabbis. In many respects it will be the service and prayers for the dead prescribed more than 4,000 years ago. It will include the intoning by the cantors of the 44th Psalm and the 5th chapter of the Lamentations of Jeremiah and the prayers repeated at Yom Kippur.

Business To Be Suspended

At the Reformed temples special song service will mark the commemoration as well. Union memorial services will be held at 8 o'clock this evening at Isaiah Temple on the South Side and at the Temple Anshe Emeth on the North Side. At the former the services will be conducted by Dr. Joseph Stolz. The speakers will be Dr. E. G. Hirsch, Dr. Tobias Schanfarber, Dr. A. Yudelson, Dr. Abram Hirschberg and Dr. A. J. Messing. At Temple Anshe Emeth the speakers will be Dr. S. H. Bauer and Dr. Emanuel Schreiber.

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JEWISH

Record-Herald, Dec. 4, 1905, 8:3.

On the West Side among the orthodox Jews the commemoration will begin at 2 o'clock this afternoon. All Jewish shops, stores, and factories in the district between Canal and Robey streets and Madison and 18th streets will be closed from 2 until 6 P. M. In thirty five orthodox Jewish synagogues on the West Side special services will be held from 2 o'clock until 6. Besides the religious worship there will be speeches by orthodox rabbis, pastors of the Reformed temples and by laymen.

III H

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IV (BOHEMIAN)

JEWISH



Svornost, Aug. 15, 1892.

[BOHEMIAN JEWS FORM ASSOCIATION]

Bohemian Israelites held a meeting Saturday in Alois Straka's Hall at Brown and 20th Streets. The purpose of the meeting was to create a local Bohemian Israel Branch of Alma Mater for schools in Bohemia. The session was conducted by Mr. Ed. Winternitz, and he was elected temporary chairman, Adolf Sabath, Secretary, and Wm. Loeffler, Alderman of the 8th ward as bookkeeper.

Mr. J. Hajek, in a lengthy well-prepared speech, explained to those present the purpose of the Alma Mater, its struggle with the German element in Bohemia and the need of considerable material support. Mr. Mandel and Mr. Winternitz also spoke along the same lines. The meeting then proceeded to the election of regular officers with the following results:- A. Mandel, Vice Chairman, J. Hajek, Secretary, H. Schultz, Bookkeeper, Wm. Loeffler, Treasurer, E. Kahn, S. Brumlik, and Alois Straka, the managing committee. Besides the above, there was elected a central committee of seven members.

The organization took the name of Association of Bohemian Jews to support the Alma Mater in Bohemia. The chairman of the local Association of



Central Alma Mater for schools in Bohemia, Mr. Kralovec, sent a long letter to the meeting, praising the noble idea of the Bohemian Israelites and extending a hearty welcome to them as cooperative workers.

A total of twenty-eight persons joined as charter members at Saturday's meeting and it was agreed that anyone who joined at the next meeting would also be considered a charter member. The meeting was attended by a total of 40 members.

The next meeting will be held one week after the coming Wednesday.

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JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Executive Board Minutes, Mar. 25, 1886.

It was resolved, in connection with Dr. Hirsch's allusion to the Alliance Israelite Universelle, that the Board recommend to the annual meeting, that the sum of 1000 francs (or \$200) be voted to the said laudable association.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 24, 1881

JEWISH



PLAN TO AID AGRICULTURE IN PALESTINE

A well attended Jewish meeting took place yesterday to discuss a plan to assist Jews engaged in agriculture in Palestine. The speakers were Rev. Stampfer, a proud Magyar by birth, who lived in Jerusalem since his early childhood; Dr. Hirsch, and Dr. Felsenthal. The meeting was opened by Mr. Peabody. The lecturers, Dr. Felsenthal, Rev. Stampfer, and Dr. Grossman, spoke about conditions in Palestine, giving special emphasis to the pressure to which the Israelites are subjected there. This was followed by a proposal to found a society for the support of those engaged in agricultural work in Palestine.

Mr. Peabody was elected President, Mr. Henry Greenebaum, Vice-President; and Dr. Felsenthal, Secretary of the new organization.

IV. REPRESENTATIVE
INDIVIDUALS

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JEWISH

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago & New York, 1933, IV, 373.

Jacob Frank, A. M., M. D., F. A. C. S. The life and works of this great surgeon of Chicago shows conclusively that one may attain the very pinnacle of a successful career in one's chosen profession and yet find the time and means to render invaluable services to one's municipality and state.

Born in Syracuse, New York, March 16, 1856, as the son of Levi and Ella (Tow) Frank, Dr. Frank received the usual elementary, classical, and medical education, and graduated as Doctor of Medicine from the University of Buffalo in 1882. The then twenty-six year old physician established himself in private practice in Buffalo, New York, and from the very beginning showed a trend for humanitarian service beyond his own interests. He not only accepted the position as district physician with all the responsibility of caring for the public charges of the

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JEWISH

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 373.

extensive district, but sought service in the U. S. Marine Hospital, where he labored for some time as a contract surgeon, a position which gave him the status of a commissioned officer under the Treasury Department. This was to serve him in good stead at some future time, which the young physician had no way of foreseeing.

Buffalo evidently did not present to the young scientist sufficient facilities and resources to satisfy his scientific thirst. He decided to try his skill as a surgeon in a larger field and came to Chicago in 1885. Here he not only found a realization of his professional aspirations, but an outlet for public service, the fruits of which will remain part of the history of our state. Here he found a prominent place in the sun and here he lived loved, respected and honored by all who have come in professional, military or social contact with him.

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JEWISH

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 373.

Doubtless, professional success is best measured by the confidence of a client and the recognition by one's conferees. Dr. Frank early restricted his practice to the important specialty of general surgery, but in spite of this he developed one of the largest private practices in Chicago, the vast number of successful operations have constantly added to his following of grateful patients. But there has been no lack of professional recognition. The Chicago Medical Society, which is composed of the ethical physicians and surgeons of Cook County, and is considered one of the largest and most influential **medical** organizations of the world, recognized his scientific leadership by electing him to the presidency of that corporate body. The Chicago Surgical Society, a specialist organization limiting membership to surgeons of acknowledged skill and integrity, counts him not only as a founder member but as one of its presidents. The national body known as the American College of Surgeons lists him as a founder member.

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JEWISH

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Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 373.

But aside from these professional honors which show that Dr. Frank has contributed his share towards raising American surgery to its present high scientific standard compelling recognition of the surgical world, other important national and international bodies have vied to render Dr. Frank the homage he has richly earned. Dr. Frank has been made a corresponding member of the Sociedad Medica Pedro Escobedo of Mexico, St. Mary's College of Kentucky has conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, the Japanese National Red Cross has decorated him and conferred upon him life membership. He has also been a member of the International Medical Congresses of Berlin, Paris, Moscow, Panama, etc., before which bodies he presented addresses dealing with the fruits of his experiences and his original investigations. Internationally known as a discoverer of a method to unite the severed intestinal tract, he was hailed by the leading clinics and hospitals he visited throughout the world and was often called upon to operate before large audiences of physicians and students. Dr. Frank is, of course, a member of the

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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JEWISH

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 373.

Illinois State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association, and in addition he holds membership in the Chicago Academy of Medicine, the Chicago Society of Medical History, the Chicago Pathologic Society, the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, the Association of Military Surgeons of Illinois and many others. He is on the staff either as attending or consulting surgeon of St. Elizabeth Hospital, Columbus Hospital, Grant Hospital, Michael Reese Hospital, and Cook County Hospital.

The most important phase of his public career is that of surgeon-general of the military and naval forces of the State of Illinois, to which office he was appointed by Governor Dunne in 1914. He remained at the head of the military department until his retirement at the prescribed age of sixty-four. In addition to his semi-military service in the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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JEWISH

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 373.

U. S. Public Health Service above mentioned, he was commissioned in the reserve medical corps of the regular army by President Taft, as first lieutenant, which was the only rank that then could be given, and for which the very cream of the medical profession of the nation was selected by the military authorities. When the law made it possible, he was raised in that corps to a captaincy and later to field rank commission.

From the moment Dr. Frank became identified with the military service he threw himself heart and soul into the problems which then animated all thinking medical officers. He availed himself of an invitation and participated in a long overland march at his own expense from Fort D. A. Russel in Wyoming to the training camp in Sparta, Wisconsin, during the summer of 1915. Frequently Colonel Frank disdained his mount to march on foot with the men of a regular army ambulance company and a field hospital company to gain personal experience in a march which was singular in the history of military medicine and surgery.

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JEWISH

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 373.

His experiences were published the same year in the Chicago Medical Recorder. His extensive experience in abdominal surgery in **civil** life and experiments undertaken for that purpose, led him to publish both here and in Berlin a method of managing gunshot wounds of the abdomen on the battlefield, which was discussed as late as 1915 by the German medical officers serving in Poland in one of their occasional conferences as a suitable method of saving lives.

Governor Dunne selected Dr. Frank to take charge of the sanitary operations during the flood of the Ohio River at Cairo. This task was fraught with great difficulties exceeding those encountered even in wars of magnitude, but he acquitted himself of it to the utmost satisfaction of all concerned, thereby contributing to the prevention of outbreaks of epidemics.

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JEWISH

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 373.

With his assumption of the surgeon generalcy of the state of Illinois, Colonel Frank at once set himself the task to reorganize the medical service and to raise it to a high plane of efficiency. The very moment the Illinois troops were ordered in the early part of the summer of 1916 to mobilize near Springfield before proceeding to the Mexican border for what then looked as a possible sanguine engagement, Colonel Frank was one of the first high officers to reach the camp of concentration to initiate such measures as were essential to preserve the health of the troops. As each state was anxious to respond to the call of the Federal Government at the earliest possible moment, Colonel Frank encountered a grave peril. Illinois actually was in a position to perform a feat in rapid mobilization, but this could have been

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JEWISH

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 373.

accomplished only at the expense of avoidable losses, and Colonel Frank did not hesitate to impress on the authorities the need for certain precautionary measures, if the troops were to be available for service in a semi-tropical climate during the hottest part of the season. His counsel fortunately for the officers and men was heeded, so that ~~haste~~ was made without waste. Though then far from being a young man, the surgeon-general himself worked in the heat and dust from early morning to late in the night, shaming many a younger medical officer who began to feel the effects of heat and dust infection. The success of the mobilization was such that even the none too liberally inclined regular army inspectors could not but make splendid reports on the sanitary measures that had been taken, and stinted no praise in commending Colonel Frank to the War Department.

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Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 373.

We quote from Chamberlin's Magazine of that period: "When the call for border duty came, Colonel Frank had the courage to ruin Illinois' chance for a record of rapidity of mobilization. After an inspection of the proposed camp ground, Frank went to the Adjutant-general and to the Governor and said: 'Gentlemen, you have a choice of alternative action, either you can rush the troops into camp ahead of other states and establish a record, or you can give me three or four days to get the grounds in proper shape. In the first case you will have a record of efficiency of rapid concentration of troops, but a lot of men will die of pneumonia, meningitis, typhoid fever and the like. In the second case you will lose your spectacular record, but you will not lose any men.'

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PG 30275
WPA (ILL) PG 30275

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois- Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 373.

"A delay of three days was granted and as a result Illinois did not lose a single man from epidemic sickness during the mobilization."

Although the troops came under the immediate control of the Federal Government, Colonel Frank traveled to Texas to satisfy himself about their welfare and until the out-break of the World War and after continued to pay strict attention to the needs of the Illinois National Guard and Naval Militia, as far as the medical aspect was concerned.

On July 11, 1917, Colonel Frank received telegraphic orders to organize for the Illinois Division, which eventually became known as the Thirty-third, the full complement of a sanitary train, or, as it is designated today, a medical regiment. Illinois then had only two field hospitals at peace strength. It was necessary to raise these to war strength and to recruit two additional field hospitals and four ambulance companies without resort to draft or conscription, which was then not yet in force. In the midst of the activities Colonel Frank was ordered

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 373.

to East St. Louis to serve on an important court martial. In spite of all handicaps and the keen competition by the Chicago line regiments to raise their units to war strength, a whole sanitary train was ready for muster into Federal service in record time.

In the early part of the war there was a good deal of want on the part of many enlisted men and their families. Colonel Frank decided that something drastic must be done to ease suffering, economic as well as physical and initiated a service for the soldiers' families along the lines utilized by the Red Cross organizations in camps and home territory. Enlisting the assistance of a number of physicians and institutions he perfected an organization for this nature of immediate war relief, so that no soldier's dependents were left without adequate medical attention and other needed aid. Eventually this organization was turned over to the local Red Cross branch, which named this part of

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JEWISH

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Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 373.

the Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross for Colonel Frank, in recognition of his initiative and his benevolence. Indeed Colonel Frank performed so many unostentatious deeds of kindness for the soldiers themselves that, shortly after the cessation of hostilities, Gen. George Bell Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars pinned on Colonel Frank's coat the insignia of honorary membership in that veteran organization in the presence of a number of officers assembled at Camp Grant.

Colonel Frank has been president of the Army and Navy Club of Chicago and is also a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30274

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JEWISH

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 373.

Although Colonel Frank has passed the biblical span of three scores and ten, he is still taking an active interest in his profession and in sane military preparedness. He lives with his wife Sarah, nee Lederer, to whom he was married more than fifty-five years ago. His wife, too, hails, from Syracuse, New York, and has always remained a devoted companion to her husband. An only daughter, Myna, is the wife of the well-known surgeon, Dr. Sylvan Coombs, who is engaged in active practice in Chicago.

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JEWISH

MAPS (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago & New York, 1933, IV, 371.

Hon. Oscar S. Caplan. One of the Brilliant younger members of the Chicago Bar, Oscar S. Caplan has attained distinction both as a private practitioner, as a public official, and as a citizen, and at present is serving as assistant probate judge of Cook County. He has been active and energetic during the whole period of his career, and has exhibited the possession of qualities that have been of marked value to his community.

Mr. Caplan was born October 8, 1897, in Korno, Poland, and is a son of Rabbi Isaac and Golde (Rosenblaum) Caplan. He has two younger brothers: Samuel Sol, born at Chicago in 1899, and Harry Cyrus, born in this city in 1901, both of whom were graduated from the University of Chicago.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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JEWISH

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 371.

Mr. Caplan was one year old when brought to the United States, his parents settling first at Chicago and later at Rochester, New York, in which latter city he attended Washington Grammar School and East High School, from the latter of which he was graduated in 1916. Subsequently he was a student at Union University, New York State College and Albany (New York) Law School, securing the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws, and was made a member of the Justinian Law Society and the Kappa Nu Fraternity. Since then he has had post graduate work at Columbia University, New York, and De Paul University, Chicago, and has been admitted to practice at the bars of New York, Ohio, and Illinois.

Mr. Caplan commenced practice at Chicago, where he was first employed in the legal department of the Pullman Company. Later he engaged in private practice until he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney,

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JEWISH

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30213

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 371.

then being made special attorney for the Forest Preserve District, and in 1930 was made assistant judge to Judge Henry Horner in the Probate Court of Cook County, a capacity in which he still serves, with offices in the courthouse. During the World War Mr. Caplan served in the army and was discharged with the rank of sergeant-major in December 1918, and is a member of the Douglas Park Post, American Legion. Politically he is a Democrat. He belongs to the Chicago Bar Association, Illinois Bar Association and American Bar Association, and is fraternally affiliated with Bee Hive Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Chicago Lodge No. 4. B. P. O. Elks, and Silver Link Lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. Caplan has done a considerable amount of journalistic work and has made numerous literary contributions to weekly magazines.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 20276

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 371.

On November 23, 1919, at Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Caplan married Miss Sybill B. Richlin, and they are the parents of a son: Mitchell Howard, born July 15, 1929, at Chicago. The family home is at 3657 Douglas Boulevard.

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JEWISH

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago & New York, 1933, IV, 65.

Jacob G. Grossberg. A practicing Chicago lawyer for forty years, Jacob G. Grossberg has built into his reputation the qualities of a penetrating intelligence, the resources that are the result of study and scholarship, a broad-mindedness and a great ability in handling matters invested in public interest.

Mr. Grossberg has lived in Chicago since he was twelve years of age. He was born in Korno, then Russia, now Lithuania, on April 10, 1870. In 1882 his parents came to the United States and after a few months in Cleveland moved to Chicago in the same year. In Chicago, Mr. Grossberg attended public schools, and in 1888 was graduated from the old South Division High School at Twenty-sixth Street and Wabash Ave.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 65.

After graduating he entered the Northwestern University Law School, then known as the Union College of Law, and was granted his LL. B. degree in 1890. He is perhaps the oldest practicing lawyer of Russian-Jewish parentage. In his early years as a lawyer he was associated with Senator James Hamilton Lewis, with whom he is again associated at the time of this publication, in 1932. When Senator Lewis became corporation counsel of Chicago, during the Administration of Mayor Dunne, Mr. Grossberg was appointed special assistant corporation counsel in traction matters. Judge Dunne's story of his long fight for municipal ownership of public utilities as presented on other pages of this publication gives credit to some of Mr. Grossberg's special contributions to the movement. His labors cleared up many of the tangled questions and smoothed the path toward municipal ownership, and he also contributed many articles in the public press on the subject. Mr. Grossberg was at one time president of the Municipal Ownership League of Chicago,

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WPA (ILL) PRO 30275
JEWISH

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 65.

and he organized and became the first president of the Public Ownership League of Illinois. When Mayor Dunne became Governor Dunne, Mr. Grossberg served as a member of the Mining Investigation Commission and as attorney for the State Board of Arbitration.

His personal and professional services have again and again been at the disposal of organizations representing the liberal spirit of the community. He was legal representative for Chicago in opposing the injunction sought by the traction companies to restrain the city from enforcing the safety ordinances, and he carried the case to the Supreme Court, which sustained the position of the city government. Many residents of Chicago will recall the organization known as the Washington Park Forum, popularly known as the "Bug Club" whose meetings were frequently interrupted by the police until Mr. Grossberg, as attorney of the Forum, secured a perpetual injunction restraining the South Park Commissioners from interfering with public speaking under the auspices of the club in the park. Mr. Grossberg represented the Pokagon tribe

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JEWISH

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 65.

of Indians in presenting their claim to lake front lands. Still another exercise of his legal influence and efforts, which attracted a great deal of public attention, was his service as attorney for the exhibitors of the famous film "Birth of a Nation" when it was first introduced in Chicago. He succeeded in enjoining the city administration under Mayor Thompson from interfering with the showing of the picture.

He was also been prominent in Jewish organizations, his most notable work being the organizing of the Jewish Congress movement. He acted as president of the Jewish Congress Association for the middle western states in 1915-17.

Mr. Grossberg married, January 30, 1894, Dorris Elkan. They have four children, Victor, Ralph, Herbert and Edith.

IV

JEWISH

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago & New York, 1933, IV, 175.

Barney Cohen, a recognized power in Illinois labor circles for many years, was the first man selected by Governor Lowden, when the state government was reorganized on a departmental basis, to fill the office of director of labor.

Mr. Cohen has a colorful career. He was born in Prussia. He came to Chicago when a child, in 1870, had very limited opportunities to attend school, and his successful career of work and service has been the result of his natural intelligence, his gifts as a leader, and his tremendously energetic way of doing whatever he undertakes to do. When he was nine years of age he was put to work in a cigar factory. On reaching the age of fourteen he qualified as a journeyman cigar maker, and has held a card in the Cigar Makers International for forty-two years. When he was twenty-one years of age he was elected president of the Cigar Makers Union. From that time forward he has been one of the soundest counsellors and leaders in labor circles in Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 175.

Mr. Cohen served as president of the Illinois Federation of Labor for three consecutive years, 1904-06. In 1903 he was appointed deputy factory inspector by Governor Deneen and was reappointed to that office in 1912. Mr. Cohen from 1906 to 1910 conducted a cigar factory.

In 1916 he was chosen the first director of the Department of Labor by Governor Lowden and served until the Small administration. He was then appointed by President Harding director of labor of the Third District, comprising five states, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Ohio. From this position he resigned to accept the appointment from Governor Emmerson, as director of labor and again became head of that department in August 1929.

(ULL) PROJ 30275

IV

- 3 -

JEWISH

Dunn, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 175.

The Department of Labor has for its general functions the improvement of labor conditions in Illinois. Mr. Cohen has a large personnel under his direction and these are engaged in the enforcement of inspection laws regulating factories, workshops, stores, and other industries where labor is employed, supervising and regulating state free employment agencies, and also the department collects and disseminates data and information relative to labor.

Mr. Cohen married in 1892 Miss Sarah Strauss. She was born in London and was reared and educated in New York. They have three children.

Mr. Barney Cohen is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, belonging to a lodge in Chicago and the Consistory and Shrine at Springfield. He is also affiliated with Lodge No. 4, B. B. O. Elks, in Chicago and is a member of several clubs.

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III B 1

JEWISH

WPA (U) 100-10073

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago & New York, 1933, IV, 1.

Benjamin Vogel Becker is a member of one of Chicago's most distinguished law firms, Levinson, Becker, Glenn & Schwartz.

Mr. Becker was born at Warsaw, Indiana, June 20, 1871, son of Leopold and Caroline (Vogel) Becker. He attended school in Indiana, at Warsaw and at Fort Wayne. He has been a resident of Chicago since 1887. He studied law under Jacob Newman, was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1892, and was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court in 1900. He is a lawyer of brilliant attainments and marked abilities and has worked alone or in association with a number of leaders in the Chicago Bar. In 1898 he became a partner in the firm of Newman, Northrup, Levinson & Becker, which later became Newman, Levinson, Becker & Cleveland.

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JEWISH

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III B 1

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 1.

On January 1, 1914, the partnership of Levinson, Becker, Schwartz & Frank was formed. Since January 1, 1930, the title of the firm has been Levinson, Becker, Glenn & Schwartz. His senior partner is S. (Solmon) O. Levinson, distinguished not only as a lawyer but as author of the Levinson plan for the outlawing of war and the settlement of international debts and other international relations. Another partner is Otis F. Glenn, United States senator from Illinois. Among other direct tributes to Mr. Becker's standing as an attorney is the following written by Stephen S. Gregory, and coming from such a distinguished source it means much to all members of the Illinois Bar: "Mr. Levinson and Mr. Becker," wrote Mr. Gregory, "are singularly well adapted for professional cooperation. Mr. Becker is a close student of human nature,

MPA (ILL) 1001-20775

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JEWISH

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Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 1.

most sympathetic and considerate of others, and has the rare faculty of getting the best out of other people, a quality of great service to both. He has a mind of great fairness and penetration. He seems to be able to see things as they are, without errors of refraction due to professional bias or blindness, occasioned by looking at each side or aspect of a complicated matter."

Mr. Becker has been active as counsel in many organizations. He is a director of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, of the Union Switch & Signal Company, of the Chicago Daily News, of the Fansteel Products

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II A 1

II A 2

III B 1

- 4 -

JEWISH

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 90275

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 1.

Company, of the Panlepic Consolidated of Venezuela, Incorporated, and of other corporations. He is a member of the Chicago, Illinois State and American Bar Associations, the Chicago Historical Society,, the Chicago Art Institute, and the Field Museum. He is a Republican. Some of his clubs are the City, Standard, Chicago Riding, Lake Shore Country, the Congressional Country Club of Washington, and the Bankers Club of New York.

Mr. Becker married, June 20, 1901, Elizabeth Loeb, of Jackson, Michigan. They have one son, John Leonard.

IV

JEWISH

II A 1

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - The Heart of the Nation, Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago & New York, 1933, IV, 1.

Honorable Samuel Alschuler, United States circuit judge for the Seventh Judicial Circuit, was born in Chicago, November 20, 1859, of Jewish-German parent, Jacob & Caroline (Stufil) Alschuler. Judge Alschuler's home city is Aurora, Illinois, where he lived since 1861, and attended the high school. In 1881 he was admitted to the Illinois bar, and practiced in and about Aurora for twenty years. In 1901 he joined the Chicago law firm of Kraus, Alschuler & Holden, of which he remained a member until August 16, 1915, when President Wilson appointed him a federal circuit judge, in which capacity he has served ever since.

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - The Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 1.

In 1917, when labor troubles threatened to tie up the basic war industry of the meat packing houses, Judge Alschuler was named as federal administrator for that industry, for fixing wages and working conditions and adjusting labor grievances therein during the period of the World War; and as the war didnot officially terminate for a long period, the heavy burdens of this task devolved on him for nearly four years. In 1923, he was named by President Harding as a member of the President's Fact Finding Commission for the coal industry, wherein serious labor disturbances seemed imminent.

He was a member of the State Commission of Claims from 1893 to 1897, and of the State Legislature from 1897 to 1901. In 1900 he was the nominee of the Democratic Party for governor, but failed of election.

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II A 1

- 3 -

JEWISH

WPA COLLECTION

Dunne, Edward F., Illinois - The Heart of the Nation, Vol. IV, p. 1.

He was a delegate at large from Illinois to the Democratic National Conventions at St. Louis, Denver, and Baltimore.

March 5, 1923, he married Cella F. Kahn, of Chicago, in which city, by reason of his official duties there they maintain a home.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) FEB 1 1934

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, December 29, 1933.

Judge Joseph Sabath was elected Chief Justice of the Superior Court for the year of 1934.

Judge Sabath, who was admitted to the bar in 1897, was elected to the Municipal Court in 1910, leading the ticket. He was appointed to the Superior Court in 1916, and was successively re-elected in 1917, 1923, and 1929.

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II A 2

JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, September 15, 1933.

Nathan Elson, one of the leading cigar manufacturers of the country, died on Sunday. He was born in Kiev, Russia, on September 15, 1875.

Mr. Elson came to Chicago at the age of 15, and has resided here since his arrival. He was a member of the Covenant Club, the B'nai B'rith, and the North Shore Congregation, Israel.

MPA (ILL) PROJ 20075

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, August 18, 1933.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE

by

Abram

As announced by the Jewish Day Office in New York, the pageant, "A Romance of a People", will be presented on four successive days at the Polo Grounds, beginning September 14th. Isaac Van Grove has been on the spot directing the massive cast. Among the many artists is Nathan Vizonsky, the dancing master, whose interpretation of the "Dudelle" at Soldier Field was one of the highlights of the pageant. Vizonsky is no new comer among Chicago artists. For years he has been identified with the art of interpretative dancing and has appeared on numerous occasions before the Jewish public. He it was who directed the dancing at the Chanukah Festival and later the "Adlyada," which was held at the Aragon. He is now busy directing the "Hechalutz," the first modern operetta of contemporary life in Palestine, which will shortly be presented by the Poale Zion. Vizonsky will leave shortly for New York at the invitation of Isaac Van Grove and appear at the New York Jewish Day presentation.

WPA (U) 11201 30276

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II A 3 b

JEWISH

NPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, July 7, 1933..

AWARD MANISCHEWITZ PLAQUE TO VAN GROVE.

The inspiration of the late Rabbi Behr Manischewitz's teachings has guided the Manischewitz Foundation in the perpetuation of its most treasured legacy, the heritage of Hebrew ethics. It has been the particular purpose of the Manischewitz Foundation to encourage the wide dissemination of traditional Jewish teachings. Toward this end the Foundation has sought to bring recognition to distinguished achievements, which reflect honor and glory on its people.

The Manischewitz Plaque is one of the instruments through which such recognition is made for conspicuous service to the Jewish community. It is manifestly fitting therefore, that the Manischewitz Fine Arts award should be presented to Isaac Van Grove for his imaginative conception of Israel's contributions to the culture of the world - the pageant, "The Romance of a People."

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II A 3 b

- 2 -

JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, July 7, 1933.

It is at once a saga of the people eternal and a masterful interpretation of the indomitable spirit which has been its motivating force.

In this, the very essence of the culture that is Israel, Isaac Van Grove has blended a symphony of color and musical rhythm, and has infused it with the spirit of a living entity - thereby focusing widespread interest on Hebrew lore and enriching it immensurably.

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III B 3 a

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, June 30, 1933.

DR. LEVINSON ABROAD FOR MEDICAL STUDIES.

Dr. Abraham Levinson, well-known child's specialist, has left for abroad to continue his medical research and writings. After completing the Hebrew publication of his nurses' text book on the care of children in Palestine, he will go to Europe to continue his medical studies.

Dr. Levinson has won international recognition for his work on the spinal fluid and meningitis, his book, Cerebraspinal Fluid in Health and Disease, "the first book on the subject published in this country, has passed through three editions, and is widely quoted in medical literature here and abroad. He was awarded a certificate of honor last year at the New Orleans Medical Convention for his exhibit on spinal fluid.

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- 2 -

JEWISH

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III B 3a

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, June 30, 1933.

In addition he is the author of numerous monographs and articles on the various forms of meningitis, and has been called to all parts of the country to conferences on the meningitis plague.

Dr. Levinson is attending physician at the Sarah Morris Hospital for children of the Michael Reese Hospital, attending physician of the Cook County Children's Hospital and chief of the pediatric department of Mount Sinai Hospital.

In addition to his medical achievements, Dr. Levinson is noted as a Hebrew scholar and writer. He has made, both in Hebrew and in modern languages, original contributions on the life and work of Jewish physicians throughout the ages, through translations and interpretations of historic Hebrew books and documents.

IV

JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, June 16, 1933.

Isadore Cohen, for many years an outstanding leader in the religious, cultural and philanthropic life of the Chicago Jewish Community, died Wednesday morning.

He was born in Elizabethgrad, Russia, in 1874, and at the age of 17, came to Chicago. He was a commission merchant in food supplies. He was a frequent contributor to the market pages of the Chicago Daily newspapers, trade topics, upon which he was regarded as an authority.

Mr. Cohen was a Director of the Marks Nathan Orphan Home, the Mt. Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Theological College. He was also a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and the Chicago Art Institute.

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II A 2

WPA
JEWISH
PROJ. 30215

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, March 10, 1933.

Oscar G. Foreman died Monday. He was born in Chicago, November 1, 1863. He entered the National Bank of Illinois in 1883, and in 1885, he entered the banking house of his father. He served as vice president of Foreman Bros. Banking Company, until 1915, when he became its president. Later he became chairman of the Board of the Foreman State National Bank and affiliated organizations.

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II A 1

JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, December 30, 1932.

Dr. Louis L. Mann, rabbi of Sinai Temple has been elected an honorary member of the Board of Trustees of the National College of Education. Dr. Mann, who is a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago, has been selected by the College as one of the two people who have made outstanding contributions to the field of education.

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II B 1 e

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, December 23, 1932.

Israel Blume died last Thursday. He was born June 26, 1879, in Niezshin, Russia. He came to the United States in 1888, and settled in Chicago in 1909.

In 1920, he published a volume of Yiddish poems which created considerable comment in literary circles. Mr. Blume was president of the Chicago Culture Club.

WPA (ILL) PP01 20771

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II A 2

JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, September 23, 1932.

James Rosenthal, president of R. I. Terwilliger & Company, died on Friday.

He was born in Linshitz, Poland, October 17, 1865, and came to Chicago in 1890. He was a member of the Odd Fellows, a member of the Independent Order B'rith Abraham, the Masons, B'nai B'rith, Elks, and was also a member of the B'nai Abraham Zion Temple.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, June 2, 1933.

Benjamin P. Epstein is a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County. Mr. Epstein was born in Chicago in 1888, and entered the practice of law in 1909.

In 1914, he was appointed as Assistant United States District Attorney. He was special prosecutor for the Government in the famous "Consumers Packing Company" case. Subsequently he served as special Master-In-Chancery for the Federal District Court.

In 1929, he was appointed Master-In-Chancery for Judge Ross C. Hall of the Appellate Court.

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II A 1

JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, October 14, 1932.

Judge Henry Horner, is the Democratic nominee for Governor of Illinois. He was born on the South Side of Chicago, of pioneer Illinois stock. His grandfather, Henry Horner, settled in Chicago nearly a century ago.

When Judge Horner was a boy of 4, his parents became estranged and separated legally, his mother retaining the custody of the child and resuming her maiden name of Horner, under which name the boy was brought up. He attended the public schools of Chicago and later studied at Kent College of Law. He took his degree and began the practice of law in 1899.

Henry Horner, for the past 18 years, has been the presiding judge of the Probate Court of Cook County, and is 53 years of age.

Judge Horner has served for a number of years as neutral arbitrator for the Ladies Garment Trades in Chicago, and was also trustee of that Union's unemployment fund.

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II A 1

- 2 -

JEWISH

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Volume 24. Wk. of October 14, 1932. p. 7.

In 1929, Judge Horner as a member of the Illinois Society of Mental Hygiene, led the movement for better housing and care of the insane that resulted in a \$6,000,000 appropriation by the Legislature for that purpose.

He served by appointment of Governor Emmerson on the Lincoln Memorial Highway Commission and also on the state commission named to perpetuate Lincoln memorials throughout Illinois. He is also a member of the Illinois George Washington Bi-Centennial Commission. He is a director of the Geographical Society of Chicago, a member of the Chicago Boy Scout Council. He is the author of several historical pamphlets, mostly dealing with the life of Lincoln.

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II A 1

WPA CLEARING 30275
JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, September 2, 1932.

Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt, one of the outstanding figures in Chicago Jewish communities, died on Saturday.

Mr. Rosenblatt was born in Frank-Nemelhoff, Baltic Province, April 7, 1868. At the age of 17, he left for the United States. In 1905, he came to Chicago, where he established the printing firm of Rosenblatt & Fine. After several years, he entered the insurance business, becoming manager of the Chicago territory for the State Life Insurance Company of Indiana, in which position he has become known as one of the greatest writers of insurance in the entire country.

In the establishment and development of the Maimodides Hospital, he was a vital factor, serving as its first vice president and later as acting president. He served as a member of the Small Parks Commission from 1911 to 1916. He was also a director and officer of the Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home; and he has been a director of the Jewish Charities of Chicago.

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II A 2

WPA (ML) PROJ 2027
JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, August 5, 1932.

Henry Friend of Chicago died this week. He was born in Jassey, Roumania, April 26, 1862. He came to this country at the age of sixteen. In 1898, he became a dealer in cloaks, and built a large establishment on State Street. He is also treasurer and secretary of Friend Bros., and sole owner of Jenkins & Company.

During the World War, Mr. Friend fitted up an ambulance unit and donated it to the Government. In 1922, he visited the scenes of his birth, and donated \$20,000 to build a school on the street where he was born as a memorial to his parents. The decoration of Chevalier was conferred upon him by the Queen of Roumania.

Mr. Friend was a member of the Covenant Club, the Bryn Mawr Country Club, and he was a member and director of Temple Sholom.

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WPA (U) 100-100-1
JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, July 29, 1932.

Henry G. Foreman died on July 23, He was born in Chicago on August 22, 1857. He was educated in public and high schools of Chicago. At the age of sixteen, he was employed by the First National Bank and a year later was employed by his father in his private banking house. Later he retired from banking to devote his attention to his large and growing real estate interests.

Mr. Foreman was one of the organizers of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and of the Chicago Stock Exchange. He was a delegate to the Republican Convention in 1900, and was president of the South Park Commission from 1902 to 1913. He inaugurated modern business methods, and while president of the South Park Board, he originated a system of small parks, playgrounds, and field houses, gaining the title of "Father of Small Parks of Chicago." He was also first to promote the Forest Preserve or outer belt of parks for Chicago and in 1904, was chairman of the first commission in charge of this project. Mr. Foreman was also a member of the Union League, Standard, Mid-Day, South Shore Country, and the Lake Shore Country Clubs.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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II A 1

JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, June 17, 1932.

The Liberal Church of America has conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon Philip L. Seman, general director of the Jewish People's Institute. The degree was conferred in recognition of Mr. Seman's years of service in the social service field.

IV

JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, March 25, 1932.

Chayim Aba Kaplan, one of Chicago's pioneers, died after a short illness. Mr. Kaplan came to Chicago in the late eighties and immediately upon his arrival here interested himself in the upbuilding of the social and religious life of the community. He was one of the organizers of the Congregation Anshe Suvalk which later consolidated with the Anshe Knesseth Israel, serving for many years as president of the consolidated institution. He also was one of the organizers of the Moses Montifiore Talmud Torah.

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II A 1

JEWISH

WPA (ILL) P00130275

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, February 5, 1932.

Henry L. Burman has been appointed master-in-chancery by the judges of the Superior Court. In assuming his new office, Mr. Burman has resigned as assistant corporation counsel.

He was born in Roumania in 1903, and came to Chicago at the age of three. Mr. Burman has been active in civic work and is a member of the Chicago Bar Association; the Isaac Cutler Masonic Lodge; and the Covenant Club.

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Wk. of January 29, 1932, Vol. 22, p.16.

Alfred S. Austrian, one of Chicago's most prominent attorneys, died on Monday.

He was born in Chicago on June 15, 1871, and he was educated in the public schools of Chicago and at Harvard University, where he received the degree of A.B., in 1891. Returning to Chicago he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1893. He was a member of the firm of Mayer, Meyer, Austrian, and Platt.

Mr. Austrian was a member of the Chicago, Illinois, and American Bar Associations, a member of the Standard, Lake Shore Country, and Downtown Clubs. He was also a contributor to most of the leading Jewish charities.

The Jewish Charities Minutes, January 25, 1932.

At the meeting of the Board, the chairman suggested a resolution in memory of Julius Rosenwald. Mr. James Davis indicated that the Board should go much further than a mere resolution. Mr. Rosenwald was one in a generation and not every generation produced a man of his type. He was one of the founders of the J. C. and through its entire history until his death, was active in its work. Mr. Davis went on to state that no hasty action should be taken. Rather a committee ought to be appointed to discuss the possible ways of establishing a fitting memorial to the memory of Mr. Rosenwald.

Judge Fisher thought that a committee might be appointed in line with Mr. Davis' suggestion.

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Wk. of January 8, 1932, Vol. 22, p.5.

Julius Rosenwald, merchant prince and philanthropist, died on Wednesday. Mr. Rosenwald was born in Springfield, Illinois, August 12, 1862. When he was sixteen, young Rosenwald left school and went to New York where he obtained a position in the wholesale clothing house of his uncles, Hamerslough Bros.

In 1885, Mr. Rosenwald formed a partnership with Julius Weil and came to Chicago, to enter the manufacture of men's Summer clothing, under the firm name of Rosenwald and Weil. This partnership lasted for ten years, when Mr. Rosenwald withdrew and established the firm of Rosenwald and Co., engaging in the general manufacture of men's clothing. In the same year he was offered a half interest in Sears, Roebuck and Co., for \$70,000 and accepted. He was made vice-president and treasurer of the great mail-order house a year later and continued in this capacity until 1910, when, upon the retirement of Sears, he became president.

In 1925, Mr. Rosenwald was elected chairman of the Board. During his incumbency the firm has grown into the largest of its kind in the world, with a yearly turn-over, now, of \$450,000,000. Its magnificent plant and grounds are among the greatest and most modern in existence, and accounted one of the show places of Chicago.

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30276

Jewish Forward, Jan. 7, 1932.

THE INTERESTING LIFE HISTORY OF THE JEWISH PHILANTHROPIST JULIUS ROSENWALD.

Julius Rosenwald, the famous Jewish philanthropist and multi-millionaire dies yesterday, after a prolonged illness, at his home in Ravinia at 3 P. M., at the age of 69. All his children, who were called to his bedside, and his wife were with him when the end came. He died peacefully in his sleep.

Rosenwald was born in Springfield, Illinois, the 12th of August, 1862, of German-Jewish parents, who immigrated to this country. He was born in the same street where Abraham Lincoln lived.

His parents shortly after his birth occupied a house, which was directly across from the Lincoln estate.

IV

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JEWISH

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II D 6

II D 10

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Jewish Forward, Jan. 7, 1932.

A sum of \$30,000,000 of Mr. Rosenwald's personal fortune was set aside in 1917 and designated as the Julius Rosenwald Fund for various philanthropical purposes. The fund, according to its provision, must be expended within 25 years after his death. Special mention is given in the provisions, to educational needs of Negroes and medical aid to persons of limited means through clinics and other forms of medical organizations, as well as for the study of social problems.

Rosenwald celebrated his sixtieth birthday with a donation of \$687, 500 to charity.

Julius Rosenwald was recognized as the builder and organizer of the largest mail order firm in the world - that of Sears, Roebuck and Company.

IV

- 3 -

JEWISH

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II D 10

WPA (LL) P. 01 20775

Jewish Forward, Jan. 7, 1932.

Even during the time of his last illness, Mr. Rosenwald strove to serve his fellow men. One of his last accomplishments was a donation of \$250,000 to the Joint Emergency Relief Fund, with the condition, that five other citizens donate the same sum. This was the largest single personal contribution to the campaign until the time of his death.

A short time ago he was presented with a medal of the Rotary Club of Chicago for his benevolence.

Thousands of prominent business men gathered on the 8th of September of last year at the Hotel Sherman in his honor. On account of sickness, he was unable to be present at the gathering, but was represented by his son Lessing who accepted the medal in the name of his father.

IV

- 4 -

JEWISH

II D 1

II D 3

Jewish Forward, Jan. 7, 1932

100-301,280,302/5

II D 6

II D 10 The medal consisted of a memorandum, commemorating the philanthropist's activities and services to his fellow men. Telegrams of congratulations from President Hoover, many prominent persons of the nation, and important philanthropical organizations were received.

The bronze plate, presented him by the Rotary Club, was given as a token of his "responsibility in maintaining the social and industrial order; for his personal efforts in creating opportunities for all, regardless of religion or race; for his participation in and contribution to the service of all mankind in the field of local and national education, including farm colonization in persecuted foreign countries; Negro schools, better homes, hospitals, universities and museums of science and industry; for his belief in the progress of truth to inspire mankind in its attainment of the highest ideals, and for his active service to society."

II D 1

II D 3

Jewish Forward, Jan. 7, 1932.

WPA (11) P-1-2227

II D 6

II D 10 But in spite of all these eulogies and recognitions Mr. Rosenwald remained a very modest individual. His life was very active. His business career began in his early life and he was successful in all his undertakings.

In his early youth he experienced want, for his parents were of barely moderate means, even poor, as some claim.

Among the first enterprizes, from which he earned a living was the peddling of pictures from house to house. When Lincoln's monument was erected in his home town, he sold pamphlets under the title, "The Life of the President," earning \$2.50. This he did, while still attending grammar school.

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II D 3

Jewish Forward, Jan. 7, 1932.

WPA (11) 1000-1000

II D 6

II D 10

At the age of 16 he left Springfield for New York, where he became a clerk in a wholesale clothing house.

He came to Chicago at the age of 23 and opened a retail clothing business. Later he formed a partnership with his cousin Julius Weil and began the manufacture of summer clothing. Nine years later he met Richard W. Sears, who became his main customer.

Sears was in the mail order business. Rosenwald and his brother-in-law bought two-thirds interest in Sears' firm.

The business of the company grew with remarkable rapidity and in 1896 Rosenwald became vice-president of Sears-Roebuck and Company. The name of Roebuck was adopted by Sears in earlier years, due to a contract, which prohibited the latter from using his own name. Mr. Sears therefore added the name of Roebuck to his own. Roebuck was a jeweler, from whom Sears bought jewelry.

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II D 3

II D 6

Jewish Forward, Jan. 7, 1932.

II D 10 Sears died in 1910 and Rosenwald became the head of the huge mail order concern of Sears, Roebuck and Company.

The famous philanthropist has often credited his co-workers with helping him to reach his high position in the business world. He once remarked, that a business man, who occupies a high position, usually credits himself with attaining that position, and often receives credit for ideas and plans, not his own, but belonging to other smart men, quite often co-workers of lesser rank in the same concern. How would such a great businessman look, if no one helped him?

"Therefore I say," declared Rosenwald in an interview not long ago, "that I personally played an insignificant part in the growth of Sears, Roebuck and Company in bringing the firm to its present successful position. My Co-workers deserve as much credit as I do, for they helped me with word and deed."

A characteristic trait of Rosenwald's modesty is brought out in a story told about an Oriental rug with which some officials "surprised" him on his birthday a few years ago.

II D 1

II D 3

Jewish Forward, Jan. 7, 1932.

II D 6

II D 10 The officials one morning spread an expensive Oriental rug on the floor of Rosenwald's private office. The latter was astonished but not satisfied with the "surprise." He thanked his colleagues, the executive officials, but upon the retirement of the latter, rolled the rug up and put it away in a corner, and soon the rug entirely disappeared. He then remarked to his colleagues, that if "linoleum" is good enough for the auditor of the concern, it should be just as good for the president, and shortly after a linoleum rug graced the floor of Rosenwald's private office.

As a philanthropist, Rosenwald's name was known not only in this country but throughout the world.

Here are some of his contributions: \$6,000,000 for Jewish colonization in Soviet Russia. \$3,600,000 for schools and other educational institutions for Negroes. In Chicago Rosenwald contributed \$2,700,000 for "model apartments" for Negroes.

IV

- 9 -

JEWISH

II D 1

II D 3

II D 6

II D 10

YPA (LL) PROJ 30275

Jewish Forward, Jan. 7, 1932.

Rosenwald also contributed considerable sums for five YMCA and three YWCA buildings throughout the country. Two million Negroes and 25 cities derived great benefit from Rosenwald's philanthropic activities. For the University of Chicago, Rosenwald gave \$5,000,000. He was also honorary president of the Jewish Charities in Chicago.

During the World War, Rosenwald was a member of the Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defense, established by President Wilson. In 1919 and 1920 he was in Washington as a member of the President's Industrial Conference.

Rosenwald contributed \$250,000 to the endowment fund of the Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes- Negro aid organizations. He gave \$250,000 for the building, housing the Jewish Charities in Chicago.

Together with Mrs. Rosenwald he contributed \$3,000,000 for new buildings for

IV

- 10 -

JEWISH

II D 1

II D 3

Jewish Forward, Jan. 7, 1932.

II D 6

II D 10

the University of Chicago.

In 1918, Rosenwald was entrusted with a special mission to France by the then Secretary of War. In 1920-21 he helped in Hoover's Children's Relief Fund. During the World War he gave enormous sums of money for relief, especially for Eastern Europe, on one condition, that it should be distributed to all the needy, regardless of race or creed. In 1918 alone he gave \$1,000,000 for this purpose.

Rosenwald contributed \$500,000 and helped considerably in the campaigns in the erecting of 20 YMCA buildings for Negroes. He also helped a great deal in the erection of 4, 108 Negro schools in the Southwest, for which \$3,165,917 was contributed by the Rosenwald Fund.

In December 1921, when the financial structure of Sears, Roebuck and Company became somewhat shaky Mr. Rosenwald pledged \$21,000,000 of his personal fortune to strengthen the affairs of the large business institution.

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II D 10

Jewish Forward, Jan. 7, 1932.

Rosenwald's frequent huge contributions astonished everyone. The same happened in 1925, when he offered 6,000,000 for Jewish Colonization in Soviet Russia.

Rosenwald was held in great esteem everywhere for his large contributions, which helped so many people.

He was honorary president of the Jewish Charities in Chicago; vice-president of the Jewish People's Institute, Sinai Temple, American Jewish Committee; honorary member of the Art Institute of Chicago and the Chicago Historical Society. He was a life member of the American Museum of Natural History, of the American Academy in Rome; a trustee in the Rockefeller Foundation, of the University of Chicago, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Colleges; a trustee in the Baron Hirsch, Hull House; president of the school for Jewish Social Workers; member of the Committee on American-Japanese Relations; The American Oriental Society and countless other institutions, organizations and clubs.

Rosenwald was everywhere honored and respected for his benevolence.

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JEWISH

Jewish Forward, Jan. 1, 1932.

FAMOUS JEWISH PHILANTHROPIST FEELS SOMEWHAT BETTER.

The condition of the famous Jewish philanthropist, Julius Rosenwald, improved somewhat yesterday afternoon. His five children were at his bedside at his home in Ravinia, where he has been confined for the past six months.

The doctors admitted that there is no hope for the famous philanthropist to survive, though they believe that he may last for some time. Mr. Rosenwald, who is 69 years old, was born in Springfield, Illinois, of Jewish parents immigrated from Germany.

Mr. Rosenwald began his career in the clothing business and now is the head of Sears, Roebuck and Company.

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, December 11, 1931.

Mr. William Wilhartz, senior member of the law firm of Ringer, Wilhartz and Hirsch, died on Sunday. He was 63 years of age.

Mr. Wilhartz was born in Louisville, Kentucky. At the time of his death, he was general counsel for the Chicago Real Estate Board. He was president of the Chicago Jewish Orphan's Home, and a member of the board of trustees of Chicago Sinai Congregation, and he was a director of the Standard Club.

IV

JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Nov. 20, 1931.

Dr. Louis S. Mann, rabbi of the Chicago Sinai Congregation and Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of Chicago, was elected a member of the French Academy, by the French Government. This is the highest academic distinction awarded to any man not a Frenchman and it was given in recognition of scholarly attainment.

The Reform Advocate, October 17, 1931, Vol. 82, p.308.

Benedict Schlossman, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, died March 3, aged 82 years. He was born in Steinhard, Bavaria, July 1, 1817, and came to America in 1839. His first work was carrying a pack, and peddling through the Indian reservations in New York State. He moved to Chicago in 1848, and was elected president of Kehillath Anshe Maario Temple in 1859. Twenty-six members seceded from K. A. M. Congregation and formed a new organization under the name of Sinai Congregation. Of this congregation, Benedict Schlossman was the first president. He was prominent in the early history of Chicago, ever to the front in its charitable and social functions. He was president of the old "Cordia Club," and charter member of the Standard Club. He was married to Sarah A. Naylor in 1844, whose parents were of the Christian faith. She became a Jewess, the same year, through a Rabbi in Cincinnati.

The funeral was held from the residence of his son, Joseph B. Schlossman, 3652 Calumet Ave; Dr. Emil G. Hirsch officiating.

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Wk. of October 9, 1931. Vol. 22, p.1.

Lewis Hecht, one of the oldest real estate men in Cook County and for a period, president of the Cook County Real Estate Board, left an estate of over \$200,000.

He bequeathed \$1,000 to the Hebrew Benevolent Society, and a trust fund of \$50,000 to be used as a perpetual endowment in honor of his father and mother and to be known as The Solomon and Rachel Hecht Memorial Fund. The fund is to be governed by the Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago.

IV

JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, October 9, 1931.

Herman Spivek, one of the most active communal workers in the city, died on Thursday. Mr. Spivek was born, December 27, 1878, at Chernobil, Russia. He came to the United States in 1896, and settled in Chicago in 1901, where he entered the ladies' ready-to-wear industry. He was the head of Herman Spivek & Company, Inc., a well known firm in the ladies' dress manufacturing industry.

He was one of the organizers and the first president of the B'nai Zion Congregation in Rogers Park, a director for a number of years of the Federated Jewish Charities, and treasurer of the Jewish Educational Alliance. Mr. Spivek was the first chairman of the Chicago branch of the United Synagogues of America, a member of the Zionist organization, Ramah Lodge.

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, October 9, 1931.

Ellis Glickman of Chicago, died this week. He was born in Zhitomir, Russia, May 1, 1871. He came to America in 1887 and to Chicago in 1888.

The first Yiddish stock company organized in Chicago was established by Mr. Glickman in Metropolitan Hall, on Jefferson street near 12th street, in 1894. With varying fortunes he conducted the old Lyceum Theater, Desplaines street near Washington street, the old Bijou on South Halsted street, and the International at Wabash avenue and 7th street.

It was at the latter theater that the city had its first local Grand Opera. Company, when Mr. Glickman brought the first European Grand Opera companies here during 1907-1909.

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JEWISH

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Volume 22. Wk. of October 9, 1931. p.2.

Nathan Soodvolsky, one of Chicago's old time West Side residents died on Monday at the age of seventy-six.

He was born in Mertz, Russia. He came to Chicago in the early eighties and helped to organize the Knesseth Israel Congregation, known at that time as the "Russishe Shul," and when that moved to Douglas Boulevard, he liberally supported Chebra Mishna U'Gmora.

In 1893, Mr. Soodvolsky went into the liquor business on the corner of Jefferson & Kramer.

IVII D 10JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Oct. 9, 1931.

A gift of \$250,000 for the relief of the unemployed of Cook County was tendered by Julius Rosenwald, it was announced by Robert M. Hutchins, chairman of the Special Gifts Division. This offer is contingent upon five other gifts of the same size. Mr. Rosenwald designed his offer to bring in \$1,500,000 from six of Chicago's wealthiest citizens, including his own subscription.

It was also announced that the joint emergency fund will be used to aid various regular charities, including the Jewish charities of Chicago.

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Wk. of September 25, 1931. Vol. 21, p.15.

Isaac Kahn Friedman, Chicago author and magazine writer, died on Tuesday. He was 61 years old.

Mr. Friedman was born in Chicago, and graduated in 1893, from the University of Michigan, where he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and he later took a post-graduate course at the University of Chicago.

He wrote special articles for Chicago newspapers and for magazines, and in 1908, went to the Orient as a special correspondent for the Chicago Daily News.

WFO (ILL) PROJ 30275

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Aug. 7, 1931.

Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, has given \$1,000,000 for the erection of a children's dental clinic in Berlin, Germany.

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Wk. of August 7, 1931. Vol. 21, p.1.

The Humboldt Boulevard Temple of Chicago has elected Dr. Julius L. Siegel as its rabbi.

Dr. Siegel received his elementary education in Chicago, and is a graduate of Yeshivath Etz Chayyim. He received his rabbinical degree from the Isaac Elchanan Seminary in 1921, and in 1927, his master's degree from Yale, and in 1928, his doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Chicago. At present Dr. Siegel is a member of the faculties of the University of Chicago and the College of Jewish Studies.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Wk. of July 31, 1931, Vol. 21, p.1.

Edward M. Brauer has been appointed Major in the United States Air Corps. Major Brauer had commanded the left wing of the 96th Aero Squadron in the recent maneuvers in Chicago, and is regarded as one of the best air pilots in the country. He served as a lieutenant during the World War.

Major Brauer, who is only 35, is the youngest major in the U. S. Air Corps. He is a member of B'nai Zion Temple.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20215
JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, June 19, 1931.

Mr. H. L. Meites was appointed Superintendent of Water. The department of which Mr. Meites will be in charge transacts \$15,000,000 business every year.

Mr. Meites is the founder and editor of the Chicago Jewish Chronicle, which under his care has grown to be the widest read English-Jewish weekly in Chicago. He is also secretary to the Jewish Historical Society of Illinois, and has for years been active in Zionist and other cultural and philanthropic work.

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II B 2 d (2)

JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, June 19, 1931.

Meyer Zolotareff, of the Chicago American, and publisher of the Chicago, a monthly magazine printed in Yiddish, will celebrate next Saturday the anniversary of his magazine.

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JEWISH

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, June 12, 1931.

Sigmund Zeisler, seventy-one, famed Chicago lawyer is dead. He was a former president of the Municipal Voter's League, first came into prominence in the so-called anarchist cases of 1886-1887, two years after his admission to the bar.

From 1893 to 1894 he was First Assistant Corporation Counsel of Chicago, and from 1904 to 1920 he was Master-in-Chancery for the Circuit Court. For many years he was lecturer on Roman Law at Northwestern University Law School and a lecturer on Constitutional Law at John Marshall Law School.

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, May 22, 1931.

Henry E. Greenebaum, communal leader and retired banker, died on May 18, at the age of 76.

He was born in Chicago on September 1, 1854, and his early banking experience was gained with the First National Bank. In 1873 he joined his father's firm, then operating under the name of Greenebaum & Foreman. In order to widen his banking experience he went to New York City, where he spent four years acquiring a thorough practical banking training. He then returned to Chicago and joined the Greenebaum Sons' Bank & Trust Company, now a part of the Central Trust Company, and the Greenebaum Sons' Investment Company.

Mr. Greenebaum was a member of the Sinai Congregation, and was also a member of the Standard, Lake Shore Country, and Press clubs.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Volume 21, May 15, 1931.

Dr. George K. Rosenzweig, well known in Zionist circles for a number of years, died on May 11th.

He was born in Nemokst, Kovno Province, Russia, November 24, 1881. At the age of 12, he came to the United States, settling shortly after, in May, 1892, in Chicago. He was graduated in 1910 as an M. D. from the University of Illinois.

Dr. Rosenzweig was one of the early supporters of the Zionist cause, joining the Knights of Zion. In 1914-15, he was Grand Secretary of the Knights of Zion. He was elected delegate from Chicago to the first American Jewish Congress. For a number of years he served on the staff of the West Side Dispensary.

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Vol. 21 Wk. of May 15, 1931. p.2.

Professor A. A. Michelson died on Saturday in his 79th year. Professor Michelson was born of Jewish parents in Strelno, Germany, December 19, 1852. When Albert was two years old his parents migrated to the United States and settled in San Francisco. He graduated from the high school in that city, and was recommended for the Naval Academy, but the quota for that year was filled. Nevertheless, Albert traveled to Washington to apply to President Grant to be included among the special ten nominations, which were the privilege of the president. The ten candidates already had been selected but President Grant, impressed by the young man, made an exception and appointed an eleventh candidate - Albert Michelson.

After his graduation he was for some years instructor in physics and chemistry at the Academy, rising to the naval rank of Master. During this time he engaged in research in the velocity of light, which he experimentally ascertained to be 186,305 miles to a second. In 1880, he determined to devote himself to a purely scientific career.

In 1883, he resigned from the Navy and became Professor of Physics in the Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland. From 1889, to 1892, he was Professor of Physics in Clark University and after that date was head of the Department of Physics at the University of Chicago.

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 15, 1931. p.2.

During the World War, Prof. Michelson returned to the Navy with his old rank of Lieutenant Commander. During this period he busied himself in inventing an improved range finder that was immediately adopted by the Navy.

In 1925, he was named "Distinguished Service Professor" at the University of Chicago. He also served as Lowell lecturer in 1899, and as exchange professor at Goettingen in 1911, and at the University of Paris in 1920.

In addition to his measurement of the length of light waves and his invention of the inferential refractometer, he also invented the echelon spectroscope for studying the effect of magnetism on light waves. He measured the "earth tides," the flow and ebb of "the great globe itself," invented the harmonic analyzer for tracing compound curves, and the interferometer for studying the lines of the spectrum.

WFA (L-1) PROJ. 30710

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, May 8, 1931.

Israel Balaban, president of the Beth Hamedrosh, and a director of the Hebrew Theological College, died on Saturday.

He was born on April 15, 1863, in Tiraspol, Russia, coming to America in 1882, and came to Chicago in 1885. His sons are the heads of Balaban and Katz, moving picture magnates.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30713

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JEWISH

Forward, Apr. 22, 1931.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

YOUNG JEWISH ATTORNEY APPOINTED PROFESSOR AT LOYOLA UNIVERSITY

Mr. Fred J. Simon, young Jewish Lawyer from Chicago, was appointed member of the law faculty of Loyola University.

Mr. Simon will teach the legal aspects of corporation, in which he is an authority.

Mr. Simon is very active in the Lionist movement and is also known as a civic leader.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30277

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, April 17, 1931.

Fred I. Simon, a prominent young Jewish attorney, has been appointed a member of the faculty of the School of Law of Loyola University. He will teach the subject of "Corporations," in which he has had a wide experience.

Mr. Simon has received the degree of Master of Laws from Loyola University, and is also a graduate from the John Marshall Law School and the Commerce School of Northwestern University.

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JEWISH
NPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, April 4, 1931.

THE GROWTH OF JEWISH CHICAGO. FORTHY-TWO YEARS' RECOLLECTIONS.

By Philip P. Brogston.

THREE BROTHERS.

In the early days of Chicago, when it was still in its childhood, about the middle of the past century, three brothers came to this city, three pioneers who left their father's home to come hither to develop their opportunity along with the growth of the city. For almost a half a century these three brothers have dominated the financial, social, and political life of Chicago. One of the Koblacets became an eminent lawyer and later a prominent judge; the second brother was a strong figure in the world of finance; and the third molded public opinion and directed the press of the city as newspaper editor and publisher.

The story which I am about to narrate is even more romantic; it has more of the human touch, the succession of events is more interesting and more sympathetic; the three brothers who are the central figures in my tale had

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The Reform Advocate, April 4, 1951.

for greater difficulties to surmount. The Koblssst brothers were born and raised in the United States. The language, the culture, the traditions, manners, and customs were instilled into them from earliest babyhood. The three sons of Reb Pesach Davis were born and raised in a foreign land, where everything, even the skies and stars, the sun and moon, were different.

Reb Pesach was a highly respected member of the Jewish community in his native city; religious but modern. His was a home of true culture and refinement. His eldest son, Haim, became a physician and specialized in mental diseases. James Davis, the second son, was being instructed in a private pension, at Koenigsberg, preparing himself for a scientific career. Suddenly Reb Pesach was overtaken by reverses in his business and his two elder sons, Haim and James, came to America and made their home in Chicago. A year or two later Reb Pesach, his wife and the younger children followed their two sons and also came to Chicago and settled here. Dr. Haim Davis soon qualified himself according to the laws of this state to practice his profession, and in a brief period of time he acquired a lucrative practice; while James entered in the business of print and wallpaper.

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The Reform Advocate, April 6, 1971.

Abel was the youngest of the three; he was of grammar school age when he was brought here and he entered public school. After finishing high school he matriculated in the law school of Northwestern University. Like most youths of adolescent age, Abel was fascinated by the shining buttons of a military uniform. He was thrilled at the sight of the militia on a parade and he yearned to join a military organization. As soon as he was old enough to persuade his father to give his consent, he joined the First Infantry of the Illinois National Guard.

When war was declared between the United States and Spain, Abel was still a student in law school. His was the only regiment of Illinois that was given the honor to march on Cuba; he followed his regiment as a private, and was soon promoted to a corporal and the foreign-born youth volunteered to fight for his adopted country; he had known only five or six years. On his return from Cuba, he resumed his legal studies. In 1902, on the very same day when Abel Davis took the examination and was admitted to the bar, he was elected a member to the Illinois State Legislature. In 1904, he was a successful candidate for Recorder of Deeds of Cook County. When the four year term expired, he was renominated, and reelected for a second term.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20275

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The Reform Advocate, April 4, 1921.

In 1913, he retired from politics and organized the "Real Estate Title and Trust Company." This new organization, with Abel Davis at the head was making rapid progress, until the Chicago Title and Trust Company, the oldest company of its kind, found it expedient to absorb the new competitor, with Abel Davis retained as director and vice-president in charge of the financial department.

In 1916, when the First Illinois Infantry was dispatched to the Mexican border, Abel Davis went with the regiment as major. A year later, when the United States entered the World War and the Thirty-Third Division was organized at Camp Logan, the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard was made part of that division as the 141st Infantry, and Abel Davis was promoted to lieutenant colonel. His division was composed of about 30,000 men; 3,000 of whom were raw and undisciplined and proved a great hindrance to the entire division. The staff officers decided to take out these 3,000 men and with them as a nucleus to organize another regiment. By that time Abel Davis had acquired the reputation of a great disciplinarian, and as discipline was the main requirement for such a regiment, he was promoted

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The Reform Advocate, April 4, 1931.

to the rank of colonel and placed in command of the new regiment. When the division was ordered to the front he was made colonel of the 152nd Infantry. He retained command of that regiment throughout the war. Colonel Davis received many honors and decorations, among which are the Distinguished Service Medal, the Distinguished Service Cross, officer of the Legion of Honor of France, in recognition of distinguished services which he rendered to his country and the cause of the Allied forces. On his return home from the field of battle, he was again honored; this time by his own state; he was promoted to Brigadier General.

For the Jews of the United States to have a real general in the United States Army, and especially one who made his grades step by step, purely on the strength of his own merit is of no small importance to the prestige of our people, but the honor, in the case of General Davis is especially valuable, because he has always identified himself with his people by his deep devotion to all worthy Jewish causes. For many years he has served as Director on the Board of the Jewish Charities and he was among the foremost in rank in the numerous drives for the war sufferers of Europe. Abel's patriotism is of the sweeping and impulsive kind that has no patience with

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JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, April 4, 1971.

words in time of a crisis.

Somewhat of a different type is James Davis. His patriotism is not less than his brother's but he is more tolerant and broad minded, with a wider outlook on life and a deeper insight into human feeling and emotions. His vast experience in social welfare taught him to condemn no one and his strong sympathies for suffering humanity made him the friend of all. He is very modest by nature and seeks no honors or recognition for the great amount of good he accomplished in this city. James Davis can add to his credit that he was the first who undertook to fill the spiritual void that separated the West Side Jews from the South Side Jews. He was the first to span a bridge between the Jews who come from Western Europe and the Jews of Eastern Europe. James Davis began his activities to help shape and model the destiny of the Chicago Jewish community, not as a "Charity Worker," not as one who helps dole out food for the poor and needy; he knows the psychology of the newly arrived immigrants and he knows that they crave more for spiritual and intellectual food; thus he first joined the movement for a Hebrew Institute and for the past quarter of a century he has devoted himself and all his energy to the social welfare and spiritual development of

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The Reform Advocate, April 4, 1971.

the Jewish community. He has been active in all movements and earned the respect and admiration of all classes of Jews. He is a devoted Zionist, an untiring worker for Jewish education, and a member of the Board of Jewish Charities.

Dr. Haim Davis, the eldest of the three brothers, came to the United States in 1898, and having brought with him a medical diploma of a European University he found no difficulty in passing the Illinois State Medical Board examination. He soon began on his medical career. He occupied several high positions; for almost ten years he was at the head of the Psychopathic Hospital of Cook County; for several years he has served as senior attending neurologist of the Michael Reese Hospital. He is an associate professor of the Medical College of the University of Illinois. Dr. Haim J. Davis is somewhat different from both of his brothers. He lacks the ambition with which the General is endowed, but he surpasses him in impulse. He lacks some of the modesty of his brother James, but therefore he has a greater vitality and is more active and self reliant.

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The Reform Advocate, April 4, 1931.

All three brothers seem to be ruled by the passion of patriotism but the patriotism of the doctor is much different than that of the general and brother James. He demonstrated that it is not incompatible to be a devoted son of his people and at the same time love his country, even though an adopted one, with a zeal and ardor ready to give up his life. When he enlisted in the Red Cross in 1918, and was sent to Eastern Europe he rendered the highest degree of service to his country and at the same time he brought solace and succor to thousands of his suffering brethren.

Dr. Davis is an extremely interesting personality. He is intense and impulsive in all of his actions and possesses more than an ordinary degree of independence, which is admirable in him. It is difficult to analyze whether his patriotic leanings are more American or Jewish. If conditions were to arise for Dr. Davis to take a stand in favor of one as against the other I am quite certain that he himself would be unable to foretell which policy he would pursue. It would be an impulse of the moment that would decide his choice.

Dr. Davis has been for many years a B'nai B'rith, and was for a term the president of the Sixth District. He is regarded as one of the important leaders

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JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, April 4, 1931.

in the councils of the organization. His experience as major of the Red Cross in the war-ridden and pogrom-stricken area of Poland and Ukrainia are too gruesome to be interesting reading matter. The many photographs produced by his own camera are like the paintings of Abel Pan, they are living witnesses to prove "Man's inhumanity to his fellow-man," but the vividness of color and the terrible atrocities which they portray can hardly be reproduced in words.

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Chicago Jewish Chronicle, March 20, 1931.

Kalman Kleinowitz, the first Chazan, who was imported to Chicago fifty years ago by the Congregation Anshe Sholom Maryampol, now known as the Anshe Sholom, has died at the age of 83.

Cantor Kleinowitz was born in Shilel, Poland. He was well known in Chicago for his singing and his piety.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Forward, Mar. 6, 1931.

A BANQUET IN HONOR OF JEWISH ANARCHIST.

An elaborate banquet was given in honor of ~~Mme.~~ Anna Lifshitz, considered to be the oldest anarchist in Chicago, perhaps in America.

This banquet was given to celebrate the 40th anniversary of her membership in the anarchist organization.

Anna Lifshitz is a great idealist and a devoted member of this organization. Her late husband, Jacob Lifshitz, was also a great organizer. One hundred and twenty-five persons participated at this banquet, mostly anarchists, ex-anarchists, and friends.

The toastmaster of the evening was Mr. Morris Krupnick. Talks were held by Messrs. Yanovsky, Ben. Reitman, Israel Blum, Dr. N. Schoolman, J. Siegel, W. Nathanson, etc.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Forward, Mar. 6, 1931.

A very entertaining musical and dramatic program was rendered by such well-known talents as Shaindel Kalish, noted Jewish actress, the Brindel Orchestra, Mr. Mason, and others.

JEWISH



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Jewish Forward, March 2, 1931.

JACOB KOPEL SANDLER, AUTHOR OF THE SONG, "ELI, ELI !" IS DEAD.

New York March 1., Jacob Kopel Sandler, author of the famous folk song, "Eli, Eli!" has died here at the age of seventy-four.

Mr. Sandler is survived by his wife, Rebecca, three sons and three daughters.

Mr. Sandler was born in Russia and come to the United States in the year 1888.

He was a music teacher for many years and also conducted a well-known choir. He was a music director for the Jewish theaters on the East Side. For many years there have been disputes in the musical world, as to who is the real author of this famous song. These arguments have at last been settled with Sandler's death.

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JEWISH

Jewish Forward, Mar. 2, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HARRIS COHEN, FOUNDER OF JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED,
IS DEAD.

Harris Cohen, founder of the Home for the Aged, Ogden and Albany avenues, died here today at the age of 76.

Mr. Cohen called the first meeting to organize this home, and was honorary president until his death. He was also chairman of the board of trustees.

The funeral will be held Wednesday morning. He will be buried on the Anshe Sholom Cemetery.

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The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Wk. of February 6, 1931. Vol. 20, p.11.

Governor Emmerson has announced the appointment of Dr. Harry C. Rolnick of Chicago as consulting urologic surgeon for the State Industrial Commission.

Dr. Rolnick served in the World War as a captain in the Rainbow Division, and is now a member of the surgical staffs of Michael Reese and Mount Sinai Hospitals. He is also an author of text-books.

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, January 30, 1931.

Approximately \$500,000 was given to the Michael Reese Hospital for medical research by Albert Kuppenheimer, clothing manufacturer, in his will. The Jewish Charities of Chicago received \$50,000; the University of Chicago, \$1,000,000 for a medical research endowment; the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, \$20,000; and the Art Institute, \$15,000.

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The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Volume 20. Wk. of January 9, 1931, p. 1.

Judge Martin J. Isaacs, Superior Court, died, Monday evening, from a heart attack. He was fifty-nine years old.

Judge Isaacs was born in Memphis, Tenn., and was admitted to the bar in 1891. He engaged in practice at Plano for two years, then moved to Chicago, where he resided until his death.

He was a member of the law firm of Silber, Isaacs, Silber & Woley, and a member of the Chicago Bar Association, and served for 17 years as a Master-in-Chancery before his election to the Superior Court bench in November, 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30213

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, January 2, 1931.

Dr. Michael L. Aren, a well known communal worker, died on Sunday. He was born in Novogrudok, Russia, August 11, 1869.

He arrived in New York in 1891, and came to Chicago in 1893. Mr. Aren was one of the founders of the "Self-Educational Club," and served as its president three years. He was also president of the Beaconsfield Club, one of the first directors of the Hebrew Institute, and he helped organize the Federated Charities.

Mr. Aren has been secretary of the dental staff of the B. M. Z. from the beginning and has been a director of the Home for a number of years, as well as its Recording Secretary. He has also rendered long and valuable service on the dental staffs of the Michael Reese Dispensary and the Chicago Winfield Sanitarium.

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Wk. of December 26, 1930, Vol. 20, p.6.

Dr. S. M. Melamed, for many years editor of the Jewish Daily Courier, and of the Reflex, an English intellectual monthly, and a contributor to four literatures, English, German, Hebrew, and Yiddish, will be honored by Chicago Jewry on the occasion of his twenty-fifth literary anniversary at a reception given by one-hundred prominent Jews at the Grand Ballroom of the Sherman Hotel, on January 5, 1931.

Dr. Melamed is the author of many philosophical and sociological books. One of them, "Psychology of the Jewish Mind," written originally in German and then translated into many European languages, is now listed in Germany among its philosophical classics.

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WPA (11-1) PROJ 130075

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Oct. 24, 1930.

The Illinois Supreme Court has appointed Judge Hugo M. Friend as judge of the Appellate Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Jesse Holdom.

Judge Friend has served in the Circuit Court for ten years. He was appointed to the bench in 1920 by Governor Frank O. Lowden, after serving for four years as master-in-chancery.

In 1921, he was elected for a full term and re-elected in 1927.

During his college days at the University of Chicago, Judge Friend was captain of the track team and held the collegiate broad-jump record from 1905 to 1915. In 1900 he was a member of the American team that participated in the Olympic games at Athens.

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JEWISH

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Volume 19; Week of September 26, 1930, p. 1.

Frederick Leon Mandel, chairman of the board of Mandel Bros. died last week. He was born in Chicago on March 27, 1870, and he had been identified with Mandel Bros. since 1888. When the concern was incorporated in 1898, Mr. Mandel became secretary-treasurer, and a director.

He was a member of the Standard, South Shore Country, and Lake Shore Country clubs.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, August 29, 1930.

Leo Kantrow, for a number of years a familiar figure in West Side banking circles, died last week.

Mr. Kantrow was born in Nemiroff, Russia, April 18, 1896. He obtained his education first in Kiev and then in Odessa. In his 22nd year, he came to the United States and took up residence in Chicago. Mr. Kantrow was vice president of the State Savings Bank & Trust Company and has been identified with that bank before it reorganized for the last 14 years.

He was a member of the Ramah Lodge of B'nai B'rith, Majestic Lodge of the Masonic Order, and treasurer of the Chicago Consumptive Aid Society.

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JEWISH

Reform Advocate, August 9, 1930.

THE BLENDING OF TWO CULTURES.

In 1903, Julian W. Mack was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, he came to Chicago in 1890, at the time when Chicago was attracting world-wide attention - not because of its gangsters and criminals, but because it was looked upon as the klondike of the world; the city of great possibilities and opportunities; the city chosen to serve as host to the World's Columbian Exposition.

In his early twenties, Mack came to the city, not to seek his fortune as did most of the young men who came before and after him, neither wealth nor fame lured him from Cincinnati, to make his home here in this city. He brought with him not only a degree of L. L. B. awarded him by Harvard College, but also the Parker fellowship, which had enabled him to continue his studies at the universities of Berlin and Leipzig, Germany. He is said to have been one of the most brilliant students Harvard ever produced.

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JEWISH

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Reform Advocate, August 9, 1930.

Julian Mack arrived in Chicago unheralded, no flourishing trumpets announced his arrival. In fact, the city was not even mildly stirred by the contemplation of the young man's selection of it as a home for himself and his future bride. Chicago was unaware that young Mack chose it because he saw in the rapidly growing city a wide field for the service he had to offer. With urban indifference, it ignored the as yet unproved idealist who sought a larger scope for the talents and ability which he brought to offer to the cause of common people, and especially those of his own race. But he was not slow in forcing Chicago to notice him. The same year he came here he was admitted to the Illinois bar. Two years later as Secretary of the Jewish Charities, he was diligently working out a plan for reorganization to improve the system of collecting and distributing funds, and to create a better understanding among the heads of the various agencies engaged in bettering the conditions of the indigent immigrants. In 1895, Mack was appointed Professor of Law on the faculty of Northwestern University and remained with that institution for seven years, after which he left to become associated with the University of Chicago.

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Reform Advocate, August 9, 1930.

When Julian W. Mack came to Chicago, the two Jewish communities - the orthodox community on the West and Northwest Sides, and the reform element on the South Side - had no point of contact except in the giving and taking of charity. The South Side Jews were the givers and the West Side Jews the receivers. A common Jewish culture was still unknown. The reform Jews had culture, it is true, but it was not a Jewish culture; orthodox Jews, on the other hand, had an abundance of Jewishness and but little culture. There was something in the psychology of Mack, perhaps an intellectual curiosity, which urged him on to acquaint himself with the life of the Russian Jew. Like Louis D. Brandeis, who later became his intimate friend, he sought to find an inner beauty in the unattractive, emotional, long-bearded Jew, still bewildered in his new environment; when he did penetrate into the soul and found all the rich intensity of color, and a latent capacity for real greatness, he set to work to bridge the abyss between the two groups. He, like many before him, reached the conclusion:

"Den wo das Strenge mit dem zarten,
Wo Starkes sich und Milder paarten
Da giebt sinen guten Klang."

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Reform Advocate, August 9, 1930.

Mack wished to blend the dissonant chords of a passionate pathos with the rhythmic tonality of a reasoning sensibility in order to achieve a harmonious, symphonic whole. He hoped to subdue the harsh discords and bring out the leitmotif. And as he grew to know the Russian Jew more intimately, the more anxious he was to effect the glorious masterpiece.

I remember a Saturday morning during his first term as judge. I accompanied Judge Mack to the Anshe K'nesseth Israel Synagogue. It was extremely interesting to watch the reaction of the man of culture who, perhaps for the first time in his life, attended prayers in an orthodox house of worship. I discerned something of the mystic in him. In those days he knew less Hebrew than he knows now, but he was carried away by the Hebrew prayers. I watched this man who had listened spellbound to some of the most beautiful operas and symphonies performed in this country and in Europe by the greatest artists, and saw him completely enchanted by the chanting of the cantor whose music lacked every essential of harmony as we know it.

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Reform Advocate, August 9, 1930.

The services lasted until about noon and afterwards the two of us went to the home of Mr. Sodwaysky (one of the members of the synagogue) to partake of a bountiful table laden with delicious foods and drinks, for "Kiddush." The judge sat in amazement, awed not only by the abundance, fragrant liquors and wines, nor by the platters heaped high with Gefilte Fish, although as a connoisseur of good foods he could appreciate these, but he was reflecting on the spiritual enjoyment of these people which could be derived from the practice of the religion of their forefathers. He was marvelling at the spirit of contentment and peace which shone from every countenance and pervaded every corner of the house.

On our way back downtown he sat silent in meditation for a while; then suddenly he turned to me and said: "Is there the same spirit of rest, quietude, and perfect happiness in every orthodox home on the Sabbath day?"

Under our American system of government, where politics is a factor in every public department, there are two kinds of judges. One is the political type who has been awarded the judgeship in return for services to his party. A judge of

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Reform Advocate, August 9, 1930.

that sort usually remains the politician even under his judicial robes. The other type of judge is a rare one. It sometimes happens that a wave of reform sweeps over a community which, tired of its political judges, seeks to elect men of high standing and proven ability in the legal profession, and to the latter occasional group of judges belongs Julian W. Mack. He knows nothing about politics and has never been the tool of any party. He was swept into a judicial position by a general clamor on the part of the public for honest, capable, incorruptible judges.

Although a brilliant jurist who, without any great effort, would have made a reputation for himself in any branch of jurisprudence, Judge Mack cared little for personal aggrandizement, but sought instead merely a place where the combined power of a clear brain, a sympathetic heart, and a sincere purpose could be of greatest service.

The Juvenile Court had been in existence several years prior to this time, but instead of fulfilling the purpose for which it was created, namely, to deter boys

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Reform Advocate, August 9, 1930.

and girls of a tender age from criminal and immoral pursuits, it became the battle-ground of religious zealots who were interested only in the saving of souls, each denomination fighting to gain possession of every wayward child that was brought into court, for its own narrow reasons. Judges were assigned to that important tribunal, not because of their fitness and their interest in the child problem, but because of their lack of ability to be useful in any other branch. The humanitarians, who sponsored the establishment of a Juvenile Court, were greatly disappointed when they saw to what abuse the court was being subjected. At his own request Judge Mack was assigned to the Juvenile branch, where for many years he counselled and corrected young offenders. His first efforts were to free the court from the sinister influences of creed and dogma. This was no easy task for it involved a struggle against the clergy of almost every denomination, an opposition powerful enough to be almost invincible. However, he succeeded at last in divorcing the court from religious bigotry and the first move in the process of emancipation was won. Through his influence, defects in the Juvenile Act were eliminated and the law was amended.

Six years later when his term expired and he was named a candidate for reelection, those elements which he ousted in his endeavor to elevate the standard of the

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Reform Advocate, August 9, 1930.

Juvenile Court, and others which he had attacked in his uncompromising distribution of justice, combined together in an attempt to defeat him. His antagonists put up a strong fight, but for the second time Judge Mack emerged the victor. In his second term, he continued the reforms he inaugurated in the first, and to-day much of the present high moral status of the Juvenile Court is credited to Judge Mack's efforts. However, he did not fill out the second term, for a year later the United States Congress amended the Interstate Commerce Law and created the Commerce Court. President Taft appointed Judge Mack a member of that court, despite the fact that the latter was a Democrat and not a member of the party then in power.

The new appointment necessitated the presence of Judge Mack in the states and cities outside of Chicago, and he was holding court in all parts of the country. At a later session of Congress, the Commerce Court was abolished, but its judges were retained as judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, without definite circuits assigned to them. Judge Mack went to live in New York, but Chicago remained, and still is, his legal residence.

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Reform Advocate, August 9, 1930.

In the forty years in which Judge Mack has been a resident of Chicago, he has devoted himself to the activities in the interest of his fellow men and his fellow Jews. Culture and philanthropy were his two ruling passions. He has a fundamental understanding of human behavior and human emotions and he is possessed of deep sympathies. He was the intermediary between the organized group of the Chicago Hebrew Institute and Mr. Julius Rosenwald, in the negotiations to convince the latter of the necessity of building that institution. Judge Mack was also one of the founders of the Jewish Book and Play Club.

His understanding of his people, his sympathies for their sufferings and his susceptibility to its idealistic appeal brought him to the cause of Zionism, of which he inevitably became one of the leaders. From the very first he cast his lot with the Brandeis faction. For several years he was president of the Zionist Organization of America. He surrendered the office at the Cleveland Convention in 1921, when the break came between Dr. Chaim Weizman and Louis D. Brandeis, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

At the writing of these lines, the Zionist convention is again being held in

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Reform Advocate, August 9, 1930.

Cleveland and from press reports, I learn that Zionism won a great victory; a treaty of peace was entered into by the two opposing groups and the Mack-Brandeis group are again in control of the Zionist Organization of America. It is also reported that the hero of the day that is entitled to all the credit for bringing the parties together is - as is always the case - a Chicago man, Judge Harry M. Fisher. In Judge Mack, the East and West are combined in a perfect harmony. He blends the culture of the American man and educated Jew: He who embodies - Hellenism and Hebraism.

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, August 1, 1930.

Solomon L. Sulzberger, president of the Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Company, died on July 23. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 5, 1857. In 1876, he came to Chicago and in 1893 engaged in the manufacture of paint.

Mr. Sulzberger was formerly president of the Standard Club, and also of the Jewish Aid Society, and he was also on the directorate of the Jewish Charities of Chicago.

W. (111) PROJ. 30215

The Reform Advocate, June 28, 1930, Vol. 79, p.548.

Mr. Jacob Rosenberg, the only surviving charter member of K. A. M. was born at Altenmuhrr, Bavaria, March 25, 1819. He came to America in 1837; in 1841, he came to Chicago and formed a co-partnership with Levi Rosenfeld. They were very successful and in 1845, were recognized as the most prosperous dry goods merchants in the West.

His marriage with Miss Hannah Reese was the first Jewish wedding in Chicago. He has held several positions of honor and trust, among them being the trusteeship of the Michael Reese Hospital.

The Jewish Charities Minutes, March 27, 1930.

At the meeting of the Board, Dr. Louis L. Mann and Solomon B. Freehof representing the Chicago Rabbinical Association requested an appropriation for a chaplain. The matter was discussed and the conclusion reached that it would be desirable to add to the staff of the Social Service Bureau a competent social worker with sufficient religious training so that the personal and religious problems of the individual inmates could receive attention and that the matter be referred to the Social Service Bureau for appropriate action.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, March 8, 1930. Volume 79; p. 124.

Among the many people who entertained the same hopes were two brothers, who were in daily attendance at the Jewish Congress. These two men had not yet attained the prominence which to day makes their names known to all Chicago Jews. Bernard and Harris Horwich were still unknown at the time of which I write, but since I shall have occasion to refer to one or the other often in the course of this chronicle, I shall sketch here a brief outline of their lives.

Bernard Horwich left his native town in Russia in the middle of the seventies and went to Germany where he remained for five years. From there he came to the United States and settled in Chicago. Here he engaged in business and made fair progress. Several years later he married the daughter of Rabbi Eliezar Anxter. Family responsibilities and business interests filled all of his time and left him no leisure moments to devote to other things.

The Reform Advocate, March 8, 1930. Vol.79; p.124.

The arrival in Chicago of his brother, Harris, in 1891, brought a great change in the lives of both brothers. The practical Bernard with his keen sense of humor was a sharp contrast to the serious minded Harris. The latter, the older of the two, a young man of the town of Poniemon, was a devoted student of the Talmud, until alas! he was ensnared by the "evil spirit" of the Haskalah and began to delve into the Neo-Hebraic literature and to study mathematics, history and geography.

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, March 7, 1930.

Philip P. Sachs, candidate for State Senator from the 5th Senatorial District of Illinois, has a notable record of civic and communal service.

Mr. Sachs was born in Chicago on July 7, 1892, and has lived here continuously. Following is a brief summary of his activities.

Has been engaged in the practice of law since 1915. During the World War he served as a Four Minute Man and as an operative under the direction of the United States Department of Justice.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, March 7, 1930.

He is a member of the Executive Committee, Chicago Council of the Boy Scouts of America for the past seven years, and served as a Scoutmaster for six years.

He is affiliated with the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration to be held in 1933, serving as a public speaker.

Mr. Sachs is a member of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Jewish Charities of Chicago, is a member of the Board of Directors of the Blind Service Association of Chicago (non-sectarian) and a member of Sinai Temple, Congregation B'Nai Bezalel, and the Zionist Organization of America.

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, February 28, 1930.

Jacob L. Friedman is the Democratic candidate for Sanitary District Trustee.

He was educated in the public schools in Chicago, and started in the cleaning and dyeing industry as a driver and worked his way up to President of the Unique Cleaners and Dyers, one of the largest organizations of its kind in Chicago. He is also the president of the Chicago Master Cleaners and Dyers Association, and a director of the National Cleaners and Dyers Institute.

Mr. Friedman was instrumental in bettering labor conditions in the industry and was directly responsible for the employment of Professor Squires of the University of Chicago, as Labor Conciliator of the industry.

He is a member of Temple Sholom, a member of Temple Jeshua for 18 years, and the Midwest Athletic Club, he is also a director of the Division State Bank.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, January 24, 1930.

Jacob S. Hoffman, head of the cheese company bearing his name, one of the largest of its kind in the country, died on January 17th.

Mr. Hoffman was born in Chicago on September 7, 1885. After attending grammar school he continued his education at evening school while establishing himself in business during the day.

In recent years, he was an active worker and liberal supporter of the Rodfie Zedek Congregation. He was also a member of the Standard Club, and the Jewish Historical Society of Illinois.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 11, 1930, Vol. 78, p.622.

Hyman Goldberg was brought here by his parents as a lad of ten. He was among the first students to matriculate in the newly organized University of Chicago and was the first Russian Jewish youth in this city in a higher institution of learning. He was remarkable as a mathematician and invented the Goldberg Calculating Machine.

From "The Growth of Jewish Chicago" by Philip P. Bregstone.

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Annals of Ramah Lodge #33-1929.- P.21.

A.B.Seelenfreund was born in Vienna in 1869 and came to the United States at the age of 16. After settling in Chicago, he procured a position with Nelson Morris, and soon became his confidential secretary.

Mr. Seelenfreund joined Ramah Lodge in 1893 and shortly thereafter became its secretary. In 1904 he was also elected secretary of District Grand Lodge #6. He made the B'nai B'rith his life work and achieved a memorable record. Largely through his efforts the Anti-Defamation League was organized and the Covenant Club founded. He made several trips overseas, before and after the Great War on various missions, partly in the

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Annals of Ramah Lodge #33-1929.- P.21.

interest of War Orphans.

During 1922 and 1923, he served on the Grand Jury of Cook County and was a most prominent figure in its investigations into municipal corruption. Mr. Seelenfreund died on April 23, 1923.

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Dec. 17, 1928.

Louis Schiff, 93, pioneer, retired coal and furniture dealer, died yesterday at his home.

He was born in Russia in 1835, and came to Chicago in 1863. For many years he made his home on the site of the old Bridewell, at Polk and Wells streets.

Mr. Schiff was one of the first organizers of the Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, the first orthodox congregation in Chicago.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30276

Jewish Forward, December 22, 1929.

PROFESSOR ALBERT MICHELSON RESIGNS.

Professor Albert Michelson, the world famous Jewish professor of physics, who last Thursday celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday, has resigned as the chief of the Department of Physics at the University of Chicago.

Declaring that due to his illness, he is forbidden by the doctors to proceed with his duties in the university, he pleaded to be released from these duties by the end of the fiscal year in June 1930.

His resignation came unexpectedly and no one was aware of this until the board of trustees announced last night, that they have accepted his resignation.

Jewish Forward, December 22, 1929.

Together with Mrs. Michelson the famous scientist will go to Bermuda Islands before spring. The Professor is also planning to go to California to proceed with his light experiments.

"And after I will have that completed," said the Professor , "I will take life a little easier, I may retire then." So declared the man who gave fifty-four years of his life to scientific work.

Accepting his resignation, the board of trustees sent the Professor a letter thanking him for the great advantages gained by the University of Chicago, through which he is recognized as one of the world's greatest scientists.

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JEWISH

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Volume 18, Wk. of December 20, 1929, p. 1.

Dr. Isidore Falk, thirty years Professor of Bacteriology at the University of Chicago, startled the scientific world with the news that the influenza germ had been isolated, adding a cautiously worded statement that there is "a hopeful prospect" that an antitoxin for influenza will be discovered.

"What we are hoping," he said, "is that a vaccine prepared from dead microbes of the influenza germ can be absorbed through the mucous membrane of the nose and throat, and thus effect a cure."

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Dec. 6, 1929.

Leopold Hubschman, died last Friday. He was born in Hungary, April 12, 1860. He came to the United States at the age of twenty-five and three years later, (1888), he settled in Chicago. Here he engaged in the shoe business and then in the manufacture of clothing following which, he became a gem merchant, in which occupation he continued until his death.

His chief communal interest was the Agudath Achim Congregation, which he served as president for a number of years and was instrumental in the building of the synagogue on Kenmore Avenue.

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, December 6, 1929.

Charles Levy, prominent lumber merchant, died last Thursday.

Mr. Levy was born in Suwalk, Russia, October 25, 1879, He arrived in the United States in 1894 and came to Chicago the same year, where he entered business as a manufacturer of men's clothing.

He was a director of the Marks Nathan Home, an active founder of the Congregation Ezrath Israel, and chairman of the building committee as well as director of the North Shore Congregation.

Mr. Levy was a member of the B'Nai B'Rith, I. O. B. A., Odd Fellows, and Elks.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of November 30, 1929. Vol. 78, p.479.

To four men may be ascribed the credit for having laid the first stone in the foundation of the social and spiritual life among the Jews of Chicago, who came from Eastern Europe. The four, Abraham Lieberman, Marx Nathan, Jacob Cohen and Joseph M. Berkson, were immigrants from Lithuania and were the first of the new arrivals to manifest a philanthropic and social spirit. Lieberman and Nathan were generous and pious and were instrumental in organizing many social agencies. Cohen and Berkson were the founders of the first Talmud Torah in Chicago, and the Moses Montefiore Hebrew Free School.

(From the "Growth of Jewish Chicago" by Philip P. Bregstone.)

Abendpost, Nov. 29, 1929.

OSKAR VON MILLER, GERMAN EXPERT ON MUSEUMS,
NOW IN CHICAGO

The plan for the great industrial museum which is to be permanently located in the Fine Arts Building at Jackson Park, which is now being renovated, was conceived by Julius Rosenwald, three years ago, when he visited the German museum in Munich and spoke with the designer and director of the institution, Oskar von Miller.

Since then Julius Rosenwald provided five million dollars for the Chicago industrial museum, but he desired once more to secure the advice of the German scientist, and, therefore, invited Dr. von Miller to be his guest in Chicago. The Doctor arrived yesterday at 7:40, accompanied by his daughter, Lulu von Bomhard, and will remain for four days.

Dr. von Miller informed a representative of the Abendpost that he had travelled to Tokio as the German delegate of the World conference, and, subsequently, accepted Rosenwald's invitation, visiting Honolulu, San Francisco, and finally

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Abendpost, Nov. 29, 1929.

Chicago. He is highly interested in the Rosenwald project, primarily because the German museum in Muenchen, created by Dr. Von Miller, inspired the American Maecenas to establish a similar institution here. Dr. von Miller declared unhesitatingly that the American endeavor is destined to be superior to the German prototype. There is more money available to meet the necessary requirements, and there is also a model to help eliminate the mistakes made. The Rosenwald structure may therefore be the best of its kind in existence.

Dr. von Miller and his daughter....saw the sights of the City yesterday and were feted.....In the evening they attended a banquet, given in honor of Dr. von Miller by Dr. Hugo F. Simon, German consul general.

After a day of rest on Saturday, Doctor von Miller will visit the Fine Arts Building on Sunday and see the building which is to be the future industrial museum. He also told the reporter of the Abendpost that he had been invited to visit Philadelphia, Washington, and New York, and asked to relate his experiences since similar institutions have been planned in these cities.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Volume 78. Week of November 23, 1929. Page 461.

Alfred M. Snydacher is dead at the age of 74. He had been in business in Chicago for fifty years; before his retirement several years ago. He was formerly a director of M. R. Hospital, and for years was a patron of the Chicago Musical College.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Volume 78. Week of November 23, 1929. Page 464.

Harry Hart, head of Hart, Shaffner & Mark, since its formation in 1879, is dead at the age of 80. He was a director and vice president of the Women's and Children's Hospital.

SWP (ALL) PROJ 30275

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, October 4, 1929.

Isaac Bear Chones, Hebrew scholar and author of note, passed away last Sunday.

Mr. Chones worked for a number of years to complete a Hebrew lexicon which was considered unique and valuable for the student and the writer of the Holy tongue. He had succeeded in publishing the first volume, only, although the entire manuscript is ready.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Forward, September 22, 1929.

A JEW GIVES A MILLION DOLLARS FOR AN ART SCHOOL IN CHICAGO.

Max Epstein, a Chicago Jewish millionaire gave this amount to Chicago University - for an art institute to spread and develop art.

Epstein is one of the new millionaires in Chicago. He came here as a poor young man in 1891 and now he is one of the chief owners of the American Tank Car Corporation. His first contribution to the University was \$225,000 about three years ago, to establish a dispensary.

Mr. Epstein was born in Cincinnati, in 1875, and is a great lover and collector of art.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 7, 1929. Vol. 78, p.126.

Barney Cohen of Chicago has been appointed the director of the State Department of Labor by Governor Emmerson. He has been a director of the Third U. S. District, an area which comprises the States of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Ohio.

Mr. Cohen is a cigar maker. For three terms, from 1903 to 1906, he was president of the Illinois Federation of Labor.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 13, 1929. Vol. 77, p.720.

Rabbi Joseph N. Newberger, founder of two Chicago synagogues, has retired at the age of 72 and departed for Palestine, where he will spend the remainder of his life.

Rabbi Newberger came to Chicago in 1892. He became a match peddler to support himself as he founded Synagogue B'nai Itzchok at Morgan and Maxwell streets. In 1912 he organized a second synagogue, Attereth Israel, at 1230 S. Millard Ave. He has also been a director of Beth Midrash Le Torah, the only post-graduate rabbinical college in the city.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

The Reform Advocate, Week of June 22, 1929, Volume 77, Page. 651

James Davis of Chicago, has been elected a member of the executive committee of the Jewish Welfare Board. Mr. Davis is the president of the Bureau of Jewish Education of Chicago, a director of the Jewish People's Institute, and the Associated Jewish Charities, and a member of the executive committee of the Chicago United Drive for \$4,000,000.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of June 1, 1929, Vol. 77, p.571.

Mrs. Augusta Nusbaum Rosenwald, wife of Julius Rosenwald, died on May 23. She was born in New York, and was married to Mr. Rosenwald five years after he arrived in Chicago and started a mercantile business.

Her chief interest was the Girl Scout movement, which had her cooperation over a period of years. In this organization, Mrs. Rosenwald held the office of national vice-president and honorary commissioner for Chicago and Cook County.

Mrs. Rosenwald created the Jewish Industrial Workshops, which later were absorbed by the United Jewish Charities.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Week of May 25, 1929, Volume 77, Page 537.

A gift of \$35,000, to be known as the Emil and Fannie Wedels Fund for the Study of Diseases of the Heart and Circulation, was given to the Michael Reese Hospital, by Fannie Wedels of Chicago.

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, May 17, 1929.

The Gottheil Medal, awarded annually by the "Zeta Beta Fraternity," was presented to Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist, by the Chicago Graduate Club at the Palmer House.

Mr. Rosenwald was selected for the award by a committee of editors of Anglo-Jewish publications in recognition of his services not only to Jewry but also to peoples of all faiths. By extending his philanthropies outside of Jewish faith, Mr. Rosenwald is regarded as having performed the most distinguished service to Jewry during the last year, in accordance with the conditions of the award.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Week of May 11, 1929, Volume 76, Page 391.

A curative workshop for cripples endowed for \$100,000 in the will of Milton L. Hartman, Chicago furniture merchant, will be opened in M. R. Hospital within two months under the direction of Dr. John L. Coulter, and Dr. D. H. Levinthal, both of the Northwestern University Medical School.

The workshop, said to be the first of its kind in Chicago, will have little resemblance to a hospital room or clinic. Tools and appliances will be installed and patients will be assigned to such work as will exercise their impaired limbs, and at the same time, teach them a practical vocation.

Mr. Hartman's gift was described as the largest ever made for a physical and occupational therapy department in a hospital and M. R. Hospital will have the first endowed workshop in the country.

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WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 3027
JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Week of April 20, 1929, Volume 77, Page 306.

Mathilda Fenberg, an attorney who has practiced law in Chicago for seven years, was appointed as a special assistant corporation counsel. Miss Fenberg is a member of the Chicago and Illinois Bar Associations, and is said to have the distinction of being the first woman to graduate from the Yale Law School.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily Forward, March 16, 1929.

AT THE AGE OF THIRTY-SIX, HE IS CHOSEN

PRESIDENT OF CHICAGO'S

JEWISH CHARITIES .

by

E. Segal

Jews have been living in Chicago for a long long time. Chicago, though the second largest city, yet is not the oldest city in the country, on the contrary, Chicago is not even a hundred years old. It is not known whether Jews settled in Chicago with the very first settlers, but it is a fact that Jews have lived here nearly a hundred years ago. Chicago then was a commercial center of the west between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River.

The Jewish Daily Forward, March 16, 1929.

The Jewish immigrants then came mostly from Germany where reigned the dark reaction that came as a result of the failure of the revolutionary movement. Many of the most prominent Jews fled from Germany at that time. The reaction struck the Jews most and great masses immigrated to America. The majority settled in Chicago.

One of the immigrants was Gerhart Foreman; his grand-child now thirty-six, is president of the organized Jewish charities. The name of this grand-child is Alfred K. Foreman.

When it became known that Alfred K. Foreman was made president of the Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago, I determined to have a long talk with him for the readers of the Forward.

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JEWISH

The Jewish Daily Forward, March 16, 1929.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

As is known thus far Mr. Foreman is the youngest president of any Jewish charities in America. Naturally, for a president of the Jewish charities, an elderly man, one who is prominent, a well-known social worker, is usually preferred, but Chicago in this case, dealt entirely different. They turned over the administrative power of the organized charities into the hand of a real young man, one who is the grandson of an immigrant. As it was told to me, it was the plan of the famous philanthropist, Julius Rosenwald. He has for some time expressed his opinion that the youth of the rich must be attracted to this social work, so that when the older workers will become aged and drop the lines, the youth will immediately pick up the lines and proceed with the work.

The Jewish Daily Forward, March 16, 1929.

The father of the Jewish charities in Chicago is Mr. Julius Rosenwald. But he never accepted an office. He is the Honorary President. His name is well-known and respected in all charities, and nothing is ever done without first consulting him.

In Chicago the orthodox and reform charities are one organization. Years ago the orthodox were separated from the reform, but Rosenwald succeeded in joining them together under the name of Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago.

By incorporating a money saving system was installed. Before incorporating chaos existed. Many people had to contribute to both organizations, many of the people wiggled out of contributing to either one, by telling one that he just contributed to the other.

The Jewish Daily Forward, March 16, 1929.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 50274

Alfred K. Foreman's grandfather, in a very short time, became very rich after he settled in Chicago. He founded the Foreman Bank, now one of the largest banks in Chicago, and whose new building is one of the largest buildings in the Loop. The Foreman family is one of the richest in Chicago. Naturally children of such rich families turn away from Jewishness. Chicago knows of many such millionaire families who were entirely assimilated. Chicago also knows of Jewish millionaire families, just aching to assimilate themselves, but who are rejected from Gentile circles.

A Jewish millionaire who was determined to belong to a club where no Jews are accepted wanted to deny his religion but nothing would help.

The Jewish Daily Forward, March 16, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30479

When I spoke to Mr. Foreman he told me he was raised in an environment of Judaism, and since childhood remembers that his people spoke of Jewish traditions, this interested me, and I acquainted myself with the charity work when a real young man. By us it is a tradition and I consider it as one of the most sacred things I received from my parents. Environment plays a great part in education. In good environments people get an altogether different education. At the beginning I could not believe that Mr. Foreman remained a real Jew, due to his environment and tradition, because it was planted in him while he was a child and it remained with him. His grandfather was a very active man in Jewish charities in 1900, and now he is, with great pride, the president.

He follows in his parents footsteps. He explained to me that in the industrial department many of the people create jobs for those who come asking for help. He believes that by giving work to those who come and ask for help, you are preventing their becoming beggars.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Jewish Daily Forward, March 16, 1929.

He said that to the Jewish Charities of Chicago, which is the second largest in the country, are connected twenty-six institutions. The yearly budget amounts to over a million and a half dollars. The work is divided into two parts; to give direct relief to the poor, and to maintain the institutions, hospitals, orphan homes, homes for the aged; The Jewish Peoples Institute, and so on. Over all these institutions, a 36 year young man stands at the head, the third generation of an immigrant.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Week of March 16, 1929, Volume 77, Page 159.

Announcement was made recently of a gift of \$150,000 from the estate of Max Pam to the M. R. Hospital, with which to inaugurate a new chapter in metabolism research. The fund will be used to operate the Max Pam Metabolic clinic, to be established by the hospital.

Dr. William Thalheimer, director of research laboratories at M. R., emphasized the fact that metabolism research is among the costliest in science.

Under the terms of the gift, the hospital is to provide the quarters for the clinic and the operating expenses are to come out of the fund. It is hoped that the actual work may be started by May 1.



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JEWISH

Abendpost, Feb. 23, 1928.

MAX HART DIES.

Max Hart, vice president and founder of the well-known wholesale clothing firm, Hart, Schaffner & Marx, died yesterday afternoon of pneumonia in his home, 1825 E. 53rd Street, at the age of 75 years. The funeral will take place tomorrow at Rosehill Cemetery. The deceased came to Chicago in 1858, at the age of five years, and began his career, when 13 years old, as an errand boy at Mandel Brothers.

In February, 1872, he and his brother, Harry, founded the clothing house of Harry Hart and Brother, and from this small beginning grew the largest wholesale clothing concern of the world, which was established in the year 1879 under the name of Hart, Abt and Marx. When Abt retired in the year 1887, Joseph Schaffner took his place.



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JEWISH

Abendpost, Feb. 23, 1928.

In 1884 Mr. Hart married Rebecca, daughter of Abraham Strauss. Besides his widow, he leaves two children, Abraham and Maxine, (Mrs. Joel Spitz). His son James died in 1924. The deceased, who was active until the end, was a member of Sinai Temple, and the Midday, City, Standard, Lake Shore Country and Illionis Athletic clubs.

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Feb. 17, 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[LOUIS SCHILL]

Louis Schill, 93, pioneer, retired coal and furniture dealer, died yesterday at his home.

He was born in Russia 1835, and came to Chicago in 1863. For many years he made his home on the site of the old Bridewell, at Polk and Wells streets.

Mr. Schiff was one of the first organizers of the Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, the first orthodox congregation in Chicago.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Week of February 16, 1929, Volume 77, Page 16.

Dr. Charles Rabinowitz, one of the oldest orthodox Jewish rabbis of Chicago, died on Friday at the age of ninety-four. He was born in Russia and came to Chicago in 1899.

Dr. Rabinowitz, was educated at the University of Slabodka. He was prominent as a Hebrew and Talmudic scholar.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, Week of February 16, 1929, Volume 77, p 61.

Samuel Deutsch, former president of the Jewish Charities of Chicago, and director of the Inland Steel Company, died on February 6, at the age of sixty-three. He was born in Louisville, Ky.

Under the terms of his will, the following bequest were made:- The Jewish Charities, \$10,000 and the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, \$2,500.

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, February 8, 1929.

Samuel Deutsch died on Wednesday at his home. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, June 1, 1865, and came to Chicago in 1899.

Upon his arrival in Chicago, he became interested in the Chicago Home For Jewish Orphans, of which he was made a director. He also served a term as president of the Associated Jewish Charities, and has been president of the Standard Club, and vice president of the Federated Charities.

Beginning with 1917 and until the close of the war - relief work in 1922, Mr. Deutsch was one of the main stays of the Chicago Jewish Relief Committee.

Mr. Deutsch was a member of the Executive Committee of the Inland Steel Company and affiliated with other large industrial enterprises.

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, January 25, 1929.

Jacob M. Wolfsohn, a pioneer Chicago Yiddish journalist, died suddenly on Monday. He was born in Alexandria, Volhynia, Russia, in 1865.

Mr. Wolfsohn came to America in 1891 and to Chicago in 1895. While employed as a clerk, he became a contributor to the Yiddisches Volksblatt and later took up newspaper work as a profession. For several years he was editor of the Daily Jewish Courier and correspondent for the New York Jewish Daily News.

He was the author of the Jewish Chronology, Our Prominent Jewish Women, and the Chicago Yearbook and Almanac, during the years 1913, to 1916. He was a member of Spinoza Lodge, O. W. S. O., and the Congregation B'nai Reuben.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Week of December 1, 1928, Volume 76, Page 589.

The highest honor within the power of the president of Austria....the Honorary Medal of the Austrian Republic, will be conferred upon Julius Rosenwald for his service in promoting industrial museums in Europe and America.

APR (ILL) PROJ 3007

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JEWISH

MPA (ILL.) FPO 1 3000

The Reform Advocate, Week of October 27, 1928, Volume 76, Page 429.

Adolph Kraus, for more than three decades a leader and spokesman of American Jewry, is dead at the age of seventy-six.

In 1893, he was manager of the Democratic campaign, which resulted in the re-election of the elder Mayor Carter Harrison. He was appointed corporation counsel and retained that post until 1897 when the task of re-organizing the civil service was given to him.

In 1905, when the Russian government was persecuting the Jews, Mr. Kraus became a member of a commission of American Jews who conferred at Portsmouth, N. H., with Sergius de Witta, representative at the Russo-Japanese peace conference. Mr. Kraus was for many years international president of B'Nai B'rith and in January, 1927, the society bestowed on him the Supreme Order of the Covenant. On his seventieth birthday, Mr. Kraus received congratulatory telegrams from every state and from England, Germany, Austria, and Palestine. Ex-President Taft, was one of the speakers at a dinner in his honor at the Hotel La Salle.

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, October 26, 1928.

Pearl M. Hart is an independent candidate for Judge of the Municipal Court. She was born in Traverse City, Michigan, April 7, 1890, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Harchovsky. They came to Chicago in 1892 where the family has since resided.

Miss Hart was educated in the public schools of Chicago, and is a graduate of John Marshall Law School (1914). For several years she taught commercial courses at the Jewish People's Institute. She also served for two years as Adult Probation Officer in the Criminal Court. Miss Hart has been actively engaged in the general practice of law since 1917, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1924.

Miss Hart is a member of Hadassah, Council of Jewish Women, Woman's Trade Union League, Chicago Bar Association, Illinois Bar Association, Women's Bar Association of Illinois.

WPA (CFL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Jewish Daily Forward, October 23, 1928.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Adolph Kraus, one of the oldest Jewish leaders, died suddenly in his apartment yesterday, at the age of 78 years.

Mr. Kraus has no longer been active for the past few years. Three years ago he made his last public appearance when he celebrated his 75th birthday. Adolph Kraus was for many years the International President of the B'nai B'rith, and an active Jewish social worker. He distinguished himself especially in his activity against Czarism during the time of pogroms.

He was born in 1850, in a small town of Bohemia, now Czechoslovakia. He came to America at the age of 15. He settled in Chicago after the great historical fire in 1871 and worked as a cigar maker while continuing his studies at night. He completed a law course.

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JEWISH

The Jewish Daily Forward, October 23, 1928.

WPA (ILL) 1001.10470

He, then, stepped into politics and held various positions. His first office was president of the Board of Education; the Corporation Counsel; Civil Service Commissioner; then he entirely withdrew from politics, and started in Jewish social work, which made him famous throughout America.

Mr. Kraus was an old fashion social worker - a typical Jewish mediator. He is survived by his wife, Mathilda, a daughter, Mrs. Paula Veil, three sons: Albert, Milton and Dr. Harry Kraus.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Week of August 4, 1928, Volume 76, Page 11.

Mrs. Emma B. Mandl, for sixty-nine years a resident of Chicago, died on July 31. She was eighty-six years old. Mrs. Mandl, came to America at the age of fifteen and during the last forty years, conceived and assisted in the founding of the Home for Jewish Friendless, the Home for Jewish Orphans, the Ruth Club for Working Girls, the Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium and the Jewish Home Finding Society.

Mrs. Mandl was the first president of the Ladies Auxiliary of Temple Sholom, and also president, for many years, of the Baron Hirsch Woman's Club.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 307

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Wk. of August 3, 1928, Vol. 13, p.1.

Mrs. Emma B. Mandl, the founder and organizer of several Jewish and non-sectarian institutions in Chicago, died yesterday at her home. She was 86 years old.

Mrs. Mandl (nee Adler) was born in Pilsen, Bohemia, Austria, December 16, 1842. For many years Mrs. Mandl has devoted her life to various benefactions, with the result that the following institutions owe their origin to her foresight and energy: Baron Hirsch Woman's Club, the Chicago Home for Jewish Friendless Working Girls, the Ruth Club, the Chicago-Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium, the Jewish Home Finding Society, and the Home for Convalescent Men and Boys. She was also director of the Bureau of Personal Service and probation officer of the Juvenile Court.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Week of July 28, 1928, Volume 75, p. 757.

According to the terms of the will of Milton L. Hartman, a bequest of \$100,000 was made to the Jewish Charities of Chicago. This gift is to be used for research in orthopedic work.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 75, p. 660, Wk. of June 30, 1928.

According to the terms of the will of Jacob Lindheimer, the following bequests were made:

Jewish Charities of Chicago, \$5,000; Association for the Blind, \$2,500; Chicago Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium, \$1,000; Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, \$1,000; United Charities of Chicago, \$1,000.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 75, p. 535, Wk. of May 26, 1928.

According to the terms of the will of Ernst Stein, the following bequests were made:

Jewish Charities, \$10,000; Michael Reese Hospital, \$5,000; Chicago Lying-In Hospital, \$1,000; and Art Institute, \$500.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 75, p. 422, Wk. of May 19, 1928.

Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund has announced a new donation of 20,000 shares of Sears-Roebuck stock. At the same time he made public a letter from Mr. Rosenwald to the trustees in which the philanthropist expressed his views as to the disbursement of the money.

The entire Julius Rosenwald fund which exceeds \$20,000,000 is to be spent within 25 years of the death of its founder so that the present generation might benefit.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 75, p. 232, Week of April 7, 1928.

Simon J. Straus died on Sunday of a heart attack. He was born on August 18, 1865 and was president of Straus Bros. Co., farm merchants, and of Straus Bros. Investment Co.

Many farmers relied upon Mr. Straus for advice regarding their land and crops. To them and to his associates and employees he was known as "S. J."

He was a member of the Standard Club, the B. P. O. E., Masonic Lodges and the B'nai B'rith.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 75, p. 231, Week of April 7, 1928.

Henry Oppenheimer, one of the oldest residents on the West Side and founder of the West Chicago Club, died on Thursday at the Home for Aged Jews. He was 99 years of age.

Mr. Oppenheimer had been a resident of Chicago for 55 years. He was born in Frankfurt, Germany, and came to the United States at the age of 25.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 75, p. 203, Week of March 31, 1928.

Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, was one of the recipients of the Harmon awards for outstanding contributions in 1927 toward improving relations between white people and negroes. Mr. Rosenwald received a special gold medal.

MPA (LL) PROJ 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 75, p. 200, Week of March 31, 1928.

The gold key of the Order of Lincoln was presented to Judge Joseph Sabath by the law department of the University of Chicago in honor of his 58th birthday. This is the first time such a presentation has been made.

WASH
(ILL) PROJ. 30215

Nathan F. Brenner died last Wednesday. He was 64 years old. In 1889 he founded the American Insulated Wire and Cable Co., and later established the Benner, Moxley, and Mervis Co. He was president of both of these firms.

In 1896 he was elected to the City Council from the old 20th Ward, and was twice re-elected. His connection with the enforced construction of the viaduct at Canal and 16th Sts. by the C.B. & Q. Railroad, at his own expense, was recognized by Mayor Carter Harrison. A bronze plate bearing Mr. Brenner's name as the father of the structure, was placed on the viaduct.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 75, Wk. Feb. 25, 1928, P. 79.

Max Hart, vice-president and one of the founders of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, died on Feb. 22. He was 75 years old.

Mr. Hart was a member of the Sinai Congregation, City, Standard, Lake Shore, Country, and Illinois Athletic Clubs.

APR (LL) PROJ. 30275

The Chicago Chronicle, Wk. of January 6, 1928. Vol. 12, p.3.

Morris Joseph, prominent Chicago lumber man, and one of the city's leading communal workers, died last Friday. He was born in Telz, Russia, August 16, 1881.

Mr. Joseph came to the United States when he was nine years old and came to Chicago in 1900, where he entered the employ of the Zechman and Lurya Lumber Yard. His rise has been rapid, and he now is established in a large whole-sale and retail lumber business.

He was treasurer of the Maimonides Hospital, a director of the B'nai Zion Congregation, and a member of the Covenant Club. He is a 32nd Degree Mason, an Elk, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Art Institute.

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Wk. of December 16, 1927. Vol. 12, p.1.

Louis J. Block, educator and author, and for thirty-one years principal of the John Marchall High School, died on December 10.

Mr. Block was born in Tachu, Austria, September 10, 1851, the son of Lazarus and Fannie Block. He came to America in 1853, and was educated at Washington University, St. Louis, receiving the degrees of A. B., A. M., and Ph. D. Taking up teaching as a profession, he became principal of the John Marshall High School in 1895.

Mr. Block was widely known as a writer and lecturer upon literary and philosophic topics. He was the author of "Dramatic Sketches and Poems," "The New World and Other Verse," "Capriccios," "Many Moods and Many Minds," "The World's Triumph," and a play, "The Judge."

Announcement was made of a section in Mr. Block's will, where he bequeathed to the high school \$4,000 as a trust, the interest to be used for the Louis J. Block scholarship.

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, November 25, 1927.

Benjamin S. Mayer, chairman of the board of the West Side Trust & Savings Bank, died on Monday, at the age of 56.

He was born in Whiteside County, Illinois, August 15, 1853, and he was educated in the public and high schools of Chicago, and started his career in 1871, as an employee of the International Bank of Chicago. Upon the merger of this bank with the Continental National Bank, he entered the employ of the latter institution, with which he was identified in a responsible capacity for over 26 years .

He was one of the organizers of the West Side Trust & Savings Bank in 1909. He was also a member of the Sinai Congregation, B'nai B'rith, and also a director of the Liberty Trust & Savings Bank.

WPA (7-17) PROJ. 342

Courier, August 15, 1927.

JULIUS ROSENWALD AT 65 HOPES FOR MORE TOLERANCE.

To many dwellers on the steppes of Russia, in the Ghettos of Poland and backward rural communities of the American South as well as to excavators in the treasure-laden crypts of Egypt and social welfare workers in congested American cities, Chicago is more than a "crime center." These people think of Chicago as the home of a Jewish merchant whose generosity is giving a new start to land-hungry Russians; bread to pogrom-ridden, poverty-stricken Jews; education to hitherto neglected Negro country-folk; recreation for lonely White and Colored youths seeking their fortunes in the great cities; and fuel for the lamps of scholars exploring ancient civilization.

Julius Rosenwald, who symbolizes Chicago to a wide variety of people in a diversity of places and who is helping to bring some of the learning of the world to his fellow Chicagoans, was 65 years old, Friday, August 12. Although he has been giving away millions of dollars over a period of two decades, Mr. Rosenwald remains one of the wealthiest and one of the most generous givers of his time.

Courier, August 15, 1927.

What does such a man think as he looks back over his life and contemplates the future from the vantage point of sixty-five busy and eventful years? Mr. Rosenwald is too busy to reveal his innermost thoughts in this regard to a newspaper interviewer, but his friends would reply for him: "How he may best serve his fellow men in the years that remain to him."

Mr. Rosenwald has not been known to echo the famous Carnegie sentiment about the "crime of dying rich," but he appears to be ordering his life in that spirit. The man who forty-two years ago inaugurated his Chicago career with a little clothing factory in a third-story loft of the old Farwell block, wishes his wealth to be a boon to mankind, not a millstone about the necks of his five children. Wealth to Mr. Rosenwald is not a surcease from toil for the possessor and his family, but a sacred public trust, which must be performed conscientiously if one is to merit the respect of one's fellows.

So today, at an age when many rich men retire to their estates for the pleasures they were unable to indulge during their active careers, Mr. Rosenwald takes an early train from his beautiful Ravinia home, to labor until late in the day in his West Side office. During the critical days of the post-war deflation, when only Mr. Rosenwald's unprecedented act in pledging his

Courier, August 15, 1927.

personal fortune saved the business from disaster, the mail-order magnate personally supervised every phase of Sears-Roebuck activity. The business is now thriving under younger hands, and Mr. Rosenwald devotes his time and thoughts as well as his money to the manifold social and civic welfare programs and educational interests with which he is identified.

If Julius Rosenwald gives money to a school, a scientific inquiry, the printing of a meritorious manuscript which might otherwise go unpublished, or a civic enterprise, such as the industrial museum, it may be assumed that he has previously made a personal study of the project and convinced himself of its merit and promise. Once interested in a cause, Mr. Rosenwald may be expected to stay by it year in and year out, regardless of the fact that the trumpets have ceased to blare and the project has taken on something of the aspect of routine.

Social advance is the keynote of Julius Rosenwald's activity. He wants the movements, such as Negro education, in which he has made an investment of more than \$3,000,000, to be taken over by the local communities as they attain a better economic status. He has little interest in philanthropies which fail

Courier, August 15, 1927.

to attack the root causes of human need or tend to perpetuate those causes. The elevation of life rather than the making tolerable of life, is his goal.

Finding such uses for his wealth is probably a more difficult task than was the accumulation of that wealth. Indeed, Mr. Rosenwald has no patience with those who try to infer that he must have shown great genius and skill in accumulating his wealth. "I was lucky - not a genius, and I think that is true of most rich men," Mr. Rosenwald declares. "With rare exception, the man who accumulates great wealth displays no more genius than did the capital prize winner in the Louisiana lottery. By luck he got hold of a good thing at the right time and by more luck he held on to it."

After forty-two years' residence here his faith in and enthusiasm for Chicago are unabated. Just now he is interested in seeing the city provide better housing for its lower paid wage earners, so that this metropolis of the West will be spared the old-world slums.

Gratified at the improved relations between the White and Colored residents of Chicago since the Chicago race riots, Mr. Rosenwald hopes that the spirit of tolerance and mutual helpfulness may be continued.

Courier, August 15, 1927.

Long a supporter of the Y. M. C. A. and the Jewish People's Institute, Mr. Rosenwald hopes to see the facilities of such institutions extended so that inexpensive clubs or recreation centers will be available to young men of all races in all parts of the city. The industrial museum, which he is helping to finance to the extent of \$3,000,000, is another venture which Mr. Rosenwald believes will add to the richness of life in Chicago. The University of Chicago, to which Mr. Rosenwald has given about \$2,000,000 and which he serves as a trustee, is also expected to make greater contributions to human well-being.

To discover the inspiration for this philanthropy one must know something of the personal ideals of Mr. Rosenwald. He is a simple, kindly man, who has not forgotten the days of adversity which he himself experienced as a young man. More than that, there burns in him those cardinal principles of justice and service to fellow-men which were enunciated 2,500 years ago by Hebrew prophets.

Augusta Hammerslough Rosenwald, mother of Julius, held those ethical teachings very dear, and she inculcated them in her son in the mature years of prosperity as well as in the humbler days of his youth. The profound influence exerted by this mother in Israel upon her kin is witnessed by the devotion with which they celebrate her birthday every year, though she passed away some years ago.

Courier, August 15, 1927.

On the twentieth of July, the anniversary of her birth, her children, grandchildren, great-grand children, nephews, and nieces - some fifty in number, gather at the Rosenwald home in Ravinia, to honor her memory. It is to this old type of matriarch that much of Rosenwald's humanitarian service is due.

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Wk. of July 29, 1927, Vol. 11, p.5.

Mayor Thompson appointed Louis Bomash a member of the Chicago Plan Commission. This honor was bestowed upon Mr. Bomash because of his expertness in real estate values of the city and his familiarity of the future needs of Greater Chicago.

Mr. Bomash was born in Kalvaria, Suwalk, Russia, on January 10, 1869, the son of Rabbi Abram Bomash, a noted scholar. Chicago became his home three years later. His eventual success in the business world led to the presidency of the Independence State Bank, which position he assumed in 1917, and has held to the present.

He has been vice-president of the Marks Nathan Orphan Home and treasurer of its building committee, and is at present a director of the Jewish Charities of Chicago. Recently his interests were aroused in the Hebrew Theological Seminary to which he contributed \$3,000, the largest single donation in the history of that institution.

Mr. Bomash is also a member of the Covenant Club, B'nai B'rith, Odd Fellows, Chicago Real Estate Board, Chicago Association of Commerce, and the Illinois Bankers' Association.

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Wk. of July 29, 1927. Vol. 11, p.6.

Mr. Judah Loeb Yudelson, one of the oldest Jews in Chicago, was buried on July 22. He was one of the remaining few of the type of Jew which is rapidly passing from our midst. His life characterized profound love of Jewish learning and modesty. He was born in Suvaiki, June 22, 1835.

He came to the United States in 1890, and settled in Chicago shortly after his arrival to these shores.

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Wk. of July 15, 1927, Vol. 11, p.2.

Archie H. Cohen was appointed Master-in-Chancery of the Circuit Court of Cook County at a meeting of the judges of that court, held on June 24.

Mr. Cohen was born on October 16, 1889, in Philadelphia, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago and received his L. L. B. degree from John Marshal Law School.

He is a member of the Chicago, Illinois, State, and American Bar Associations, Crescent Lodge No. 895, A. F. and A. M., Temple Chapter, Ramah Lodge. Mr. Cohen was formerly president and is now ex-officio, a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Jewish Charities.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of April 16, 1927, Vol. 73, p.331.

The French Government, through its minister, Edouard Herriot, announced in Paris, yesterday, that the highest honor conferred by the French Academy, the decoration of Officer of Public Instruction, has been awarded to Maurice H. Goldblatt of Chicago.

Mr. Goldblatt is an art expert of international repute. While in Paris last summer, after considerable research work, he proved conclusively to the French Government officials that he could name the real artists whose paintings in the Louvre were erroneously attributed to Da Vinci. One of Mr. Goldblatt's proofs was that Da Vinci was a left handed painter and therefore could not have executed the paintings which showed right-hand brush strokes.

The "Bacchus" formerly considered a Da Vinci, was given by Mr. Goldblatt to Andrea Salaina, the famous pupil of Da Vinci, as was the "Virgin and Child." The "Virgin of the Scales," Mr. Goldblatt proved to be the work of Cesare de Sesto. These facts were accepted by the directors of the Louvre and the catalogue of painting changed accordingly.

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Wk. of April 15, 1927, Vol. 10, p.2.

Dr. William A. Kamin, for many years practicing dentist in Chicago and very popular in literary and radical circles died on Thursday.

Dr. Kamin was one of the very first Russian young men who made Chicago their home in the early '90's. As he was a lover of good literature his home was the rendezvous of the Yiddish-Russian intelligentsia, who found there the "atmosphere" so dear to their souls.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Volume 73. Week of April 9, 1927, Page 311.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin J. Rosenthal of Chicago, have been decorated with the silver medal, Reconnaissance Francaise, by the French Government in recognition of their work in behalf of the preventorium for tubercular children at Argonne, near Biarritz, France.

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JEWISH

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, February 25, 1927.

Dr. Alexander S. Hershfield, noted specialist in mental and nervous diseases has been appointed State Alienist by Governor Small.

Dr. Hershfield has been connected with the Chicago Health Department as a neurologist. He is 45 years old, and he graduated from Northwestern University Medical School, in 1906. Dr. Hershfield has written a great deal on Neurology, and is a member of important medical societies.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 23271

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, February 11, 1927.

Coroner Oscar Wolff appointed Paul W. Rothenberg first Deputy Coroner.

Mr. Rothenberg is the Republican committeeman of the 24th Ward, and is prominently identified with political and communal work in the community.

He gained international prominence in January, 1922, when he was offered by Gen. Obregon, president of Mexico, to be set aside for Jewish settlement in Mexico, a large tract of land.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Volume 73. Week of February 5, 1927, Page 9.

Dr. Joseph B. De Lee is the founder and medical head (since 1899) of the Chicago Lying-in Hospital, which has recently become affiliated with the University of Chicago.

I V

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Volume 72; Week of December 25, 1926....Page 682.

Professor Albert Abraham Michelson, the eminent physicist of the University of Chicago, was 74 years old on December 19. He was the first American scientist to win the Noble Prize and scores of universities in this country and abroad have given him honorary degrees and other distinctions.

The Chicago Chronicle, Wk. of December 17, 1926. Vol X. p.1.

Leo Straus, 69 years of age, and a well known figure in the city's business, social, and philanthropic circles, died last week. He was born in Ligonier, Indiana.

He came to Chicago when a young man, and entered the liquor business with his brother, amassing a fortune.

Mr. Straus was a trustee of Sinai Temple, a member of the Standard and Lake Shore Country Clubs.

IV

JEWISH

The Jewish Daily Forward, November 6, 1926.

WFF (CL) PRO 30275

CHIEF COLLINS APPOINTS FIRST JEW AS CAPTAIN IN CHICAGO.

Joseph Goldberg is the first Jewish police captain in Chicago. He is also the youngest police captain in the city.

Goldberg became a police officer in 1915. He served as police officer in the Lawndale District for eight years. Then he was appointed as Sergeant and was made Lieutenant, and yesterday he received the good tidings that he had been appointed captain.

Captain Goldberg has a fine record as an able police officer in Chicago.

The Chicago Chronicle, Wk. of July 23, 1926. Vol. 8, p.1.

Miss Lillian Herstein, who is a candidate for the Legislature from the Nineteenth Senatorial District, has a large list of occupations attached to her name.

She is vice-president of the Liberal Club of Chicago, chairman of the Schools Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, a member of the faculty of the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers, and at present, a teacher at Crane Junior College.

IV

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 17, 1926, Vol. 71, p.814.

Frank Kanter, a Jewish boy of 1247 S. Troy St., has been awarded a free trip to the Sesquicentennial Exposition at Philadelphia, as the Illinois schoolboy who embodies the highest ideal of American youth. Kanter is eighteen and a second-year student at Crane Junior College. He was born in Odessa and has been in America for thirteen years.

IV

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Volume 71; Week of July 3, 1926.....Page 766.

Louis J. Block, for many years principal of the Marshall High School, and an outstanding authority on secondary school education, was honored at the commencement exercises when an auditorium bearing his name was dedicated. Mr. Block is the author of several volumes of essays and verses.

NPA (ILL.) PROJ 30277

THE REFORM ADVOCATE, Volume 71; Week of February 27, 1926
Page 113 .

Establishment of a new and independent benevolent fund for the families of Chicago Policemen and Firemen has been announced. The fund is known as the Chicago Civic Hero Fund and provides for the payment of \$500 to the family of each Chicago policeman or fireman who loses his life in safe guarding the lives and property of Chicago citizens.

The fund is made possible through the generosity and untiring efforts of Mrs. Morris Rosewald and will be fostered and administered by an executive committee of six of Chicago's leading women. Among those tentatively selected are:- Mrs. Samual Ettelson, Mrs. Arthus Strauss, and Mrs. Bertha Loeb-Lang.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

THE REFORM ADVOCATE, Volume 71, Week of February 6, 1926
Page 16

Samuel Buchsbaum is dead, following a heart attack. He was well known as a Jewish leader and successful business man. As president of B'nai Sholom Temple Israel, he headed a large and influential congregation. Recently he directed the consolidation of his synagogue with Isiah Temple, merging the two into the largest congregation in Chicago now known as the Temple at Hyde Park Boulevard and Greenwood Avenue. Mr. Buchsbaum was unanimously chosen first vice-president of the Temple.

At the time of his death he was 59 years old. Mr. Buchsbaum was president of S. Buchsbaum Company; the Garrick Building Corporation; Globe Products and vice-president of the New Century Casualty Insurance Company.

The Chicago Jewish Chronicle, Wk. of December 25, 1925. Vol. 7, p.3.

Congressman A. J. Sabbath has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to spend \$12,000 for a new post-office here. He also has introduced amendments to the Immigration Bill. Both of these bills are receiving consideration and hearty support.

Congressman Sabbath has served in Congress continuously since the sixteenth session to which he was first elected in 1896.

THE REFORM ADVOCATE, Volume 70; Week of October 17, 1925
Page 322

Jacob M. Loeb, leading Chicago business man has accepted the office of State Chairman of Illinois in the 15,000,000 United Jewish Campaign.

Mr. Loeb has the honor of actively starting the work from among all the hundreds of prominent men who have offered their services to David A. Brown, the National Chairman.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Oct. 2, 1925.

[MAX] PAM'S LAST WILL

Brother and Three Sisters of Deceased Will Each Receive Twelve Hundred Dollars a Month.

The last will of the Chicago attorney, Max Pam, who was called by death in New York on September 14, has just been submitted to the Probate Court. It disposes of a fortune totalling \$2,405,000. About a tenth of this amount was designated for charitable purposes.

Judge Hugo Pam of our Superior Court, Harry Boyd Hurd, and two brothers-in-law of the deceased, Walter Blumenthal and Josep A. Bear, were made trustees. They are enjoined in the will to pay twelve hundred dollars a month for the next five years to Judge Pam and to each of his three sisters. In addition, the latter four people will each immediately receive a bequest of fifty thousand dollars. In the course of five years, they will have distributed the entire fortune among themselves to an approximately even extent.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 69. Wk. of June 6, 1925.- Page 691.

The will of the late A.G. Becker bequeathed \$50,000 to the Jewish Charities of Chicago, and \$50,000 to the Art Institute.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 69. Wk. of May 23, 1925.- Page 528

A. G. Becker, Pioneer Chgo. banker and head of the banking house of A. G. Becker & Co. died on May 14. Mr. Becker came to Chgo. in 1865 from Warsaw, Ohio, where he was born on Sept. 21, 1857. He began his career as an errand boy for the German National Bank. In 1878 he was made a partner in the banking firm of Herman Schaffner & Co. Seventeen years later he had organized his own firm.

Mr. Becker was a director of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, the Pressed Steel Car Co., the Hammermill Paper Co., Hart, Schaffner & Marx, the Drexel State Bank, and Greenebaum Sons bank & Trust Co.

He was a trustee of the Art Institute, the Hebrew Union College, and Sinai Temple. He was a director of the Jewish Charities and a member of the Chgo. Symphony Orchestra Association. He was also a member of the Union League, Standard, Illinois A.C., and Lake Shore Country Clubs.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 49, Wk. of April 24, 1925 p.340.

Rabbi Abraham R. Levy of B'nai Jeshoshua Temple is dead. In 1880 he founded the Jewish Agriculturist Aid Society.

Dr. Levy was a member of the A. F. and A. M., B'nai B'rith, Free Sons of Israel, the City Club of Chicago, and the Standard Club.

WPA (LL) PP01.30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 69. Wk. of Mar. 21, 1925.-- Page 240

Harry Berkman has been again selected to act as judge for the annual Midwest Intercollegiate Gymnastic Conference, to be held at the University of Minnesota, March 20 and 21. Mr. Berkman has been acting in this capacity for 17 years.

He led a team throughout Europe in 1908 and they participated in the International Gymnastic Conference held in Germany.

Mr. Berkman was the originator of athletics at the Jewish People's Institute, where he was athletic director for 15 years. He induced Chicago philanthropists to donate \$250,000 towards building a modern gymnasium for the J.P.I.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 69. Wk. of Mar. 7, 1925.-- Page 171

Joseph S. Hartmann, founder of the Hartmann Trunk Company of Racine, Wisconsin, and well-known Chicago Jewish philanthropist, died on February 27. He was born in Bohemia on August 30, 1845.

He was sixteen years old when he came to the United States. In 1889 he settled in Chicago. He was Vice-President of the Sinai Cong. for several terms.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol.68.Wk.of Jan.3,1925.-Page 760

Nathaniel A. Mayer, 68 years old, died on December 29. He was the son of one of Chicago's oldest families, a former banker and lately prominent in the real estate business. In the banking business he was associated with his father under the name of Leopold Mayer & Son.

He was a member of the Illinois Athletic and Standard Clubs, Chicago Real Estate Board, and the Sinai Temple.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol.68.Wk.of Jan.3,1925.--Page 759.

Jacob Schnadig, pioneer business man died on December 25. He was born in Heddernheim, Germany. He came to the United States in 1866 and settled in Chicago, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business.

He was one of the organizers of the Associated Jewish Charities, and at one time president of the Young Men's Associated Jewish Charities. He was also an ex-president of the Standard Club, and was president of K.A.M. Congregation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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The Reform Advocate, . Vol.68.Wk.of Nov.15,1924.--Page 535

Oliver M. Levie, Secretary and Treasurer of the Levie Shoe Company, died on November 5.

He was a member of the Standard and Hamilton Clubs, A.F. and A.M.; Hebrew Institute; Young Men's Associated Charities, Associated Jewish Charities, and the Art Institute.

The Reform Advocate, Vol.68.Wk.of Nov. 1,1924.--Page 471

Albert Henry Loeb, died on October 27. He was born February 18, 1868 at Rockford, Illinois. He was a teacher in the night schools of Chicago; he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1889. Mr. Loeb established the law firm of Loeb and Adler.

In 1901 he joined the firm of Sears, Roebuck and Company as its Secretary. In 1908 he became vice-president of the mail order house.

He was a Republican and a thirty-second degree Mason. He was also a member of the Standard Ravisloe and Lake Shore Country Clubs.

The Reform Advocate, Vol.67.Wk.of July 5,1924.--Page 819.

Emanuel Bach died this week; he was 82 years of age. He was a pioneer in the fur industry in Chicago, having become identified with that trade in 1888. He was the founder and president of Bach Fur Company. Mr. Bach was a member of the Chicago Association of Furriers.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Chicago Jewish Chronicle, May 16, 1924.

Isaac J. Robin, one of Chicago's pioneers, died at the age of seventy-five years, on May 9.

Mr. Robin was one of the first of the Russian intelligentsia to come to America thirty-five years ago, and entered the drug business. Mr. and Mrs. Robin's home was the rendezvous of the progressive Russian youth who came to Chicago in the late eighties (80's) and early nineties (90's) to seek their fortune.

The Sentinel, Wk. of May 16, 1924, Vols. 53-54, p.14.

Dr. Louis L. Mann, rabbi of the Sinai Congregation, has been appointed Professorial Lecturer in the department of Oriental Languages and Literatures, by the University of Chicago. He will fill the chair made vacant by the death of Dr. Hirsch.

Dr. Mann has had a great deal of experience in the theological and educational matters. For several years he was a lecturer on Jewish Ethics at Yale University. Dr. Mann was graduated from the University of Cincinnati and received his Ph.D. degree in Semitics, from Yale.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 3, 1924. Vol. 67, p. 429.

Mr. Sigmund Zeisler was elected president of the Municipal Voters League. Mr. Zeisler was one of the prime factors in organizing the league in 1896.

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Wk. of April 18, 1924, Vols. 53-54, p.22.

Dr. Jacob W. Bolotin, well-known in medical and welfare circles, died on April 1, at the age of thirty-six. He received his education at the State School for the Blind at Jacksonville, Illinois, and graduated from the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery in 1912.

For two years Dr. Bolotin was an instructor in surgical diagnosis. He was tuberculosis consultant for the United States Veteran Bureau Hospital at Speedway, and counsel for the Livingston County Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Pontiac, and the Highland La Salle County Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Ottawa, Illinois.

He was a member of the American Medical Association, Chicago Medical Association, State Medical Society, Chicago Tuberculosis Society, and Mutual Benefit Association for the Blind.

Dr. Bolotin was the organizer of a troop of blind boy scouts. He was past Lieutenant Governor of Illinois and the Eastern Ohio District of the Kiwanis Club, and trustee of the West Side Kiwanis Club.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of April 5, 1924. Vol. 67, p.305.

Morris S. Rosenwald, head of a La Salle street investment house bearing his name, died on March 27. He was born in Springfield, Illinois, July 26, 1864 and had lived in Chicago for thirty nine years. He was a brother of Julius Rosenwald.

He organized his investment house in 1885. He was president of the Lowenthal Securities Co., and a director in the Drexel State Bank, the Westinghouse Brake Co., the Union Switch and Signal Co., the Webster Electric Co., the Walden Shaw Corp., and the Consumers Co.

He had been president of the Home of Jewish Friendless and Working Girls. He was a member of the Standard, City, Lake Shore Country, and the Illinois Athletic Clubs.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 35275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 29, 1924. Vol. 67, pp.286-287.

Samuel Heller, Republican candidate for Judge of the Municipal Court. He came to Chicago from Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, to complete his education. During and following the period of his university studies, he was an instructor in the Evening Public High Schools in Chicago, for four years, teaching in Civics, Commercial Law and History.

Mr. Heller is a member of the Chicago Elks Lodge No. 4, the Chicago Bar Association, Ramah Lodge, and the Jewish Charitable Association.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 16, 1924.

DR. GEORGE SULTAN DIED SUDDENLY

Dr. George Sultan, the well-known West Side physician and one of the most popular Jews in Chicago, died suddenly last night at the Palmer House baths. Dr. Sultan was sixty-three years old. He comes of a well-known Jewish family in Balta, Bessarabia. His health has been very poor during the past few years.

Dr. Sultan was active in Jewish charity and in fraternal organizations. He was deputy grand master of the Independent Order B'nai Abraham, which named a lodge in Chicago after him.

Dr. Sultan was also active for a time in Democratic politics. He was elected County Commissioner. He was one of the committee which supervised the building of the County Hospital. He was also a member of the committee which was in charge of the building of the Jewish department at the Oak Forest Infirmary.

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 16, 1924.

The deceased leaves a wife and a daughter who live at 3430 Roosevelt Road.

The officers of the Sultan Lodge, headed by the president, N. H. Bolotin, are taking care of the arrangements for the funeral.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Annual Meeting Minutes, April 20, 1924.

President's Address.

I (M. E. Greenebaum) know you will be pleased to learn that Dr. Mann has been deemed qualified to succeed our former great teacher in various positions of honor and importance. He has been elected one of the faculty of the University of Chicago, one of the editorial staff of the Unity publication, and a member of the Committee on Church Cooperation of the Association of Commerce, representing Sinai.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 7, 1924.

[RABBI GORDON'S BIRTHDAY]

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

The dean of Chicago rabbis, Rabbi Judah Leb Gordon, will soon celebrate his seventieth birthday. This great Jew can look back with a feeling of satisfaction upon sixty years of study and work. There are few people in this world fortunate enough to be able to devote their lives to spiritual pursuits, and there are very few Jews in this world fortunate enough to be able to devote their entire life to the study of the Torah. Rabbi Gordon is a favorite son of fate. He is lucky and he should be satisfied. He is today not only the greatest authority on the Torah in America, but also one of the greatest rabbinical authorities of our time. What he does not know about rabbinical and Talmudic literature can be hidden in the corner of one eye. Rabbi Gordon is also a great scholar in various other fields, [a circumstance] which is rare among rabbis of his type. Not merely Chicago, which, after all, can lay claim to only a small portion of the history of rabbimates, but even a city like Minsk

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 7, 1924.

or Wilno might well be proud of a rabbi like Judah Leb Gordon. The whole Orthodox Jewish Community of Chicago should celebrate the anniversary of his seventieth birthday. I am told that Congregation Tiphereth Zion is going to give a banquet for its great rabbi upon this memorable occasion. However, many Jews of Chicago, and I am among them, think that the entire city should participate in this celebration. Every synagogue in Chicago should take part officially in the great homage that is being paid to a great rabbi and a wise man.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 17, 1924.

/DEATH OF DR. GEORGE SULTAN/
by
Dr. S. M. Melamed

The sudden death of Dr. George Sultan, who for many years was a very popular figure among the Jews of Chicago, came as a thunderbolt to his friends and acquaintances. Dr. Sultan was not only an active and intelligent Jew, he was also a good man. He was beloved by everyone who knew him. The Zionist organization and the Keren Hayesod /"exchequer" of World Zionist Organization/ have lost an ardent and devoted worker. He was active in behalf of **the** Keren Hayesod. The lodge which bears his name was the first of the fraternal organizations in Chicago to give a considerable sum of money for the Keren Hayesod. He was very active in all Jewish movements, and, considering his circumstances, he accomplished a great deal. For many years, he was the second Grand Master of the Independent Order B'nai Abraham, and the

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 17, 1924.

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recognized leader of the Jewish fraternal organizations in Chicago.
His cheerful nature made him deeply beloved and his death is a tremendous
loss to Chicago Jewry.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 4, 1924.

[HARRY LIPSKY HEADS MIDDLE WEST ZIONISTS]

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

I suppose that you have already heard the news: the name of the new chief of the Zionists of the Middle West is Harry Lipsky. He is the greatest Zionist in Chicago. He is six feet and a few inches tall and he is now the first Zionist in the Middle West. Anyone who knows Harry Lipsky personally, knows that the Zionists made no mistake when they elected him as their leader. He is a highly educated man, a fine man, and a conscientious man. He is a man who has a clear understanding of men and events, and he understands what is happening in his community. He is a good speaker, full of charm and graciousness. The Zionists of Chicago and the Middle West will not have to apologize for making him their chief. Neither do they have to be afraid that he will not be industrious, that he will not work. I am his next-door neighbor and when I see that he is getting a little lazy, I will not be ashamed to prod

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 4, 1924.

him a little. So you see, he will not have any choice in the matter--he will have to be industrious. However, I do not envy Mrs. Lipsky at all because during the next twelve months, she will seldom see her husband in the evening. As the leader of sixty-five Zionist cities in the Middle West, all of which clamor for attention, he will be kept busy.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of November 17, 1923. p.469. Vol. 66.

Harry Hart, former president of the Michael Reese Hospital, died on November 7. He was 85 years old and lived in Chicago 70 years.

He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Michael Reese Hospital for 25 years. He was honorary president of K. A. M. Temple.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30215

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Oct. 27, 1923. Vol. 66, p.384.

Max M. Korshak, a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court on the Democratic Ticket. He was born in Chicago and is a prominent member of the legal profession.

He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, Covenant Club, Young People's Hebrew Association, A. F. and A. M., and Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Korshak was one of the organizers of the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities, and one of the founders of the Mt. Sinai Hospital.

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JEWISH

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 20275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of August 18, 1923. Vol. 66, p.57.

The appointment of Major Willism J. Mack, a brother of Federal Judge Julian W. Mack, as secretary of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee was recently announced.

Major Mack practiced law in Chicago until the entrance of America in the World War, and later assisted Major Willard Straight in organizing the unit to direct the War Risk Insurance, and allotment work throughout the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe. He was assigned to the office of the Judge Advocate General with the rank of Major.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of August 4, 1923. Vol. 66, p.8.

The will of Max Victor Kohnstamm was filed in the probate court recently.

Among the bequests were - Associated Jewish Charities, \$10,000, and to the Art Institute, \$5,000.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 65, Wk. of July 21, 1923, p.873.

Z. B. Komaiko, prominent Jewish social worker business man and journalist of Chicago, has left for Lithuania on a mission in behalf of the Jews of Lithuania. He is carrying a letter from the Lithuanian legation at Washington to the president of the Lithuanian Republic.

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JEWISH

NPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Sentinel, Wk. of July 20, 1923. Vols. 51-52, p.16.

Jacob J. Rosenthal, prominent Chicago theatrical man and former manager of the Woods Theater, died last Monday. He was fifty-five years old.

After a long career in New York theatrical circles, Mr. Rosenthal came to Chicago in 1918, as a representative of Al H. Wood's interests. He is credited with having discovered Julian Eltinge, the noted female impersonator.

In 1920, after a disagreement with Al Woods, Mr. Rosenthal resigned. He then joined the forces of George M. Cohan and had been with Cohan ever since.

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Volumes 51-52. Week of July 20, 1923, Page 16.

Brigadier General Abel Davis, last week was the recipient of a distinguished honor by General Henry Gourand, the famous French Commander. Mr. Davis was personally decorated by General Gourand with the order of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. The medal was awarded for distinguished service in combat.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 65, Wk. of June 9, 1923. P. 688.

Richard Loeb, 17, the son of Albert Loeb of Sears, Roebuck & Company, is the youngest student ever to have graduated from the University of Michigan.

Richard completed his high school work at the University high school in this city in two years, and studied for two years at the University of Chicago. He plans to return to Ann Arbor in the Fall for Historical Research work, after which he will study law.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1923.

THE SUCCESSOR OF RABBI HIRSCH

by
S. B. Komaiko

In the hour when the late Emil G. Hirsch was brought to eternal rest, the Jewish people not only of Chicago but also of other cities, raised the question: Who will be his successor?

Speculations were made for such as Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Rabbi Nathan Cross, Reverend Dr. Ellenow, Abba Hillel Silver, and others who enjoy a good reputation among Reform Jews and liberal Christians.

It is not our task to give an exact account of what the late Rabbi Hirsch accomplished for Judaism. We will say with firm assurance that he accomplished very little for the youth of his congregation, from whom he kept aloof. He addressed thousands of meetings with his marvelous oratorical power. At meetings called by Reform Jews, he would cut up the Orthodox Jewry; on the other

Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1923.

hand, when among the Orthodox, he would kibosh his Reform sheep. But he was always a hot nationalist when he addressed a Christian meeting.

Whenever Dr. Hirsch spoke to Christians, he never failed to remind them of their debt to the Jews...

For nearly half a century, he was the most popular orator in the Middle Western States. That is why everyone waited with much curiosity to see who would be appointed as his successor. And this curiosity turned into surprise when the Chicago newspapers carried the news that Rabbi Louis L. Mann, of Mishkan Israel Congregation of New Haven, would occupy the pulpit of Sinai Temple, from whence the mighty Dr. Hirsch had for many years thundered and stormed.

Who is the thirty-three year old rabbi who has been suddenly promoted to a salary of fifteen thousand dollars a year (which means more)? We haven't heard of him as much as we have heard of Abba Hillel Silver or others.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1923.

These and other remarks can now be heard everywhere.

Before we go somewhat into the personality of Dr. Louis L. Mann, it is necessary to mention that he is the son-in-law of Alfred M. Cohen, president of the Board of Governors of the Cincinnati Hebrew Union College.

If the father-in-law helped his son-in-law in this match, let us congratulate him, as well as the Sinai Temple, because Dr. Mann belongs to the young generation of Reform Rabbis who are gradually bringing traditional Judaism back home.

Dr. Mann was born thirty-three years ago in Louisville, Kentucky, of typically Jewish parents. While he attended both public and high school, he also studied Hebrew. At the age of seventeen he entered the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati where in the course of his studies he learned the Talmud from the noted scholar Rabbi Shochet.

In 1914 when Professor Getheil's book, Zionism, was published, Dr. Mann, then

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still a student, gave a friendly review of the book, for which the enemy of Zionism, Phillipson, one of his instructors, expressed his dissatisfaction. Dr. Mann then replied, "Whether we like it or not, the Zionist movement came here to stay."

After he graduated from the Hebrew Union College, he attended John Hopkins University, where he received his Ph.D. His seven years of services at the Congregation Mishkan Israel, New Haven, Connecticut, are highly commendable. Being at the same time professor of social ethics at Yale University, it enabled him to work for the Menorah, an organization for Jewish students. He has done a great deal in that organization by the way of making the Jewish students remain devoted to our traditions and acquainted with our history.

As a speaker he is very impressive and wins the confidence of his listeners. He is honorable and friendly. He dislikes publicity. He believes in constructive work and feels that it is much more important, at the present moment, for

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 8, 1923.

the progressive rabbis to work in their own backyard rather than wander in foreign pastures.

The writer of these lines had the opportunity to read a letter written by Dr. Mann to a friend, in which he states:

"Let us hope that the day will come when the Union prayer book will again embrace those sweet prayers that have been forgotten".

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Executive Board Minutes, April 30, 1923.

The President appointed the entire Executive Board of Trustees to serve as a Committee to meet Dr. Mann at the depot upon his coming to Chicago on the occasion of his coming to the city to open the United Drive for \$2,500,000.00

WPA (LL) PROJ. 3075

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JEWISH

Forward, Apr. 20, 1923.

[DR. LORBER]

Tonight - Dr. Lorber will lecture at the Socialist Center. Subject - Shall Socialists combat religion? This is the question among all right thinking people. Many misrepresent the Socialists, many misrepresent Soviet Russia, but to-night Dr. Lorber will lecture on this question.

After the lecture, - there will be a free discussion and all present will be able to express their opinion. Come and participate in the discussion at - 1228 South Albany Avenue. Admission Free.

The Sentinel, Wk. of March 2, 1923. Vols. 49-50, p.18.

Dora Robin passed away on February 24. Mrs. Robin organized the Woman's Loan Association with Miss Low in 1896. She acted as president and chairman of the Loan Committee until 1918. The organization started with \$87, and now has a circulating capital of \$10,000.

Mrs. Robin also founded, with the assistance of Dr. Theo Sachs, the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society in 1904, and served as president for ten years. She then started a campaign to build the Winfield Sanitarium with the Baron Hirsch Woman's Club and the Willing Workers. When the Associated Jewish Charities took over the work, she commenced laying plans for the Advanced Home for Consumptives. Later, she officiated at the laying of the cornerstone as the mother of the movement. This was the first organization to begin preventive work by an educational campaign in Jewish homes.

Mrs. Robin was one of the originators of the Auxiliary to the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society in 1910, with ten members. The combined organizations now total over 1,000 members. She was also on the Board of the Associated and Orthodox Federated Charities.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 11, 1923.

GOOD MORNING

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

Last night the Jewish journalists and literati of Chicago bade farewell to a colleague whom they respected and thought highly of. Mr. Morris Indritz is well known to the readers of the Courier for his work as a journalist. Mr. Indritz not only is a very able journalist, but he also has a certain poetic talent, which is expressed in his beautiful narratives of Chasidic life. Furthermore, Mr. Indritz has taken an interest in Jewish social work, and for a number of years has been active in the Jewish community of Chicago. With his great talent and devotion, he served the best interests of the Chicago Jewry, and his departure from Chicago is certainly a loss not only to the Jewish journalists but also to the Jewish community of Chicago.

I hope that in Los Angeles, where he intends to settle, he will find a field for fruitful work, and will have an opportunity to develop his journalistic and literary talent.

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RABBI FISHER'S TWENTY YEARS OF ACTIVITY IN CHICAGO

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 9, 1923.

III A As has been previously announced in the Courier, Rabbi Moshe Fisher
III C will soon leave Chicago for Detroit, where he will occupy the pulpit
III E of the Hungarian Congregation Shai Moshe. Rabbi Fisher is one of our
III H pioneer rabbis, who came to Chicago at a time when the Chicago Jewry
was just beginning to grow and expand. He participated in the devel-
opment of the Orthodox Jewry here, helping with all his energy and sincerity
to strengthen traditional Judaism, and to direct the course of those institu-
tions which seek to administer to those who are deficient in Jewish faith and
Jewish knowledge.

Rabbi Fisher came to Chicago twenty-four years ago, to become rabbi of the
Congregation Anudoth Achim Anshe Hungary and to serve as spiritual leader of
the Hungarian Jewish community. This congregation on Maxwell Street near 14th
Street asked the great Rabbi Simcha Safir of Pressburg Bratislava to provide
the congregation with a spiritual leader, and the great rabbi, with whom
Rabbi Fisher studied and from whom he received his rabbinical degree, found

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 9, 1923.

no one who was more suitable and competent for this important position than his pupil, Rabbi Fisher. Rabbi Fisher was twenty-four years of age when he came here.

Rabbi Fisher devoted all of his time to the task of improving and consolidating his congregation, and the Jewish community of Chicago as well. Thanks to his active work, the congregation soon began to grow, and three years later the membership built a large temple on Marshfield Avenue and Polk Street, which was the most beautiful district in Chicago seventeen years ago. Rabbi Fisher was also instrumental in bringing into being the Home for the Aged, of which he was a director; the Federated Charities of which he acted as a **director** for as long as it existed; the Mount Sinai Hospital; the Hebrew Theological College, and other institutions. He also devoted a large part of his time to the Adas Bnai Israel, an Orthodox youth organization, whose aim it is to attract the Jewish youth to the Jewish people and Jewish traditions.

Rabbi Fisher participated in the Zionist movement and used all his influence and energy in behalf of this great Jewish ideal.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 9, 1923.

Rabbi Fisher is not only a Hebrew scholar, but he is a man of considerable secular knowledge as well. He acquired his knowledge of Hebrew literature in the Pressburg Theological College, and his secular knowledge through private instruction. He is the son of Rabbi Moses Fisher, a rabbi in the city of Taks, Hungary, and a grandson of Rabbi Safir of the same city. His older brother, Rabbi Ephraim Fisher, is a rabbi in another town in Hungary and a younger brother, Rabbi Yoel Simcha Fisher, is rabbi of the Chavah Tzedek Congregation, on Claremont Avenue in Chicago.

Rabbi Fisher told this correspondent: "I regret that I must leave the Jewish community of Chicago, which has many large Jewish institutions. I refer particularly to the Hebrew Theological Seminary, where I had hoped to educate my children. I envy the rabbis and civic leaders who are privileged to continue their work for Jewish knowledge. I hope that God will give me an opportunity to build such institutions in my new circle of influence."

Rabbi Fisher is sorry to leave Chicago, and the Jewish community of Chicago certainly regrets the departure of one of its spiritual leaders and builders.

Daily Jewish Courier, Feb. 5, 1923.

GOOD MORNING

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

The Orthodox community of Chicago will soon bid farewell to a man who, for the past twenty years, has helped to build this community, and who has contributed a great deal to its development. I refer to Rabbi M. Fisher of the Hungarian Congregation. Rabbi Fisher is a scholar in the best sense of the term. He is also a prominent civic leader. Rabbi Fisher has accepted a very honorable position in Detroit, where he will be the spiritual leader of Congregation Bnai Moshe.

The Chicago Orthodox community is very grateful to Rabbi Fisher for the great services he has rendered in every field of our communal life and deeply regrets his departure from our city. He is a learned man, a conscientious man and has a serious attitude toward his work. There aren't many rabbis like Rabbi Fisher in America. His departure from Chicago is a great loss to our city.

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Sunday Jewish Courier, Feb. 4, 1923.

RABBI FISHER LEAVES FOR DETROIT

Rabbi M. Fisher who has been the spiritual leader of the Hungarian Congregation, Agudath Achim, will leave Chicago, much to the regret of his colleagues and many friends here, for Detroit, Michigan. Rabbi Fisher has accepted a position as rabbi in a prominent synagogue there.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Sentinel, Vols. 49-50, p.16. Wk. of January 19, 1923.

Harry A. Lipsky has been appointed Election Commissioner by County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki.

He was born in Chicago on April 22, 1875, and was educated in the city's public schools. He has been the general manager of the Daily Jewish Courier since 1910, and was a member of the Board of Education (1911-1917). He has been president of the Cook County Civil Service Commission since 1918, and chairman of the Committee on Education of the Chicago Association of Commerce (1917-1918). He was also a member of the Milk Commission in 1912.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 18, 1923.

GOOD MORNING
by
Dr. S. M. Melamed

According to a London dispatch to the Chicago Post, the English press pays tribute to the late Dr. Emil G. Hirsch as a great Zionist leader. They lavish praise upon him, claiming that he aided the Zionists in America politically and diplomatically, and that we owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Hirsch for the adoption of the Zionist resolution in Congress.

We, in America, know nothing about this. We know the contrary. And if the English press can say nothing else about the late Dr. Hirsch than that he was a great Zionist leader, it should have said nothing at all. To claim that Dr. Hirsch was a Zionist leader is to belittle him. To say that he was not a Zionist leader is to praise him.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 18, 1923.

OSCAR FOREMAN PRESIDENT CHICAGO CLEARING HOUSE

Oscar G. Foreman, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Foreman Brothers Banking Firm, was elected president of the Chicago Clearing House Association. He is the successor to Solomon A. Smith, president of the Northern Trust Company.

Mr. Foreman was seventeen years old when he entered the banking business. In 1880 he got a job with the old National Bank of Illinois as a messenger boy. He soon gained the confidence and respect of his employers. Five years later he became a member of the Foreman Private Bank. His father, Gerhardt Foreman, then resigned. In 1915 he became president of the Foreman Brothers Bank and then chairman of the board of directors of that institution, which will soon become a national bank.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 10, 1923.

THOUSANDS ATTEND FUNERAL OF DR. EMIL G. HIRSCH

Over three thousand people, Jews as well as Gentiles, filled the Chicago Sinai Congregation yesterday morning to pay their last respects to the deceased rabbi of the temple, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch. A huge crowd stood outside because there was no room in the temple.

Among the prominent personalities present were: Julius Rosenwald, Judge Henry Horner, Dr. Harry F. Judson, president of the University of Chicago, Bishop Charles P. Anderson of the Episcopalian Church, Alexander Revell, and many others.

Despite the wish of the deceased that there be no flowers at his funeral, heaps of floral wreaths were sent by those who did not know this. The Chicago Luxemburg Verein also sent flowers. Dr. Hirsch was a native of Luxemburg.

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 8, 1923.

DR. EMIL G. HIRSCH

(Editorial)

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, rabbi of Chicago Sinai Congregation, died yesterday after a brief illness, at the age of seventy-one. Emil G. Hirsch was, without a doubt, the most popular, or more correctly, the best-known representative of the Reform movement in America. The Christian world of America accepted him as an authority on Jewish problems. He was a remarkable personality, at least he certainly was not a mediocre personality, that is, as a man, a Jew, and a **rabbi**. His father was a profound Jewish thinker and the creator of a system of Jewish religious philosophy. The great Stendhal was a fervent believer in the religio-philosophical theories of Emil G. Hirsch's father.

As the son of a great thinker, the deceased grew up amid the Jewish intellectual traditions of Western Judaism. Emil G. Hirsch was an intellectual. He was a good linguist and had at his command a half-dozen European languages. He also had a wide knowledge of Yiddish. In addition to all this, he possessed a certain

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 8, 1923.

degree of pungency and shrewdness and it is certainly regrettable that these characteristics were not used for constructive work.

Along with his secular and Jewish knowledge, if Emil G. Hirsch had possessed strong Jewish sentiments, a love for the Jewish past, sympathy for the Jewish present, and the correct perspective toward the Jewish future, he would, undoubtedly, have accomplished great things for the Jewish people. He was very influential in many circles. Many educated Christian circles held a high opinion of him as a rabbi. He could have become the incontestable leader of the American youth--but he was not. His views on Jews and Judaism appealed only to those Jews who grew up without a Jewish education and who knew nothing about Judaism. To the Jews who had a Jewish education, Jewish sentiments, and Jewish hopes, he had nothing to say. And because he was an outspoken and aggressive personality, he aroused much opposition, and, not infrequently, strong protests from Jews, who are and will remain Jews.

Emil G. Hirsch had an ideal--Reform, the Reform temple. But he was unable to realize this ideal. The Reform temple did not attract the Jewish youth, because

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 8, 1923.

it did not appeal to them.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch accomplished many things for the local Jewish community. He helped build many benevolent institutions, he participated in relief work, and he participated in general Jewish philanthropic work.

Should Hirsch's successor be a man with positive opinions on Jews and Judaism, then the mistakes made by Hirsch can still be rectified.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 8, 1923.

DR. EMIL G. HIRSCH OF CHICAGO SINAI CONGREGATION IS DEAD

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, rabbi of Chicago Sinai Congregation for the past forty-two years, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 4608 Drexel Boulevard, after a brief illness. Dr. Hirsch became ill January 3. He contracted a common cold and was treated by Doctors Isaac Abt, Otto Schmidt, and Solomon Strauss, who stated that his condition was not serious, in order to calm the family. But, privately, they were worried about his condition.

Later, symptoms of pneumonia and pleurisy developed. Then he began to improve until Saturday night, when his condition suddenly became critical, and about midnight the doctors gave up all hope, declaring that he would not survive the night. At 5:30 A. M. he died. Mrs. Mathilda Hirsch, widow of the deceased, and his daughter, Mrs. Levy, and her husband, Dr. Gerson B. Levy, were at the deathbed. The funeral will be held today at 9:30 A. M. from Sinai Congregation, where Dr. Levy will deliver the eulogy.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch died at the age of seventy-one. He was one of the most

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 8, 1923.

learned men and most famous orators among the Reform rabbis. He was the defender and spokesman of the Reform movement in America. On several occasions he presented himself as an opponent of Zionism, but he would often reveal sympathetic Jewish sentiments. His exact position in regard to the Jewish problem was never known.

Dr. Hirsch was born in Luxemburg in 1852, where his father, Dr. Samuel Hirsch, who belonged to the old generation of German Reformists and was a profound scholar and thinker, was rabbi. In 1886 Dr. Samuel Hirsch emigrated to America with his family. When the deceased Dr. Emil G. Hirsch was nineteen years old, his father became rabbi of the Congregation, Anshe Kneseth Israel in Philadelphia and was one of the founders of the Reform movement in America, agitating particularly for the observance of Sunday instead of Sabbath. (The senior Dr. Hirsch died in Chicago in 1889.)

In 1872 Emil Gustav Hirsch graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and then went to Europe where he resumed his studies at the Universities of Berlin and Leipzig and also in the Hochschule Fuer die Wissenschaft des Judentums

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(Academy for the Study of Judaism). In 1877 he returned to America and was engaged as rabbi of the Mt. Sinai Congregation in Baltimore. A year later he was engaged by the Congregation Adat Israel in Louisville, Kentucky. In 1880 he was invited to occupy the pulpit of the Chicago Sinai Congregation in Chicago and remained there for over forty-two years.

Dr. Hirsch published a few journals in the interest of the Reformists: the Zeitgeist in German (published in Milwaukee); the Reformer in English (published in New York); and the Reform Advocate in English (published in Chicago). He was also professor of Jewish philosophy at the University of Chicago, and for a short time, lectured at John Hopkins University in Baltimore on "Jewish Poetry and Prose".

Dr. Hirsch was a director of the Chicago Public Library for more than ten years and held other responsible offices such as Presidential elector, and member of the first Morals Commission, which was set up by Mayor Harrison. He also took an active part in Jewish charitable affairs in Chicago. He was one

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Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 8, 1923.

of the founders of the Jewish Manual Training School and the Associated [Jewish] Charities, which is now united with the Jewish Federation of Orthodox Charities.

Because of the death of Dr. Hirsch, the meeting of the Council of Jewish Women, which was scheduled for today, has been postponed. The Mothers' Aid Society, which is supposed to meet Wednesday, has also postponed its meeting.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Jan. 8, 1923.

DR. EMIL G. HIRSCH DIES

Great loss, as spiritual head of Sinai Congregation, as a speaker, a scientist, and editor of several publications, he acquired a reputation of national importance.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, the spiritual head of Sinai Congregation died, yesterday, at his home, 4608 Drexel Boulevard, from abscess of the lungs combined with pneumonia. With his going one of the most prominent scientists, educators, orators, and editors has passed away and his congregation suffered an irreparable loss.

On January 3, his condition was declared to be critical by the attending physicians, Drs. Isaac A. Abt, Otto Schmidt and Solomon Shauss. Saturday evening they gave up all hope, and accordingly notified his family. At the death bed were present his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Gerson B. Levi and her husband, Dr. Levi, who had nursed him with touching care. Owing to his

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demise the meetings of the Chicago Council of Jewish Women, which should have taken place, today, and the one of the Mothers' Aid, called for Wednesday, have been countermanded. The funeral service will be held tomorrow morning, at 10:30 o'clock in Sinai Temple, and the interment will be in Rosehill Cemetery.

As active pall bears the following are going to serve: Dr. Elkan W. Fishell, Walter E. Bauer, Milton E. Falker, Harold G. Cuthman, Merrill L. Israel, Abe J. Korr, Jay L. Kraus, I. L. Marienthal. The music will be furnished during the services, by the organist, Arthur Dunham, and the Sinai Choir. The ritual will be read by William Willhartz and the sermon given by Dr. Levi.

His Development

Dr. Hirsch was born May 22, 1853 in Luxemburg, the son of Rabbi Dr. Samuel Hirsch. Fourteen Years later, he settled with his parents in America and finished the course at the University of Pennsylvania. After having completed

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his education at the Universities of Leipzig and Berlin, he was elected a Rabbi of the Sinai Congregation, in Baltimore, and one year later became the spiritual head of the Avath Israel Congregation in Louisville, where he remained till 1880, when he received a call to the Chicago Sinai Congregation. Although he received many flattering offers from other congregations, he remained true to the Sinai Congregation until his death.

In 1878 he married the daughter of a well known New York Rabbi, Miss Mathilda Einhorn with whom he lived very happily.

He Took An Active Part In Manifold Affairs

In Chicago he developed great and useful activities. In the same year he became Professor of Hebraic literature at the University of Chicago. Besides this he lectured at John Hopkins University in 1902. Furthermore he was an editor of the Zeitgeist, the Reformer and the Reform Advocate. Not satisfied, he was a member for ten years of the Chicago Public Library's administration

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and also a member of the Moral's Commission, established by Mayor Carter H. Harrison. As an orator he had few equals. In the pulpit he gave expression to his opinion with great frankness and did not spare with his criticism even the most influential members of his Congregation when necessary. Only a man of his importance and genius, could venture to break with the traditional custom of holding services on Saturday, and change to Sunday services.

Dr. Hirsch belonged to the Chicago Lincoln Club, the Chicago Singing Society, besides, he was an honorary member of the Turngemeinde. He always took an active part in all German-American efforts.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 12, 1922.

S. J. ROSENBLATT BACK FROM EUROPE

S. J. Rosenblatt, the well-known community worker, returned yesterday from a three-month trip to Europe. He was warmly welcomed at the La Salle Street depot by many of his numerous friends. He also received a similar welcome from a big crowd at the Covenant Club, of which he is a member, and where he had lunch at a table decked with flowers sent by his many friends and admirers. Mrs. Rosenblatt, who accompanied her husband to Europe, remained in New York. She will return next week.

Mr. Rosenblatt told a representative of the Courier about many of his experiences in Eastern Europe. He will give a detailed report this evening at a special session of the Chicago Joint Relief Committee, at its office, 720 West Roosevelt Road. Rabbis and synagogue presidents are expected to attend this meeting. [Translator's note: The rest of the article was not translated because it does not fall within the scope of this work.]

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol.64.Wk.of Sept.16, 1922.-P.155

Jacob Ringer, one of the best known lawyers in Chicago, is dead. He was prominent in cases before the Circuit Court for the last few years. His firm was employed by the city in the telephone rate cases. Prior to Oct. 1919, when he began work for the city, Mr. Ringer took no part in politics. In 1921 he was on the Thompson-Lundin Circuit court judicial ticket.

He was formerly president of the Standard Club.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 6, 1922.

[TESTIMONIAL BANQUET FOR PAUL RISSMAN]

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

Every Orthodox institution in Chicago is associated with the name of a person. The masses do not build institutions, they only help to build them. An institution is founded by an individual or a group of individuals. Can you imagine the Hebrew Theological College being built without the work of Ben Zion Leizerowich and Alex Eisenstein? Can you imagine the Daughters of Zion Infant Home without Mrs. Rieger? Can you imagine the Yeshiva Etz Chaim without Shloma Levin? Institutions are founded and popularized by individuals, and are, in a certain sense, maintained by individuals.

Paul Rissman is one of the Jews of Chicago who has founded an important institution, and brought it to a point where it has become a great philanthropic and moral asset and a credit to the Jewish community of Chicago. The institution he founded is the Home For The Incurables in Oak Forest. He, with the help of

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Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 6, 1922.

Mrs. Benjamin, built it up and then turned it over to the Jewish Federation of Orthodox Charities. For this achievement, Mr. Paul Rissman deserves the appreciation even of those people who do not always agree with him.

Mr. Rissman can look back upon twenty-five years of community work in Chicago. His friends thought that this occasion should be utilized to express to Mr. Rissman the thanks and appreciation of the community. All of Mr. Rissman's friends, with whom he has worked for a number of years in various fields of Jewish community life, will gather tomorrow evening at supper in the Pompeian Room of Gold's Restaurant, to do honor to a man whose contribution has helped to make the Jewish community of Chicago better and more beautiful.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 29, 1922.

RABBI JUDAH GORDON

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

I am not a child; I wasn't born yesterday, and I am not easily surprised. However, I was surprised, pleasantly surprised, when I heard, for the first time in my life, the rabbi of Lomza Poland speak, last Sunday evening. I remember the rabbis from the old country, who were men of genius. I still remember vividly the present rabbi of Lublin, Rabbi Eli Klatzkin, the old Ma-Yofis, the great Rabbi Isaac Elchonon, the brilliant Rabbi Chaim Brisker. Rabbi Judah Gordon reminded me of those men, with their extraordinary erudition, brilliant minds, and remarkable memories.

Anyone who is interested in the classical greatness of the Torah, who is interested in wisdom and erudition, should go and hear Rabbi Gordon. He is a spring overflowing with knowledge! He is a man to whom the most hidden corners of Talmudic literature are open!

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 29, 1922.

Chicago is indeed fortunate to number Rabbi Gordon among its citizens.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 16, 1922.

LEVY MAYER AND MR. FISHKIN DEAD

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

Two Jews died in Chicago this week: one was a great and celebrated man, the other--the other was unknown; one was a millionaire, the other--a poor man. I refer to Levy Mayer and Mr. Fishkin. One earned half-a-million dollars a year, the other thirty dollars a week during the busy season, nothing in slack time. One lived like a prince, the other like a beggar. But one was only a lawyer and a businessman, while the other was full of great hope for the future of his people and of Palestine. The mind and the heart of one spoke only the language of numbers, the mind and the heart of the other spoke the language of sweet dreams and hopes, the music of the future. One worked, made money, plenty of money, millions of dollars--and died suddenly, so suddenly that he did not even have time to think about his death--which is very bad. The other hoped and dreamed all his life of the redemption of Palestine for the Jews, and lived to see his dream being realized, so that he died with a smile of satisfaction on his lips. Which of them was happier, the one who

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 16, 1922.

was poor or the one who was rich--that question is too difficult for me to answer.

I am convinced that in the life after death different questions are asked now than were asked previously. The first question that was asked of a Jew in the past when he arrived in the True World was: "Mr. Jew, have you behaved conscientiously?" (I know this on good authority--the Talmud itself.) This, as I have said, happened in olden times when the Jews did not think about their future, when everybody lived only for himself and worried only about his own affairs. Nowadays, it is different. Today every Jew has other business besides his own. Today, thank God, the Jews are busy with Jewish affairs, with the Jewish future, with Palestine. I believe that today in the True World they do not ask the old question any more, that is whether or not one has acted honestly; today, they ask a new question: "Have you done anything for your people and their future, have you done anything for Judaism, for Jewish interests?"

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 16, 1922.

When poor Fishkin appears before God and has to answer the question: "What have you done for your people?" he need have no fear. He gave twenty dollars a week for Jewish purposes out of his thirty dollars, but when Mr. Mayer appears before God and is asked the same question, what will he answer? He will remain silent and he will be afraid of the judgment of the Lord.

What share did the Jewish people have of his millions while he lived, and what share will they have now that he is dead? None. The Jewish people received from Fishkin everything that poor Fishkin could give: his last penny, his last ounce of energy--everything, everything.

Judaism will not disappear as long as there are Fishkins in this world. Judaism wouldn't last twenty-four hours if all the Jews were like Levy Mayer.

The death of Levy Mayer will be lamented by lawyers and businessmen; the death of Fishkin will be lamented by all of us--by all the Jews.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 15, 1922.

LEVY MAYER, FAMOUS CHICAGO ATTORNEY, DIES SUDDENLY

Levy Mayer, the famous Chicago lawyer, who was considered one of the greatest as well as one of the richest lawyers in this country, died yesterday in his apartment at the Blackstone Hotel. A blood clot on the brain was the cause of his death. Mr. Alfred S. Austrian, who for many years has been Mr. Mayer's law partner, expressed the opinion that the blood clot came from overwork.

The death of Mr. Mayer came unexpectedly to his friends and acquaintances because he seemed to be in the best of health. He was at a dinner party Sunday evening in the home of a friend of his in Glencoe, /Illinois/. About four o'clock in the afternoon he began to complain of a headache and returned to the hotel, where he died yesterday morning.

Mr. Mayer was found dead by his servant. The doctors who were called in immediately said that his death took place at about two o'clock in the morning, a few hours after he returned from his visit to Glencoe. He was found lying on

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 15, 1922.

the sofa where his servant left him Sunday night.

Mr. Mayer was sixty-four years old. He was born in 1858 in Richmond, Virginia. His parents were German Jews. His father was an official of the treasury department of the Confederacy during the Civil War. His parents moved to Chicago after the Civil War, which ruined them. In Chicago they lived at first on the West Side. Young Levy Mayer attended Chicago public schools and graduated from the Central High School. He worked for his living, while studying law at Yale University.

Mr. Mayer obtained a job as a librarian of the Chicago Law Institute at a salary of four dollars a week, upon graduating from the law school. During that time he wrote two books on law. The young attorney began to attain prominence in the legal profession, and rose higher and higher. During the first year of his practice he earned only four hundred and seventy-five dollars, but his honorarium ran into tens of thousands of dollars in later years when he appeared in court as attorney for the greatest corporations in this country.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 15, 1922.

The law firm of Mayer, Austrian, and Platt which he founded, became the most celebrated legal firm in this country as a result of the celebrated trials in which the firm participated. This firm handled the cases of the Chicago packers, the steel trust, and other big corporations. Mr. Mayer also led the fight against prohibition as attorney for the liquor corporations, from whom he is reported to have received a million-dollar fee for his legal services.

Mr. Mayer became internationally famous. He was a recognized authority on international law. He wrote several important books on international law.

Mrs. Mayer, the wife of the deceased, and one of her daughters, Mrs. Walter Hirsch, are now vacationing in Europe. They are expected to arrive in the United States Saturday. Mr. Mayer had expected to leave Thursday to meet them in New York. Mrs. Mayer and Mrs. Hirsch were informed by wireless of Mr. Mayer's death. Mrs. Mayer is the daughter of the late Max A. Mayer, a former Chicago merchant.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 15, 1922.

Mr. Mayer leaves three brothers, Jacob Mayer of New York, Bernard Mayer, a Chicago real-estate dealer, and Isaac Mayer, a member of the law firm of Mayer, Austrian and Platt; three sisters, Mrs. Herietta Schlessinger, Mrs. Bertha Litman, and Miss Fannie Mayer; four brothers-in-law, Karl Mayer, Abraham Mayer (sic); two nephews, Herbert and Richard, children of the late David Mayer.

Mr. Mayer was active in philanthropic campaigns, Jewish and non-Jewish alike . He leaves an estimated fortune of twenty-five million dollars.

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 10, 1922.

RABBI STOLZ APPOINTED ADVISOR
TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Rabbi Joseph Stolz of Temple Isaiah [Israel], Howard Jackson, and Walter Dill Scott were yesterday appointed members of the school plan commission by Dr. John Dill Robertson, president of the Board of Education.....

The appointments were approved by the Board. [Translator's note: The rest of the article was not translated because it does not fall within the scope of this work.]

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 21, 1922.

JULIUS ROSENWALD--PHILANTHROPIST AND
CIVIC WORKER

Julius Rosenwald is known today as the prince of all Jewish philanthropists. His philanthropic disbursements each year exceed the yearly charity budgets of many a first-class Jewish community. Julius Rosenwald is practically the greatest Jewish philanthropist in America. There are many philanthropically inclined civic men but they are not philanthropists. Has any other philanthropist given millions in cash for Jewish purposes? Has any one of them said: "I will give ten or twenty-five per cent of all the money raised for a certain Jewish cause"? No one has given as much money for philanthropic purposes as he. No one has sought to awaken and stimulate Jewish philanthropy as much as this modest, good-hearted Chicago Jew.

It would be a mistake, however, to think that such a personality as Mr. Rosenwald has only admirers and good friends. There are many people who severely criticize Mr. Rosenwald's activities. "Why," they complain, "is Mr. Rosenwald indifferent

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Daily Jewish Courier, June 21, 1922.

to the problem of Palestine? Why is he indifferent to our national future? A man like Rosenwald should be as much interested in the Jewish future as he is interested in the Jewish present. We cannot put a very high value upon his Jewish philanthropy because it is well known that he gives just as much, if not more, to non-Jewish charities as he does to Jewish." This, they add with a note of sorrow in their voices.

It is worth while to note that most of his severe critics are to be found in the East, particularly in New York.

We must declare that this criticism is entirely unfounded because these critics do not understand nor do they want to understand or consider the driving forces of everyday Jewish life or of Jewish history.

If one observes Jewish life closely, one is easily convinced that two tendencies have always been predominant in Jewish life; one which dreams and acts in behalf of the future, and one which tries to improve the present. Such tendencies are,

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of course, also to be found in the lives of other people, but, in this respect, there is a vast difference between us and other nations. These two tendencies are realized in the life of other nations through the activities of the politician and the civic worker. The politician works for the present while the civic worker works for the future, for the good of the next generation. These two tendencies have, in the life of our people, an entirely different significance, and are, therefore, expressed in a different way. Can we say that Moses Montefiore and Kremie, who devoted their genius and talent toward the betterment of everyday Jewish life, of the Jewish present, were politicians? No. They were civic workers. Was Jacob Schiff a politician, he who used all his energy and talents to improve the conditions of the Jews of his time, in his "present"? No. He was a civic worker who cared for his people and not for politics. Maybe he had a false conception of the principal Jewish problems; maybe his opinion about the problem of Judaism was somewhat conservative but all this does not alter the fact that he was a great man among Jews; a Jewish civic worker.

Julius Rosenwald belongs to this category of Jewish civic men. He is a great

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personality though he is more interested in the Jewish present than in the Jewish future. We have no right to say that he is not at all interested in our future but as a big businessman he finds it unnatural to speak of the future. [Translator's note: About ten lines of the text are missing here. Evidently, someone cut out this part of the page.]

Mr. Rosenwald is, first of all, a very practical businessman. He is not a theoretician and he does not pretend to be. Mr. Rosenwald does not evaluate Jewish history according to sociological or political theories, but according to the daily Jewish needs and requirements. Mr. Rosenwald, looking at Jewish life from that point of view, sees a very dismal picture; hundreds of thousands of forsaken orphans in the Ukraine, hundreds of thousands of worn-out, homeless Jews in Eastern and Central Europe, hundreds of thousands of unfortunate pogrom- and war-victims. His heart goes out to them in pity and compassion. He strives to help them as quickly as possible, to improve their conditions as quickly as possible. This is the leitmotiv of Mr. Rosenwald's philanthropy.

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Of course, this does not mean that we think that Mr. Rosenwald should not concern himself about the Jewish future and should not help us in our important work. On the other hand, he can answer that one man can do only one part of the work of the community.

There is, however, one great philanthropist in this country, Mr. Nathan Strauss of New York, who besides being a great philanthropist is also a worker in behalf of Palestine. All others are neither philanthropists nor are they workers in behalf of Palestine.

Mr. Rosenwald is the leader of the American group that is chiefly engaged in the improvement of the existing conditions of the Jews. We are convinced that Mr. Rosenwald, who is not indifferent to any aspect of Jewish life, will someday help us in our important work for the Jewish future, for the building of Palestine. His work in the Jewish institutions has brought him much closer to the Jewish masses, has acquainted him with our people, and broadened his horizon. He will become more and more convinced that it is not only absolutely necessary

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but that it is quite possible to create a national home in Palestine. He cannot participate at present in work for Palestine because he is absorbed, heart and soul, in the relief work for those Jews who are living today.

Mr. Rosenwald is not the only man who does this kind of work. There are hundreds, perhaps thousands of others. He, however, remains the most prominent figure within this group because he is the most energetic.

To sum up: the entire criticism against the one-sidedness of Mr. Rosenwald's activity, is not well-founded--if one looks at it from a historical point of view. Mr. Rosenwald is the representative of one of the great tendencies that predominate at the present time in Jewish life. We will be proud if, some day, Mr. Rosenwald also represents the second tendency.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 20, 1922.

/DEATH OF SOL POZNER/

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

It is true that death is democratic. Everybody is equal before it. Everything democratic, it seems, is honorable, but, just the same, it is not particularly honorable to die. It seems to me that it is a shame to die. One has lived, worked, fought, created, had ambitions, dreamed, and suddenly--nothing! Death! When one dies, one is dead forever.

I do not know whether you all knew him personally. Many of you knew him personally and spoke to him just a few days ago. He was young, handsome, a lover of life, ambitious, active, amiable, idealistic, a young tree, and suddenly--he is gone. Sol Pozner is dead. A sudden storm has uprooted a young tree. Is it worth while to be ambitious?

Sol Pozner was a Jewish journalist and a Jewish journalist is, as you should

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know, not a Gentile journalist. A Jewish journalist is not only a man who writes the history of yesterday but a man who helps to make the history about which he writes. The attitude of a Jewish journalist toward the subject he is writing about is intimate, personal, and emotional.

Sol Pozner was not satisfied with a dry report of the Jewish labor movement. He lived and breathed the labor movement. He was passionately interested in every phase of the labor movement. He helped it, fought for it, suffered with it. This helping, fighting, and suffering affected his health. He worked until his strength gave out and then--one stormy wind and the young tree was uprooted.

Every Jewish worker in Chicago should lament the death of Sol Pozner, because he was a true friend of every Jewish worker. Sol Pozner was sad, worried, and sometimes melancholy during a period of Jewish unemployment in Chicago. Once he came to me and said: "It cannot go on like this. Hundreds of Jewish workers' families in Chicago are hungry. Something must be done for them. Come with

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me". He took me to a place on the West Side where about a hundred and twenty unemployed Jews had gathered. Their faces revealed the fact that they were hungry. When they saw Pozner, they surrounded him as if he were their savior. He listened to the hard-luck stories some of the workers told him and promised them that he would do something. He kept his word.

When we were on our way back to the editorial office, he asked me: "Have you got carfare? I haven't a cent". I understood at once what had happened. It was Monday--payday. He went to the hungry workers with his salary in his pocket--and left them without a cent. Only a Jewish journalist could do this --particularly a Sol Pozner. He was a man with a beautiful soul. And now --nothing.

Sol Pozner is gone. His associates in the editorial office who had loved him like a brother, weep and lament his death, together with his family. The Jewish workers of Chicago have every reason to lament his death. The Jewish workers do not have many such devoted and true friends as Pozner. Honored be his memory!

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Daily Jewish.Courier, June 14, 1922.

[MONUMENT FOR RABBI ALBUM]

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

Rabbi S. Z. Album has been dead over a year. He was a rabbi in Chicago for over thirty years and he lived like a martyr. Has any one of the Chicago Jews ever realized [the fact] that there is no monument as yet on the grave of Rabbi Album? If not, why not? Didn't Rabbi Album deserve to have a monument placed on his grave by the Chicago Jews?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, June 3, 1922.

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MINNIE F. LOW

Miss Minnie F. Low, known as the "Jane Addams of Jews" because of her twenty-five years as a social worker, died on Sunday.

While head of the bureau of personal service of the Jewish Aid Society, Miss Low originated the central bureau of registration, which has been copied nationally.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 29, 1922.

MINNIE LOW, WELL-KNOWN SOCIAL WORKER, IS DEAD

Minnie Low, superintendent of the Bureau of Social Service of the Associated Jewish Charities, died yesterday morning at the Michael Reese Hospital after having been ill for twenty-eight weeks. She was fifty-four years old.

Minnie Low was one of the best-known women in Chicago, as well as in the U. S. She made herself known as an active worker in the field of Jewish charity and social welfare. Everybody, far and wide, paid respectful attention to her proposals, plans, and work, which she put forth to improve and better the life of those who are poor and unfortunate. She was, therefore, elected president of the Charities' Correction Bureau, an office which she held with honor. She had a clever head, a warm heart, and a free hand. She deprived herself of many of the pleasures of life and devoted most of her time to the unfortunate of this community. The orphan, the widow, the woman who was afflicted with a bad husband (or vice versa)--all received her advice and help. The large income of the Associated Charities was due

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to her efforts; the great work that she was doing required more and more funds which caused many of our rich brothers to become philanthropists. It must be said, to her credit, that every cent she received she spent properly.

Minnie Low began her career as a social worker twenty-four years ago when she, with the assistance of Mrs. Minnie Jacobs Berlin, founded the Seventh Ward Bureau of Charities. The office was on Jefferson Street. A year later the work was transferred to Schiff's Building, and five years ago to Wood and Selden Streets. The founding of the Juvenile Protective League, which later brought into life the Juvenile Court, was due to Minnie Low's work protecting the children on the streets and in the courts.

The funeral of the deceased will take place tomorrow, Tuesday, at nine-thirty in the morning from Firth Chapel, 924 East 47th Street, to Oakwoods Cemetery. Rabbi Emil N. Hirsch will deliver the funeral oration. The pallbearers will be: Dr. Julius Hess, M. Karp, Abel Davis, A. J. Pflam,

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 29, 1922.

M. S. Reynolds, Adolph Kurtz, and Judge Harry M. Fisher.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 23, 1922.

A MAGNIFICENT BANQUET IN HONOR OF S. J. ROSENBLATT
AT THE CONGRESS HOTEL

A banquet was given Sunday night in the Gold Room of the Congress Hotel in honor of Mr. S. J. Rosenblatt, who is leaving soon for Europe where he will remain for three months. The banquet was attended by five hundred people, men and women who are the most prominent and best known in the Jewish community of Chicago. The banquet was magnificently arranged.

Judge Henry Horner was toastmaster. He was introduced by Max Korshak. Judge Horner characterized Mr. Rosenblatt as "the man who works in the field of Jewish charity."

The following people were called upon to speak: B. Horwich, Charles Herron, Judge [Hugo] Pam, Judge [Joseph] David, and Judge [Harry M.] Fisher, who, as usual, gave a very appropriate speech. All the speakers spoke of Mr. Rosenblatt's

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Daily Jewish Courier, May 23, 1922.

importance as a Jewish civic worker, and wished him and his wife a happy journey and return.

The guest of honor replied in an appropriate speech, thanking the public for the honor given to him and assuring it that he would endeavor to make himself worthy of that honor by working in the field of Jewish charities and as a member of the Chicago Jewish community.

A rich and varied program of entertainment was arranged. Jaques Amado, a celebrated tenor, sang a few operatic arias. He was accompanied at the piano by Professor Isidore Buchalter. They made a great hit. The stormy applause that broke out after each number was well deserved by the rising star in the world of music and by the well-known pedagogue. The rest of the program was taken up by Mat Lewis of the vaudeville, and Miss Hamilton who sang a few songs.

The guest of honor, on this occasion, was presented with a portrait of himself,

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his wife, and three sons, painted by Dr. Z. Klaper.

Mr. & Mrs. Julius Rosenwald were among the guests present at the banquet.

The banquet was arranged by Mr. H. L. Meites and by Mr. Max Korshak.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosenblatt left last night for New York, and from there, will sail for Europe. A large group of friends accompanied the travelers to the depot.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20275

Daily Jewish Courier, May 18, 1922.

MARKS NATHAN HOME HONORS THE ROSENBLATTS AND THE PRITZKERS

About a hundred friends of the Marks Nathan Orphan Home gathered last night at the institution. A banquet had been arranged there in honor of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Rosenblatt and Mr. and Mrs. Nicolas Pritzker, who are leaving on a trip to Europe. Delicious food was served (the participants bore the expense) and they were entertained by beautiful music and speeches.

Mr. Charles Herron, president of the Home, was toastmaster. Judge Harry M. Fisher was the main speaker.

Judge Fisher said that this farewell banquet, given in honor of the guests, was well deserved by them. He mentioned the great work which they had done for the Home and for many other institutions and wished them a happy journey and a happy return.

Mr. Rosenblatt and Mr. Pritzker replied in a few appropriate words.

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Mr. Jacob Levy and Mr. Trotzkey, the superintendent of the Home, deserve thanks for their excellent arrangement of the affair.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of April 8, 1922. Vol. 63, p.237.

Emanuel Eller, the Republican candidate for Municipal Court Judge, was born in Chicago in 1889. He was admitted to the Bar in 1915, and is a member of Pleiades Lodge No. 478, A. F. and A. M., and the Chicago Bar Association.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 20, 1922.

DR. MAX SWITAN RESIGNS FROM THE HOME FOR THE AGED

Yesterday, at a monthly meeting of the directors of the Home for the Aged, the superintendent of that institution, Dr. Max Switan, offered his resignation. He asked that his resignation be accepted immediately because he has to take up his new duties as general manager of the Mount Sinai Hospital.

The board of directors accepted his resignation with deep regret. The officials of the Home for the Aged will give a banquet in honor of Dr. Switan, who, for fourteen long years, has worked untiringly for that institution which has become an ornament to Orthodox Jewry.

Many directors of the Home for the Aged yesterday expressed their regrets that the institution was to lose such an active superintendent.

The Mount Sinai Hospital gains by having [secured] the services of Dr. Switan. Under his direction, that institution will progress.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward. March 17, 1922.

Hed's Concert - Master of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

Jacques Gordon, a Jewish young man from the east side, who occupies a distinguished position in the musical world of America. - By Jonah Spivak.

In the Chicago musical world the name of the Jewish young man, Jacques Gordon, the Concert Maestro of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, is one of the most popular and most beloved!

With the exception of Frederick Stock, Conductor of the Symphony Orchestra, Gordon is, perhaps, the most popular musician in Chicago, and all the activities in the musical domain are concentrated upon him. Stock instructs and coordinates the orchestra, whereas Gordon sees that these instructions are carried out accurately. Stock introduces Gordon quite frequently to the public, in order to show that his gifted concert-maestro has contributed much to the success of the orchestra.

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Nature must bestow on those whose task is to become a tone-judge, many good characteristics. A musician must be born with a remarkable sense of hearing; a keen imagination; a warm temperament; and, especially, an unusual memory.

And Gordon is endowed with all these qualities.

Gordon has deep faith in himself, which grew and encouraged him from early youth; he believed that he could perform the tasks he undertook. Upon perceiving the mysterious inspirational spirit which is implanted deep in his heart, he did not permit himself to dream and become impotent, but developed and conveyed it to the world.

These qualities pleased Gordon on a high pedestal of musical art.

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He was fortunate enough to have his parents, who were wealthy business people in Odessa, where he was born, to select a musical career for him. He seemed to take to the violin instinctively.

At the age of 6 he entered the Imperial Conservatory. He was taught by the famous musician, Franz Stufka, who recognized his musical talent and devoted more time to him than any other student.

At the age of 13 he graduated from the Conservatory, receiving First Prize. At the age of 14 he migrated to Germany, where he continued his musical studies. From Germany he went to France, where he studied a brief period, and at 16 years he came to New York with his parents.

The material condition of his parents, when arriving in New York was fairly good, and he continued his studies in New York, under the instruction of the renowned musician, Franz Kneisler. Gordon felt his fertility on American soil and he soon became the focal point of the musical world.

Gordon's first success was amongst the Jewish masses. He was the first one that founded the People's Concerts in the Socialist-Rand School of New York.

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Gordon believes that every man is musically-conscious. He said, "How can music exist and become developed if it does not resound in the hearts of the masses?" Through the sound of music. Man acknowledges the object of life. When a child learns to play or sing a melody he begins to realize that every moment, every thing has a source and an end. And by the science of harmony, man feels and understands all the phenomena of life and the depth of nature.

He was engaged later in concert-tours throughout the United States and Canada, and met with great success.

In 1919, Gordon traveled with the New York Symphony Orchestra in Europe. They played in France, Holland, England, Belgium and Italy. He also played for three years with the Berkshire Quartette and played with Harold Bauer and Madame Anna Moissejevitch.

Mr. Gordon is now with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, where he holds the high and reputable position of Concert Maestro.

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Mr. Gordon appeared this season seven times as Soloist with the Symphony Orchestra, and at three "Joint Recitals" with Rudolph Reiter.

Mr. Gordon is also active in other musical spheres. He is the Conductor of the Sinai Symphony Orchestra, and the head of the Violin Department of the American Conservatory in Kimball Hall.

Although he occupies a high position in the musical world Mr. Gordon is not conceited. He is a modest Jewish young-man, who makes a very sympathetic impression on everyone who comes in contact with him. He reached the summit of the mountain, but he never ignores those who are in the process of climbing.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 7, 1922.

THE BANQUET FOR DR. MELAMED AT THE GRENSHAW STREET TALMUD TORAH

A large crowd of prominent citizens, rabbis, Zionist leaders, and community workers gathered Saturday night at the banquet given in honor of Dr. and Mrs. [S. M.] Melamed at the Grenshaw Street Talmud Torah.

Mr. H. M. Barnett, chairman of the evening, explained in a short speech the purpose of the banquet. He then introduced the toastmaster, Mr. B. Horwich, who delivered an excellent and humorous speech about the guest of honor for the evening. At the end of his speech, Mr. Horwich said that a group of friends had collected a thousand dollars to present to Dr. Melamed as a wedding gift.

Mr. H. Steinberg, as a representative of the local Zionists, then presented Dr. Melamed with an oil painting of himself, painted by a young Jewish artist who has just arrived from Palestine.

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 7, 1922.

Other speakers of the evening were: the members of the Zionist delegation for the Keren Hayesod ["exchequer" of World Zionist Organization], Peter Schweitzer, Morris Ratenber, Dr. Goldstein, Judge Harry M. Fisher, Max Shulman, Rabbi Kaplan, Paul Rothenberg, and Mr. Slonim.

Dr. Melamed was the last speaker of the evening. In an appropriate speech, he thanked everybody for the honor accorded him, for the pleasure the evening had given him, and for the presents that he had received.

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Forward, Jan. 8, 1922.

PROMINENT RABBI DR. EMIL G. HIRSCH DIES.

Dr. Emil Gustov Hirsch, aged seventy-one, who occupied the pulpit for many years at the Sinai Congregation, died yesterday morning at his residence, 4608 Drexel Blvd.

Dr. Hirsch was one of the best orators in the country. His word was listened to with much respect. He, especially, raised his voice prior to the war. He denounced war and the war patriots, who force the country into the wholesale slaughter.

Dr. Hirsch was also Professor of Rabbinical Literature in the University of Chicago, and was known as one of the most prominent Jewish personalities in America. He was born in Luxemburg, May 27, 1852. He acquired his elementary education in the public schools of Luxemburg. He also attended the University of Pennsylvania. He went to Philadelphia with his father in 1886, when the latter was Rabbi of Congregation Knesis Israel. He continued his studies in Philadelphia at the Episcopal Academy. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1872. In that year he went to Germany and continued his studies in the Berlin University and then in Leipzig University, where he

Forward, Jan. 8, 1924.

received his degree, Doctor of Philosophy and Theology.

Upon his return to America, Dr. Hirsch became Rabbi of the Mt. Sinai Congregation in Baltimore. In 1878 he became the spiritual leader of a congregation in Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1880 he came to Chicago, where he immediately became Rabbi of the Sinai Congregation, where he retained his Rabbinical position until death.

Dr. Emil Hirsch had also published several newspapers. He published the Spiritual Times, in Milwaukee, in 1883, in 1886 he published the Reformer in New York and in 1888 he published the Reform Advocate. In the same year, he was appointed a member (later president) on the board of the Chicago Public Library. He had, also for some time, lectured on Jewish Poetry in the John Hopkins University, in Baltimore. Dr. Hirsch wrote many important treatises about the Bible, theology and sociology. He was one of the founders of the Jewish Manual Training Schools in Chicago and organized the Associated Jewish Charities. He was, for some time, president of the Board of Examiners of the Civil Service Commission in Chicago.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Jan. 6, 1922.

HONORING A JEWISH PUBLIC WORKER

(Editorial in English)

The Chicago Joint Distribution Committee, of which Mr. B. Horwich is chairman and S. J. Rosenblatt the vice-chairman and active chairman during the relief campaign because of the absence of the former, and the Zionist Central Committee of Chicago representing all the Zionists in Chicago will tender a banquet to Mr. B. Horwich, the indefatigable relief worker and Zionist who has rendered great service to both causes and who has served loyally and faithfully the cause of relief since its inception and the Zionist movement. Mr. B. Horwich has in addition rendered great service to the Jewish community in Chicago and may be considered one of its pillars. If not for him many an important necessary institution in Chicago would not have been created. Mr. B. Horwich is actually the man of the Chicago Zionists, having been the first chairman of the first Zionist society established here some thirty years ago.

At the time when Mr. B. Horwich convened the first Zionist meeting in Chicago

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there was no Zionism in America at all. The Jewish generation of thirty years ago knew nothing of Zionism and knew nothing of the Jewish national movement. The bulk of our people at that time was mostly concerned with obtaining civil and political rights in Russia and the carrying out of the emancipation decrees in various European countries. It testifies to the farsightedness and political vision of Mr. B. Horwich that at the time when there was no Zionism in America at all, when there was even no talk of Jewish nationalism, he had already conceived the idea of Zionism and made an attempt to lay the foundation for the Zionist organization in Chicago and in America. A man of such farsightedness and such political vision and such energy and power of enterprise is a credit to our people and especially a credit to Chicago Jewry, and for this deed alone he deserves all the honor that can be bestowed upon a distinguished citizen.

But Mr. Horwich has done much more than that for the Jewish community in Chicago and for Jewry in general. During his long career as a public worker he has participated in every Jewish movement, made himself useful for every great Jewish cause. He was, and still is, closely connected with every Jewish organization

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and institution in Chicago and is still a leading relief worker and leading Zionist worker and a leading charity worker. It is no exaggeration to say that nothing Jewish is strange to his mind. He has not only a heart for his people and an understanding for their needs and troubles, but he has also an understanding of all the finer things in Jewish life and he is as greatly concerned with the cultural life of our people, as he is concerned with its political and economic welfare, for which too he deserves praise and honor because there are very few Jewish leaders in America who understand that a people like ours with its long and venerable cultural traditions cannot live on bread alone. A people like ours must always be spiritually active and alert in order to continue its great traditions. Mr. Horwich understands this well and therefore whenever he has a opportunity to do something for the finer things Jewish, for Jewish literature, for Jewish journalism, for Jewish scholarship he is always glad to do his share.

As a relief worker Mr. B. Horwich accomplished wonders, both in the field of collecting and distributing money. Prior to the concluding of the Armistice

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he concentrated all his efforts on soliciting and collecting funds for the relief, and since the conclusion of the Armistice he has visited Europe three times and has distinguished himself as a distributor of these funds. Wherever he came he made the Jewish community of Chicago popular, and his service in this field of Jewish philanthropic endeavor has been recognized by the Joint Distribution Committee and by all those who are interested in relief work. His devotion to the great cause, his alertness of mind, his wit have saved many a Jew and Jewess in the war and pogrom stricken countries from total annihilation, and whatever it is possible for one individual man to do in this field of work, he did. He disregarded his own health, his own interests, and his own time to come to the rescue of those whose last hope he was, and he accomplished his mission splendidly. The observations he made in Eastern Europe during his journeys there proved to be very valuable to the Joint Distribution Committee, and many of his suggestions have been adopted by the Joint Distribution Committee and acted upon. There are not many men like B. Horwich in the community, there are not many men like him among all the three million Jews in America. If there were, Judaism in America would

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be much better off than it is and our communal and cultural life would be much different from what it is now. As a whole we have more communal leaders and better communal workers in Chicago than in New York, and we dare say that if not for Chicago's contributions to the cause of relief in men and money, none of the relief drives would be very successful. Mr. B. Horwich is one of the Chicago set of splendid relief workers, whose efforts, deeds and successes in the field of relief are a source of inspiration not only to Chicago Jewry but to the Jewry at large.

Next Wednesday, January 11th, the representative men and women of the community will gather at Gold's Pompeian Banquet Hall to do honor to Mr. B. Horwich. He surely deserves this honor, because he has rendered great and yeoman service to the Chicago Jewish community, to the cause of relief, to the Zionist movement, and to the Jewish people at large. Honor to whom honor is due.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 1, 1921.

IT MUST NOT HAPPEN

(Editorial in English)

There are rumors in circulation that Judge Joseph W. Shulman of the Municipal Court is seriously contemplating retiring from office, because the burdens, the work, and the worry have become unbearable. Judge Joseph W. Shulman is often besieged day and night by dozens of people who are in trouble and want his help. Being a very humane judge and a good-natured man, he is trying to help all those who need his help, and those who need his help are so many that he cannot possibly handle them all. It is for this reason that he intends to resign from his judgeship, according to rumors in circulation.

We have not succeeded in having this rumor verified or denied, but we can only say that what Judge Joseph W. Shulman intends to do must not happen. He has proved to be a good asset to the Jewish community and to the community at



Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 1, 1921.

large. Only a short time ago--during the Federated Drive--he collected singlehandedly eight thousand dollars for charity. He is rendering yeoman service to the community both as a judge and as a citizen, and just as the Municipal Bench cannot afford to lose him, so cannot the Jewish community dispense with his services. Besides, no Jew in office has the right to resign and retire now. As long as Henry Ford's dogs bark at us every day, we must be on our guard, and our men must hold their places in public life. They must not retire now. Especially a man like Judge Shulman, who could do and does a world of good to his fellow citizens and fellow Jews, must not resign at the present juncture. It is true that he is overburdened with work and that he is confronted every day with a multitude of problems, but he must stick it out. He must continue to remain on his job. This is the desire of the people who elected him to office and this is the desire of every Jew in Chicago.

Judge Shulman must not resign from office.



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Forward. November 1, 1921.

Dr. Z. Lorber

Dentist

Announces That He Has Opened An Office

in the

Independence State Bank Building,
12th Street and Kedzie Avenue

(Adv.)

Forward, November 1, 1921.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3273

All friends and acquaintances of the well-known Jewish writer and speaker, K. Marmov, are invited to the farewell banquet being given tonight in his honor, and arranged under the auspices of the Local Writers' Society.

Comrade Marmov is leaving for New York, where he will continue his literary and reportorial activity.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 1, 1921.

Mayor Thompson, yesterday, appointed a committee, consisting of 160 Jews, to act as a reception committee for Professor Chaim Weitzman and the members of the Zionist delegation in Chicago.

Mr. M. B. Hurvitz was appointed as chairman.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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II D I

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 62. Week of August 20, 1921. - Page 70.

The will of Marcus Marx was filed for probate this week. The following bequests were left to charitable institutions - Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago, \$10,000, Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, \$5,000, Michael Reese Hospital, \$10,000, and the Chicago-Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitorium, \$1,000.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Sentinel, Wk. of July 29, 1921. Vols. 43-44, p.19.

Dr. Leo Steiner, for six years chief medical examiner of the city civil service commission, has been appointed Superintendent of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. Dr. Steiner is a protege of Health Commissioner Robertson and was an instructor in the old Bennett Medical College.

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Wk. of July 15, 1921. Vol. 43-44, p.18.

Dr. S. M. Melamed; editor of the Courier, has been elected chairman of the Chicago Zionist Central Committee, representing all Zionist organizations in Chicago. I. H. Lichterman was chosen secretary and B. M. Antonoff, treasurer.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30276

Forward, December 10, 1920.

About the American Boy Muni Weisenfreund.

Muni Weisenfreund was born in Lamberg, Galicia, in the year 1895, of Jewish parentage. He migrated to America, with his parents at the age of 6. They settled in New York, where Muni started public school.

His father and mother were connected with the Yiddish Theater. His mother still makes public appearances, playing now at the Arch St. Theater in Philadelphia. His parents wanted him to become a great violinist and he studied music for eight years, but the stage appealed more to Muni than the music.

Then the Weisenfreunds moved to Chicago, where Muni was given a Jewish education. His father was a director of a group of actors and Muni pleaded with him to permit him to take the children parts on the stage, but his father refused. His first appearance on the stage happened to be in Cleveland

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Forward, December 10, 1920.

when an actor took sick, and as no other could be gotten, his father substituted Muni for him in "Two Corpses Eat Breakfast." He played the role of a president of a synagogue.

He, later became a professional actor, playing throughout the country. He appeared with many New York stars.

Forward, December 4, 1920.

A Statement from the Manager of the Peoples Relief.

As manager of the Peoples Relief Committee, I make the following statement concerning the condition of dishonesty, affirmed by our enemies, and the editor of the Jewish Courier, who carried on a campaign before and after the bazaar. The editor in his campaign, insinuated that there was dishonesty in the management of the bazaar, immediately, the morning after it closed.

It is customary, that the executive of the Peoples Relief Committee should control every undertaking of the committee, not before it has taken place, but naturally after it has closed. Our auditor examined the accounts immediately after the bazaar. The report, however is not complete, due to the investigation of the accounts of the last fiscal year. As soon as he completes the accounts, in a few days, a full report will be given to the thousands of Jews who so faithfully engaged in this "sacrilegious" relief work.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, December 4, 1920.

The Jewish public will also read what the committee has to say about the various reactionary elements who have so arduously worked to undermine the great undertaking of the Peoples Relief.

In spite of all interferences which have caused much financial damage, the Jewish masses responded as true children to the Peoples Relief and made the bazaar a great success, which was only expected under the circumstances.

Assured that our great successors will withdraw all unfair attacks upon the Peoples Relief, I remain

Respectfully yours
R. Eukelson, manager.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of November 27, 1920. Vol. 60, p.420.

Moses David Witkowski, first vice-president of the First National Bank, died on November 20. He was 61 years old.

Mr. Witkowski was a clerk in the old Union Bank, where he remained until 1880, when it merged with the First National Bank.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 60, Wk. of Oct. 23, 1920. Page 300.

Joseph G. Snydachker, capitalist and collector of rare painting, died on Oct. 13. He was born in Chicago on Sept. 2, 1863.

Mr. Snydachker was president of the Pacific American Fisheries Co., the Puget Sound and Alaska Shipbuilding Yards Co., the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., and the firm of Scotten & Snydachker.

He was part owner of the Woods Theater and office building. His collection of paintings is estimated to be worth \$1,000,000.

Mr. Snydachker was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and was at one time a Director.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 60, Wk. of Sept. 25, 1920. Page 202

Mrs. Maurice Spitzer has donated \$10,000 to Temple Mizpah for the purpose of establishing a Roy Spitzer Memorial Library. This is to be a part of the future Temple.

Forward, July 18, 1920.

A Great Musical Personality. by Eugene Spivack.

Russian Jewry is active in various cultural and artistic fields. The more it was betrayed and oppressed, the more it developed its social and cultural talents.

And, one of the large number of artists who do honor to the Jewish reputation, who possesses the ability to develop the most beautiful melodies, is the famous Russian Jewish pianist, Mossaiye Boguslawski, who has chosen Chicago as his home.

Boguslawski, aside from his being a first class artist, is a man possessed of radical views and is in addition, consciously Jewish.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 24, 1919.

A. S. ROE

Mr. A. S. Roe, prominent businessman and civic leader, leaves today for a trip to Europe and Palestine. In Europe, Mr. Roe will co-ordinate the traffic in the food packages which the wholesale grocery concern of Grossfield and Roe are now sending to the war sufferers of Poland and Lithuania. Then Mr. Roe will travel to Palestine, where he expects to make large investments and business connections, both for himself and for the firm of Grossfield and Roe, of which he is vice-president, as well as being one of its founders.

On this occasion we wish to make a few observations about the personality of Mr. A. S. Roe who, thus far, is the only Jewish businessman to undertake such a praiseworthy task. Mr. Roe embodies, within himself, a large part of Chicago's Jewish history. He is one of the very few outstanding personalities who encompass everything: knowledge, intelligence, business ability, a Jewish heart, and a national conscience. He has proved it over a period of thirty years or more, as a resident of Chicago's Jewish community. His

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 24, 1919.

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career is an open book--and we can say frankly and with pride, that it is an honor and a blessing from God to have among us such a personality as Mr. A. S. Roe.

Mr. Roe is an immigrant who came to this country when he was eighteen. Although he was only a youth in a big foreign country, nevertheless, due to his extraordinary ability and his ambitious character, he soon attained prominence and recognition in business and public life.

Naturally it must be admitted that the education and knowledge he received in the Hebraic and Russian literature and later his study of science, literature, and languages in Germany, together with his natural abilities, were all instrumental in making A. S. Roe the man he is today.

He came to Chicago in 1883, thirty-six years ago and entered college, from which he graduated as a bookkeeper. At the same time he began his public activities as a Jewish nationalist, founding the first literary society, the Hebrew-Speaking Club, which is still in existence and of which he is still a member.

WPA FILE, PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 24, 1919.

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While he worked for a short time as a bookkeeper, he was striving for something bigger in the field of business, and in 1888 he opened a dry goods store and peddler supply house. His business ability helped him along the road to success. In 1894, together with Mr. Grossfield, he founded the Grossfield and Roe wholesale grocery concern where he is now active, devoting his whole time, his ability, his energy, and activity to the business. As a result the latter grew rapidly, attaining an honorable position and a reputable name in Chicago and throughout the country. Today, the firm of Grossfield and Roe is one of the largest wholesale grocery establishments in the country, occupying a large, modern, up-to-date building which is unequalled in the wholesale grocery trade.

Grossfield and Roe are not only ordinary grocery tradesmen, but are also producers, importers and exporters, and have a wide field of influence in the grocery business world.

Along with his devotion to his business, Mr. Roe has given his time, energy,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 24, 1919.

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and money to general campaigns for the public welfare. There is no activity, movement, nor undertaking in which Mr. Roe is not one of the most active and most devoted workers.

He was one of the founders of the Hebrew-Speaking Club; one of the founders, as well as first vice-president of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, which was founded and became prominent after the Kishinev pogrom. He was one of the founders and most devoted workers of the Northwest Side Talmud Torah, which he helped to build and where he was president for three years. He was one of the chief organizers of the Marks Nathan Orphan Home and was its first vice-president. He took an active part in the Home for the Aged, where he was a director for some time; he is an active worker in the Jewish Educational Alliance; one of the founders and most active workers in the Jewish Federation of Orthodox Charities, whose first vice-president he has been, as well as its director for a time, and chairman of its membership committee. He is a director of the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society of Denver, a member of the B'nai Brith and other organizations; an ardent,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 24, 1919.

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conscientious Zionist and respected nationalist. He participated actively in the Jewish Congress movement and was a delegate to the first Jewish Congress in Philadelphia.

However, he did not stop there; he always looked for and became interested in new and important Jewish humanitarian and national campaigns. Thanks to his influence, the firm of Grossfield and Roe has undertaken to send parcels of food to Poland and Lithuania, and thus to alleviate the hunger pangs of the unfortunate war-victims. Mr. Roe is leaving for Europe to arrange the delivery of food packages, and then will go to Palestine, where he will exert his entire energy, and apply his varied and many years of experience to the establishment of a permanent connection for Grossfield and Roe. At the same time he will make an effort to establish important productive and business enterprises. That this will be an important factor in the revival and rebuilding of the Jewish settlement in Palestine, there can be no doubt, and Mr. Roe deserves recognition for this undertaking.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 24, 1919.

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We can confidently express, in the name of Chicago's Kehilah, Chicago's Jewish institutions, and Chicago's Jews, a warm farewell to Mr. Roe, and a sincere wish that his journey shall be a happy one, and that he may succeed in **all** of his undertakings. May he have a peaceful return to Chicago to resume his business and welfare work.

Mr. Roe has four children: two sons and two daughters, who are very talented and well-educated children. He leads a quiet and contented family life. Mr. Roe is full of vitality and energy and it is to be hoped that upon his return from Europe and especially Palestine, he will resume his work in Jewish national and social activities with redoubled energy and devotion.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 28, 1919.

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ELIAS GREENEBAUM

Elias Greenebaum died recently at the age of ninety-seven. With his passing, the Jewish community in Chicago has lost a Jewish personality who encompassed [within himself], fifty years of Jewish history. The financial world loses in his passing an important representative, and Reform Jewry loses one of its most significant disciples.

Our Eastern European Jews cannot understand a personality such as Greenebaum. They are unfamiliar with the peculiar commercial talents of the German **Jews** who, over a period of one hundred years, produced more financial wizards than any other great nation.

Elias Greenebaum was not just a German Jew. He belonged to that group of German Jews who can point to a record of such men as the Rothschilds, the Hirschs, the Efroses, the Schiffs, the Guggenheimers, the Lewisohns, the Strausses, and a

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3000

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 28, 1919.

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III A large number of financial geniuses who not only amassed fortunes in millions of dollars for themselves, but also brought about great changes in the world of finance. The part these Jews have played for the last one hundred years in world history, can be seen from the following three facts:

In 1865, there was much talk in Berlin of an immediate war with Austria. But Vienna was calm because Rothschild of Vienna informed the political circles of Vienna that he desired no war with Prussia, nor would he finance such a war. If Bismarck had not attacked Austria in 1866, there would have been no Austro-Prussian War. In that era, a man like Baron Rothschild of Vienna could decide whether or not Austria should go to war.

After the Franco-Prussian War in 1870-71, France and Germany appointed two financiers to make the financial adjustments. The French financier was the Parisian Baron Rothschild; the German was Herr Bleichreder, the famous Jewish banker in Berlin. When the head of the French government, Mr. Thiers, heard

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 28, 1919.

V A 2

III A that Bismarck demanded five billion francs in indemnity from France, he became enraged and shouted: "If a person had counted five-franc coins from the time of Christ to the present day, he would still be unable to count out five billion francs." To this Bismarck answered: "My man (meaning Bleichreder), began his counting with the coming of Adam."

And now peace has been declared between Germany and the Allies. Again two Jews acted as the financiers. Mr. Klotz, the French financier, did the calculations for the Allies. Mr. Klotz himself is an Alsatian Jew. Herr Warburg of Hamberg, the famous German-Jewish banker, was the financier for the Germans. The English press admitted that had it not been for Lord Reading, formerly Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Jewish Lord Chief Justice, England would have lost the War on purely financial grounds.

The contribution of German Jews to America in the field of finance is well known. The Federal Reserve Bank is linked with the name of Warburg and Jacob Schiff,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 28, 1919.

V A 2

III A who is even today the head of the greatest international banking house in the world.

To this group of Jewish financiers belonged the deceased Elias Greenebaum. He began with nothing, and ended by founding a new Jewish financial dynasty in the Middle West. Of course, we cannot compare Elias Greenebaum with a man like Schiff. But, if we stop to realize that Greenebaum began his career with two cents and had no native commercial tradition, as Jacob Schiff had, then we must admit that Elias Greenebaum was an extraordinarily creative person in the field of finance. He can, therefore, be listed as a member of the above-mentioned group of German-Jewish financial geniuses.

As a Jew, too, he can be included within that group. The generation of German Jews to which Greenebaum belonged was already partially modernized. The teachings, not only of Moses Mendelsson, but also of the first German reformers, were already popular in Jewish homes in Germany. The fundamental aim of that

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, July 28, 1919.

V A 2

III A generation of German Jews was to reduce Judaism to a charity business so that they might become entirely German. Since Jews are not a nation, but are a religious and philanthropic group, what keeps them from assimilating? Such was the philosophy of that Jewish generation in Germany. What it did accept from Judaism--the tradition of charity--it held sacred. Thus Elias Greenebaum concentrated his energies on Jewish charities, accomplishing much in this field. We may not be satisfied with the way German Jews of Chicago conduct their charitable activities, but we must respect their earnestness and the sacrifices they make for their philanthropic activities. Naturally, our present nationally minded Jewish generation cannot take Mr. Elias Greenebaum very seriously as a Jew, that is, as a political leader, but none will deny his devotion to Judaism as he saw it. As a philanthropist, he stands out as a noteworthy figure among Chicago Jews. Because of his deeds, future generations will continue to speak of him with respect.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

Sunday Jewish Courier, July 27, 1919.

ELIAS GREENEBAUM DIES AT
THE AGE OF NINETY-SEVEN

Elias Greenebaum, founder of Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company, who was one of the oldest Jewish residents in Chicago, died last night at his home, 4510 Grand Boulevard, at the age of ninety-seven.

Born in Applesheim, Germany July 24, 1822, he came to America in 1847, and began his career as a peddler in the state of Ohio. Later he moved to Chicago and became a salesman in a dry goods store. Several years later, he and his brother-in-law, Gerhard Forman, opened a banking establishment. The business was dissolved in 1874, and Mr. Greenebaum, with his sons, opened the bank which later bore the name mentioned above.

Mr. Greenebaum was a founder of the [Chicago] Sinai Congregation and to the last days of his life, was one of its most enthusiastic supporters. He held the office of president. He aided in the establishment of the United Hebrew Charities and later in the Associated (Jewish Charities). Everything per-

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, July 27, 1919.

taining to the Jewish community in this city was of great interest to him.

Mr. Greenebaum leaves three sons, Moses, Henry, and James, and a daughter, Emma, Mrs. Nathan Gutman. His wife, the former Rosika Strauss, died several years ago.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, July 20, 1919.

MRS. ROSE LIPSHULTZ DIES SUDDENLY

Mrs. Rose Lipshultz, one of the most well-known Jewish women in Chicago, an active charity worker, died suddenly, yesterday morning, on the steps of her home at 1300 South Albany Avenue. She was seventy-eight years old. She leaves two sons, Max Lipshultz and Dr. George Lipshultz, who is a captain in the United States Army, at present in Camp Meade, Maryland.

Mrs. Lipshultz was a scholar and a woman of good descent, coming from a fine Jewish family of Libau, Kurland. She came to this country twenty-nine years ago, and was one of the women who helped to build and support the Marks Nathan Orphan Home, organizing auxiliaries and interesting many women in this important work for our orphans. Of late she had devoted much time to the Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Although herself poor, she did everything possible for other poor people. Her fortune at death consisted of four dollars.



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JEWISH

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Sunday Jewish Courier, July 20, 1919.

Her funeral will take place Tuesday at 2:30 P. M. from the Marks Nathan Orphan Home where, from ten in the morning, her body will lie in state in the Memorial Hall. Several rabbis will deliver eulogies.



Daily Jewish Courier, July 10, 1919.

HARRIS DICK DIES

Mr. Harris Dick, president of the Western Dairy Company, died of a stomach ailment at ten-thirty last night at the Mercy Hospital.....The deceased was sixty years old.

Mr. Dick is from an honorable Wilna family. He came to this city twenty-five years ago. His economy and diligent work placed him in the ranks of the great Jewish businessmen of Chicago. He is the founder of the Western Dairy Company, a thriving company in this city that does a large volume of business.

Mr. Dick as a philanthropist was always ready to aid every Jewish enterprise in Chicago by work or deed. He was a prominent member of the Wilna Synagogue, a member of the Captain Dreyfuss Lodge, and others. He is survived by several talented children.

His wife died a month ago. This grief aggravated the illness from which he



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 10, 1919.

had been suffering for some time. He is mourned by his children--Anna Silverstein, Morris, Ida, Samuel, and Mamie--his workers whom he treated well, and a host of friends acquired during his lifetime.

The funeral will be held today at three P. M. from 3611 Douglas Boulevard to the Wilna Synagogue on Sangamon Street, and from there to the congregation's plot in Waldheim Cemetery.

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JEWISH

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 59, Wk. of Mar. 20, 1920. p.159.

David Mayer, one of Chicago's dry good merchants, and the man who financed Mary Garden's musical education, died on Sunday. Mr. Mayer had lived in Chicago since 1863.

About twenty years ago, Mary Garden, then a choir singer, was brought to the attention of Mr. Mayer by the late Will J. Davis. The Mayerstook Mary into their home. Later Mrs. Mayer took the singer to Paris and paid for her musical education.

After the Chicago fire David Mayer helped to organize the dry goods house of Schlesinger and Mayer.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 6, 1920, Vol. 59, p.110.

The Michael Reese Hospital is the beneficiary of \$200,000 by the will of Otto Baer. Mrs. Baer directed that the sum of money should be known as the "Otto Baer Memorial."

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JEWISH

The Lawndale Press, Volume I; Week of September 26, 1919. Page 2.

Judge Hugo Pam of the Superior Court of Cook County, has been elected president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 20, 1919. Vol. 58, p.160.

Solomon Klein, president of Klein Brothers' department store, Halsted and 20th streets, and the 12th Street Store, Halsted and W. Roosevelt Road, died on Wednesday.

Mr. Klein was born in Kerzenheim Germany in 1858, and came to America with his parents when he was fourteen years old. In 1880, he founded the store bearing his name.

He was a contributor to charitable organizations and a director of the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans. He was also a member of the Standard and the Ravisloe Country Club, and vice-president of the Retail Merchants' Association.

WPA (L.L.) PRO. 30215

Forward, September 12, 1910

This morning at 9:00 A.M. the funeral of the well-known west side business man, Solomon Klein, will take place at 4:00 P.M. at 45th Street and Vincennes in Chicago. Mr. Klein was one of the Jewish pioneers in Chicago since 1840. He died at 17, 1910. Mr. Klein was president of the Klein Department Store and of the 12th Street Store, the largest department store in the West Side.

Mr. Klein was born in Germany and came to America with his parents at the age of 10. In 1880 he founded the Klein Department Store at 12th Street and 12th Avenue until he became one of the best known business men in Chicago.

Journal, September 10, 1910

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 88275

Salomon Selah, the author and composer of the popular folk songs and melodies "Hushum", "Dait's for the ever" and others, who has been a Chicagoan for the past few years, has left for the East, where he expects to find a larger field for his Yiddish musical activity.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Volume 57. Week of July 5, 1919, Page 695.

Judge Julian W. Mack has been elected to the Board of Overseers of Harvard University.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 30, 1919.

NATHAN SLOTKIN DEAD

Nathan Slotkin, who traded in birds and animals for the past thirty-five years in Chicago, died at his home, 930 Lawrence Avenue.

During the War he furnished the government with thousands of animals for the army's use in fighting the "flu," and also with carrier pigeons for service overseas.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, June 18, 1919.

HARRY BERNSTEIN GIVES FIVE HUNDRED
DOLLARS FOR THE BETH MEDROSH LIRABBONIM,
SCHOOL FOR THE RABBINATE

Mr. Harry Bernstein, cloak-manufacturer of 237 South Market Street, visited the Beth Medrosh Lirabbonim on Grenshaw Street yesterday. He was so pleased with what he saw there that he voluntarily donated five hundred dollars for this institution of learning, and promised moreover to maintain his interest in the school.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 30, 1919.

SMALL TOWN NEWS

More than 2,000 men, women, and children took part yesterday evening in a "neighborhood reception" for Colonel Abel Davis, commander of the 132 infantry regiment, which took place in the street in front of his home at 5125 Ellis Ave. The street was decorated and illuminated with white and blue lanterns. From a grandly decorated platform, set up for the occasion, Judges McGurtie, Holmes, McSurley, Horner, Trude, and Holdom, addressed the crowd. All the judges lauded the Colonel.

Colonel Davis was presented with a set of diamond shirt studs and cuff-links, bought with a fund gathered in the neighborhood. A balance of \$2,000 presented to the Colonel will be used by him for a Regimental Fund, if a permanent organization is established.

A public reception is being planned for Colonel Davis by West Side Jews.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 15, 1919.

NOTED JEWISH ARCHITECT DIES

Henry L. Ottenheimer, a prominent local architect, died yesterday after a prolonged illness. He was the architect of the Elk's Club and of the gymnasium of the Hebrew Institute.

Mr. Ottenheimer was a member of many Jewish organizations and belonged to many clubs.

Daily Jewish Courier, May 1, 1919

GUSTAV FREIND DIES SUDDENLY

Gustav Freind, president of the Michael Reese Hospital, and one of the well-known philanthropists of the South Side, died yesterday suddenly in his home at 4759 Ellis Avenue. He was 68 years old and died of a heart stroke.

Born in Austria, he came with his parents to America when he was a child. They settled in Chicago 38 years ago.

Mr. Freind was active in many philanthropic institutions, as the Michael Reese Hospital, the Hebrew Institute, and others. He was a director in the Sini Temple and in many clubs.

Mr. Freind was president of the S. Oppenheimer and Co. Sausage Manufacturers, a director of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, and of the Franklin Trust and Savings Bank.



Daily Jewish Courier, May 1, 1919

He is mourned by his wife, three daughters, Mr. S. R. Coleman, Mrs. Walter Baer, and Mrs. Max Zacks, and his son Irwin Freind.



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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Volumes 33-24. Week of April 18, 1919. Page 22.

Judge Julian Mack of Chicago, who is in Paris as a member of the American Jewish Congress to the Peace Conference, has accepted the invitation of the executives of the Canadian Jewish Congress to represent them.

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Forward, February 23, 1919

Announcement

Friend M. Schuchter, manager of Peoples Relief, will lecture on the subject:

The Hopes of the Jews After the War.

at the Mozirer Aid Society - Sunday February 23, at 3:30 P.M. in Ponchers Hall 3429 West 12th Street.

All countrymen and their friends are invited.

Admission free

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JEWISH

APR (1919) 440 1778

Forward, February 18, 1919.

Announcements.

A. S. Sachs is coming to Chicago to deliver four lectures. The well known Socialist lecturer will speak on very important topics, which will interest every radical and socialist worker.

Thursday night, February 20th, at the West Side Auditorium Annex.
Subject - Nationalism and Internationalism.

Friday night, Feb. 21st, at the Socialist headquarters, 3225 W. 12th St. Subject - The Third International.

Saturday night, Feb. 22nd, at the Northwest Side Talmud Torah.
Division and Merincort Sts.
Subject - Socialism in Russia and in Germany.

These lectures were arranged by the Educational Committee of the Workingmens Circle.

The Sentinel, Wk. of January 24, 1919. Vols. 33-34, p.20.

Charles H. Schwab, a prominent business man and philanthropist, died last Friday, at the age of 83. He was born in France and came to Chicago sixty-five years ago.

Mr. Schwab was one of the four men who managed the Chicago's World Fair, under the title of Council of Administration. He was also a director.

He was the organizer and president of the Jewish Manual Training School, and also the first president of the Jewish Orphan Asylum of Chicago. He was a member of the Sinai Temple, the Standard Club, and the Union League.

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1918-19. p. 155.

January 24, 1919. Julius Rosenwald donates \$25,000 to the colored
Y. M. C. A.

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1918-19. p. 169.

Hugo Pam re-elected to Superior Court, November 6, 1917.

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1918-19. p. 164.

Joseph B. David, re-elected to Superior Court, November 6, 1917.

MPA (LL) PROJ. 5077

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JEWISH

WEL (ALL) PROJ. 30216

American Jewish Year Book, 1918-19. p. 154.

February 8, 1919. Julius Rosenwald presented with a gold memorandum book by War Relief Workers of San Francisco, in appreciation of his offer to contribute 10 per cent of all the funds raised in this country for the relief of Jewish war sufferers.

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I A l d

JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1918-19. p. 152.

November 2, 1918. Julius Rosenwald contributes one million dollars as an endowment fund to be known as the Julius Rosenwald Fund for the purpose of educating poor children.

IV
II A 1

JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1918-19. p. 169.

Joseph W. Moses elected president of the Chicago Bar Association, June 8, 1915.

RESEARCH PROJECT

IV
II A 1

JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1918-19. p. 166.

Julius H. Hess appointed professor and head of the division of diseases of children in the University of Illinois College of Medicine, and chief of the department of diseases of children of the Cook County Hospital, June 1917.

IV

JEWISH

The Sentinel, Wk. of July 5, 1918. Vols. 31-32, p. 22.

Mr. Wm. Hartman, the well-known mortician, has been engaged in the undertaking profession in Chicago for nearly a quarter of a century. He is credited with establishing customs in the Jewish burial ritual which are in general practice today.

Mr. Hartman is the first Jewish undertaker in Chicago to modernize a number of the old orthodox ideas relating to the burials.

Daily Jewish Courier, June 19, 1918.

CONVENTION OF CIVIL SERVICE
COMMISSIONERS

The annual convention of the National Association of Civil Service Commissioners opened yesterday in Milwaukee. The convention will continue today and tomorrow.

Mr. Harry A. Lipsky, president of the Cook County Civil Service Commission, will be the only Jew at this convention. He is also the only Jew in America who holds such a high office. The other commissioners, Ralph L. Peck and J. Chalen, accompanied him to the convention.



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II B 2 f

II D 10

II A 2

III C

V A 1

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, May 24, 1918.

MOSES BARNETT IS DEAD

Moses Barnett, cousin of the well-known Chicago civic leader H. M. Barnett, died yesterday afternoon at the age of 62 after a short illness at Washington Boulevard Hospital.

The deceased came to Chicago fifty years ago. His father, Aaron Barnett, was the first Jew to open a kosher butcher shop, on Clark Street half a century ago. The Barnett family later founded the Beth Hamedrash Hagodol (synagogue) and Moses Barnett served there till the last days, first as president and later as superintendent. He also assisted in the founding of the Talmud Torah, was president of Somech Noflem (Support of the Down-trodden), and participated in the work of various other benevolent institutions.

The deceased leaves a widow, Becky Barnett, who resides at 1207 Ashland Avenue; three brothers, Ben, Joe, and George; and a sister, Flora Lugoff of Duluth, Minnesota.

IV

- 2 -

JEWISH

II B 2 f

II D 10

Daily Jewish Courier, May 24, 1918.

II A 2

III C The funeral service will take place today at 10 A.M. at the chapel

V A 1 of Weinstein and Neierman, undertakers, 3652 West 12th Street, and

also in the Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, corner Douglas and St. Louis,

where the Rabbis Ephraim Epstein, Ezriel Epstein, and Nisan Budzinsky will deliver the eulogy. Cantor Solovaychuk will chant the memorial prayer.

The deceased will be laid to rest near his parents in the Oakwoods Cemetery.

All members of the congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol; Dr. Sultan Lodge, Independent Order Bnai Abraham; Malbin Lodge, Progressive Order of the West, and other lodges of which the deceased was a member; and also his countrymen from Maryampol are expected to be present to pay their last respects to the deceased.



IV

JEWISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 1 a

Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1918.

II A 2

JOSEPH SCHAFFNER IS DEAD

Joseph Schaffner, one of the most outstanding Jewish businessmen in Chicago and founder of the firm of Hart, Schaffner and Marx, the largest clothing concern in the world, died Friday morning after a lengthy illness at his home, 4819 Greenwood Avenue, at the age of 70.

His funeral will take place Monday from Sinai Temple, where Dr. Emil G. Hirsch will deliver the funeral eulogy.

Joseph Schaffner was born in Reedsburg, Ohio and was reared in Cleveland. He came to Chicago in 1871 and began his career as an employee of Hart Brothers, who were at that time in the furnishing business. Later he, together with Harry Hart, Max Hart and Marcus Marx organized the clothing firm of Hart, Schaffner and Marx.

Besides being a great businessman and a person of initiative, Mr. Schaffner



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- 2 -

JEWISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 1 a

Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1918.

II A 2

was also a philanthropist and possessed an excellent literary taste. In his youth he studied and supported literary movements.

He particularly distinguished himself in the province of creating better and friendlier relations between employer and employee. He was one of the first to recognize the progressive tendencies in industrial life. The agreement, which was concluded by the firm of Hart, Schaffner and Marx with its employees six years ago, has since then always been renewed and improved, and has become a model in industrial disputes.

Mr. Schaffner was the founder and supporter of the School of Commerce of Northwestern University, and since 1910 has served as a trustee of that institution.

In 1888 he married Miss Sarah Halle of Cleveland. Three children were born of this union. All three reside in Chicago.

IV

- 3 -

JEWISH

I D 2 a (2)

I D 1 a

Sunday Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1918.

II A 2

The Joint Board of Hart, Schaffner and Marx requests all workers of this concern to attend the funeral of Joseph Schaffner tomorrow at 10 A.M. at Sinai Temple, 46th Street and Grand Boulevard. Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, who is now in Chicago, will attend the funeral together with the local leaders, like Sam Levin and others.

All shops of this concern will be closed on Monday. The workers will be paid, and in respect to the man who was the first to conclude an agreement with this organization, the Amalgamated requests all to come to the funeral.



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II A 2

JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 20, 1918.

JOSEPH SCHAFFNER DEAD.

Joseph Schaffner, one of the founders and secretary of the well-known men's clothing manufacturing firm, Hart, Schaffner & Marx, died of heart disease, yesterday, in his home 4819 Greenwood Ave.

Mr. Schaffner had been suffering since last summer and his condition became worse in February. Since then he had been confined to his bed. The deceased was born in Reedsville, Ohio, in 1849 and came to Chicago as a young man. In 1888 he married Miss Sara Halle from Cleveland.

He was a member of the Union League besides other local and out-of-town clubs.

IV

JEWISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 16, 1918.

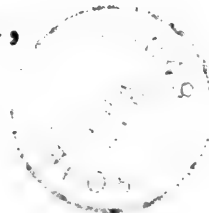
I F 5

EMIL N. ZOLA, MANAGING EDITOR OF JEWISH COURIER

The Jewish Courier announces the appointment of the well-known young lawyer, civic leader and political progressive, Emil N. Zola, as its managing editor, effective at once.

The new managing editor of the Courier is one of the best known lawyers in Chicago, having attained a national reputation through his political and social activities.

He began his career as a civic and progressive leader immediately after graduating as a lawyer. When Roosevelt founded the Bull Moose party, Mr. Zola became one of its firmest supporters and one of its leaders in Chicago. In 1913 he was elected State Representative of the 23rd Senatorial District on the progressive ticket, and served his term of two years, establishing a brilliant record as champion of the working people and as advocate of social legislation, especially for women's suffrage, an eight hour working day for women, and many other important acts of legislation.



IV

-2-

JEWISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 16, 1918.

I F 5

In fact, he was the Floor Leader of the Bull Moose Group in all its important activities in the Legislature. He was also the youngest member of the Assembly.

When the Bull Moose party was liquidated, Mr. Zola remained a progressive, and when Woodrow Wilson was nominated for president, the new managing editor of the Courier organized the Wilson Independent League to which belonged the outstanding progressive leaders.

In the life of Chicago's Jewry Mr. Zola occupies a unique and prominent position, thanks to his organizational abilities. He is secretary of the Lawndale Club, an active member of the Covenant Club, Bnai Brith, the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities and chairman of the Jewish Campaign of the Third American Liberty Loan in Chicago.

Mr. Zola was born in Riga, 30 years ago, and came to Chicago at the age of four. His father, the Reverend Abraham Leib Zola of 2615 North Troy Street, gave him an

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-3-

JEWISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 16, 1918.

I F 5

Orthodox Jewish education, to the extent that he is considered one of the few Jewish-American young men to possess a thorough knowledge of Judaism.

Mr. Zola lives at 3507 Douglas Boulevard, and is the son-in-law of Mr. Isaac Lurie, of the Lurie Lumber Co.



The Daily World, April 12, 1918.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Rabbi of Sinai Temple, declared in a statement yesterday that he will, in his next Sunday's sermon, remove every doubt concerning his loyalty to the United States.

Dr. Hirsch made this statement on account of the report that a petition is being circulated to demand his resignation from Sinai Temple on the ground that he is pro-German. Dr. Hirsch admitted that he likes the Germans because he was born and reared in Germany. He said that nine relatives of his were in the German army, three in the English, and three in the French army. He also stated that he is in full sympathy with President Wilson's position and does not believe that he (Dr. Hirsch) will be fired after thirty-seven years of service in his temple.

"I was a pacifist," said Dr. Hirsch, "but now I am no more pacifist than President Wilson. The president's opinions were always my opinions and I fully agree to every word that he has written.

"I was active in peace work for thirty years and in that time, I was in a peaceful atmosphere, and as for the president, I do not believe that the doctrine of hatred should be preached.

The Daily World, April 12, 1913.

"This trouble began a few weeks ago, when I received a letter from the State Counsel of Defense, which ended with these words: "It is therefore necessary for all loyal citizens and organizations to celebrate the anniversary of America's admission in the war for the continuation of Christian civilization.

"I read this letter from the altar of the temple and told the congregation that I believe that the members of the Defense Counsel made a mistake by using the word "Christian" in a letter that is addressed to a Jewish church.

"Certain persons have, without doubt, interpreted my remark as appertaining to America's entering the war.

"The United States entered the war, not because she wanted to, but because she had no other alternative, nevertheless, I still believe in peace. I am of the opinion that when peace negotiations will appear, honorable measures will be attained. But in case the negotiations will not succeed, then America will have to battle until the last man."

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JEWISH



Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 11, 1918.

MOSES DULSKY, GREAT LOCAL SCHOLAR IS DEAD

News came from Denver yesterday, that Moses Dulsky, one of the greatest local scholars and an outstanding citizen, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Max Bernicker, at the age of 62.

The body will be brought to Chicago. The funeral will take place on Friday.

Mr. Dulsky came to Chicago in 1881. He was one of the founders of the club, "Shochrei Sfath Ever" (Hebrew conversationalists) and one of the first "Mizrachim" in Chicago. He was known throughout the length and breadth of the West Side as a great scholar and a person of prominence.

Surviving him are four sons, Mendel, Julius, Samuel and Louis, and two daughters, Mrs. Bernicker of Denver and Mrs. Frank Barnett.

IV
I B 4
I F 5

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 9, 1918.

CONGRESSMAN SABATH MARRIED

(By International News Service)

South Bend, Indiana. Apr. 8. It became known here today that Congressman Adolph J. Sabath and Miss Mae Ruth First were united in matrimony on December 31, 1917. Rabbi Julius Libert performed the ceremony.

The news was kept a secret by both parties, in order to avoid congratulations and "wedding gifts" from the many friends of the popular Congressman. But as soon as Chicago became aware of the news, it was confirmed by those who already knew about it. Dr. Libert, who is at present in Chicago, refused to confirm or deny it, when confronted by a correspondent of the National News Service regarding the matter.



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I B 4

I F 5

- 2 -

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, A pr. 9, 1918.

Rabbi Julius Libert of South Bend is a delegate to the Rabbinical Conference, which is taking place in Chicago now. Dr. Libert, a well know Zionist, made a statement yesterday evening to a representative of the Courier, confirming the news of the marriage of Congressman Sabath to Miss First. He also told the following:

"When I was at the Zionist Convention in Chicago, Congressman Sabath desired that I perform the nuptial rites, but first convert to Judaism the future Mrs. Sabath.

"The beautiful Miss First gladly consented to accept the Jewish Faith, according to the tenets of Reformed Judaism naturally, of which I am a Rabbi. For several successive days she visited me at South Bend, going through the precepts of conversion, as it is written in our Books, and when she became a Jewess in the full sense of the word, both came to me and were united in marriage, according to the laws of Moses and Israel"



IV

I B 4

I F 5

- 3 -

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 9, 1918.

Congressman Sabath is a well-known personality in America. The present term is his sixth representing the Illinois Fifth Congressional District. Before being elected congressman, he served a long time on the bench as Judge of the Police Court. Mr. Sabath is 52 years old and Mrs. Sabath is 25.

Mrs. Sabath is a descendant of a prominent family. She served as her husband's secretary for a long time.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 8, 1918.

ALDERMAN SCHWARTZ TO BE CHAIRMAN OF IMPORTANT COMMITTEE

Before the City Council Executive Committee left last Saturday for Florida, to formulate plans of setting up the membership of the different committees, it became known that all the members unanimously agreed to appoint the Jewish Alderman, Ulysses S. Schwartz of the Third Ward, as chairman of the Committee on Railway Terminals. The latter is one of the most important committees of the City Council.



Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 7, 1918.

LIPSKY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF COOK COUNTY CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

Mr. Harry A. Lipsky was elected yesterday as president of the Cook County Civil Service Board of which he has been a member only two weeks. The Board consists of three members, and the other two quickly agreed to elect Mr. Lipsky as president.

Mr. Lipsky was appointed by Mr. Peter Reinberg, president of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, as commissioner of the County Civil Service Board.



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JEWISH

II B 2 a (1)

I D 1 a

Daily World, Feb. 14, 1918.

I B 4

III H

RABBI SIMON HARRY ALBUM (CHICAGO'S GREATEST RABBI)

When we read in the works of A. Litvin, A. S. Sachs, S. Rosenfeld, and other writers the descriptions of the rabbis of Eastern Europe who loved human beings, we find that they actually practiced the teachings of the ancient, sacred writings--especially the precept that the "people came before the Torah". We search in vain, however, for a ray of that holy light in America--that light which illuminated the spirits of the European rabbis. And when we see that several "Orthodox" synagogues lie in the hands of godless politicians, and that their rabbis peddle their kosher licenses and bow down before every Jewish and Gentile Haman, we then begin to think that the American atmosphere cannot digest the story of the cedars of Lebanon--the strong, Jewish oaks which have grown into forests in Eastern Europe.

We are forced to change our opinion upon seeing Rabbi Simon Harry Album. We must then agree that America is not the cause for our rabbis becoming "businessmen" and "politicians". On the contrary--these rabbis would have been

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- 2 -

JEWISH

II B 2 d (1)

I D 1 a

Daily World, Feb. 14, 1918.

I B 4

III H magicians or organ grinders in Europe.

The true rabbi--he who follows the traditions of Rabbi Israel Salanter, Rabbi Hyman Brisker, Rabbi Meyer Radiner--does not become a dishonest rabbi in America. This fact is proven by the example of Rabbi Album whom the great rabbis throughout the world honor with the name "eminent scholar" and "the prince of the Torah"; and whose views on Jewish religious affairs are accepted as "law" by all the rabbi, young and old.

Rabbi Album was raised in the spirit of the beloved scholars of Eastern Europe. He did not peddle Judaism; did not earn his livelihood by granting Kosher licenses; and did not bow down before those who became wealthy from the sweat and blood of the poor man. He was always ready to fight for the honor of the Law and the Prophets, and for the interests of the Jewish masses. He came to America not intending to be a rabbi, but with the intention of securing sustenance from private industry. His body, however, was too weak for physical labor, and his soul was too pure for the atmosphere of business. He was forced

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 3 -

JEWISH

II B 2 d (1)

I D 1 a

Daily World, Feb. 14, 1918.

I B 4

III H to become a rabbi in an academy of poverty-stricken students. His weekly salary was smaller than that which a well-paid laborer earns in one day. Yet he lived up to the standards expected of a spiritual leader of a group.

Unless one saw with what pride Rabbi Album refused to accept money, one would not believe that any man would resist a remunerative offer. Rabbi Album interpreted the laws of the Torah in everyday affairs; devoted much effort toward making peace between husband and wife (he never granted a divorce); and went to the stockyards to watch the workers and to see that they observed the dietary laws. He visited the butcher shops and the bakeries (so that they should not work on the Sabbath); he lectured in synagogues; helped found Hebrew schools, the Hebrew Theological College, and the Home for the Aged; always defended the shohatim; acted for some time as the only rabbi on the West Side; and supervised all the Jewish activities in the community himself. When the meat magnates were made aware of the fact that the noted rabbi was working without pay, they wanted to pay him a wage for his visits to the

W-4 (ALL) PROJ. 3627

IV

- 4 -

JEWISH

II B 2 d (1)

I D 1 a

Daily World, Feb. 14, 1918.

I B 4

III H slaughter house, but he proudly refused their offer.

His love for the masses and his strong sentiments for justice were clearly seen in his attitude toward a trust of Jewish butchers in Chicago in 1893, twenty-five years ago. The butchers, at that time, had planned to establish a small trust which would control the Jewish meat market by not permitting new butchers to open shops and by raising the price of meat. In order to sanctify their trust, they offered Rabbi Album a sum of money for his approval, but he scornfully rejected it. Moreover, he was not satisfied with the role of a passive on-looker, but he himself began to fight against the trust.

Later, when a clique at the Jewish Courier became ambitious and wished to rule the city by introducing new "taxes" and by riding on the Jewish "horse," they attempted to drag Rabbi Album into their gang. When he left them, because of their corrupt methods, these "new social workers" leveled many false accusations against him. Rabbi Album, however, possesses a very "sharp pen"--he is one of the most brilliant scholars among the Orthodox rabbis of America. The fight

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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II B 2 d (1)

I D 1 a

Daily World, Feb. 14, 1918.

I B 4

III H

against Rabbi Album was very bitter. He was libeled by the Jewish Courier and by other hypocrites who speak for Judaism. There were also "city robbers" in Chicago who hired gangsters to murder him. But Rabbi Album always triumphed. He stood against them with the strong weapon of truth and righteousness.

The Jewish masses know how to evaluate the work of the sixty-eight year old sage. His household is waited upon by the old and young, and everyone wishes that this eminent, beloved scholar, the pride of Judaism in Chicago, should live many more years and continue to protect Judaism and fight for it.

JEVISH

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II B 2 d (1)

The Sentinel, Volumes 29-30; Week of January 25, 1918. Page 22.

S. K. Komaiko, prominent writer and communal worker of Chicago, has resumed active connections with the Jewish Daily News of New York. He will serve as Chicago correspondent of the well-known Yiddish publication. Mr. Komaiko was Chicago correspondent of the Jewish Daily News from 1905 to 1916, when he relinquished his duties to give more of his time to social and religious work.

Mr. Komaiko came to Chicago in 1903, and has been a resident ever since. In 1906, he founded Die Yiddische Ziet, and in 1912, he published a book of short stories.

IV

JEWISH

The Sentinel, Volumes 29-30; Week of January 18, 1918. Page 21.

Louis Bomash is a well known figure in business circles as well as a leader in Jewish communal and philanthropic life. He was one of the first directors who helped found the Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home and one of the earliest organizers of the Federated Jewish Charities.

Mr. Bomash is a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board; the B'nai B'rith; and the president of the oldest orthodox congregation, Beth Hamdrash Hagodel, on the South Side.

IV
I F 5

JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1917-18, p. 254.

Joseph A. Sabath appointed judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, July 19, 1916; re-elected to the House of Representatives, Washington, November 1916.

IV
I F 5

JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1917-18, p. 250.

Joseph B. David elected judge of Superior Court, June 6, 1916; elected chief justice of Superior Court, December 4, 1916.

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 20275

IV

JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1917-18, p. 253.

Albert A. Michelson appointed official scientific adviser of the
Army and Navy departments, Washington, April 1917.

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1917-18, p. 253.

Sol P. Roderick elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1916.

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II A 1

JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1917-18, p. 255.

Julius Stieglitz elected president of the American Chemical Society,
March 1917.

IV
I A l a

JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1917-18, p. 252.

Jacob M. Loeb re-appointed a member of the Board of Education and re-elected president for a term of five years, May 1917.

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II D 1

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 53, Wk. of March 31, 1917. p.242.

Under the will of Julius W. Lowenthal, \$30,000 was given to his wife, to be distributed by her among the charities.

Among the institutions selected by her were - the Associated Jewish Charities, \$10,000, Michael Reese Hospital, \$5,000, Home for Aged Jews, \$5,000, Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, \$1,000, Chicago Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium, \$2,000, Jewish Training School of Chicago, \$2,000, Art Institute, \$5,000.

WFA (ILL.) PROJ 3027

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II A 1

JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1916-17, p. 105.

Julius Steiglitz appointed head of the department of chemistry of Chicago University, October 1915.



IV

JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1916-17, p. 101.

Harry M. Fisher appointed judge of Court of Domestic Relations,
June 1915. Elected to preside over the Boy's Court, December 1915.



WPA (ILL) PROJ 30075

IV

JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1916-17, p. 103.

Max Loeb appointed by the Mayor a member of the Board of Education,
October 1915.



IV

JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1916-17, p. 101.

Samuel A. Ettelson appointed Corporation Counsel, November 1915.

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1916-17, p. 292.

FROM THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE.

"Edwin G. Foreman, a member of the American Jewish Committee, passed away at the early age of fifty-three on August 26, 1915. He was a member of the Committee since its organization, and showed a sympathetic interest in its work. He took a prominent part in the philanthropic life of the Jews of Chicago, and he was a man of unblemished, kindly, and benevolent character. The Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee has directed that this minute be spread upon its records and that a copy thereof be communicated to the family of Mr. Foreman, with an expression of profound sympathy."

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II A 1

JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1916-17, p. 99.

Samuel Alschuler appointed by the Governor, chairman of the State Railway Commission, July 1915. Appointed by the President, Judge of the United States Seventh Circuit Court, August 17, 1915. Confirmed by Senate January 18, 1916.

IV

JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1916-17, p. 103.

Jacob M. Loeb appointed president of the Board of Education,
December 1915.

WPA (ILL.) REC. 30273

IV
II A 2
II D 6

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3021

The Sentinel, Volumes 23-24; Week of December 22, 1916, Page 4.

Mrs. Mollie Netcher Neuberger, proprietor of the Boston Store, has made a gift of a summer home to her two thousand employees. She has purchased a tract of land at Lake Beulah, Wisconsin, on which the home is located. It will accomodate one hundred and seventy five persons and will be kept open for twelve weeks. It is expected that two thousand guests will be entertained during the summer.

IV
I A l d

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 52, Wk. of November 18, 1916. p473.

Julius Rosenwald, a trustee of the University of Chicago, and Mrs. Rosenwald have donated \$500,000 towards the new medical school.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 52, Wk. of Nov. 11, 1916. pp. 434-435.

Emil Gustav Hirsch was born in Luxemburg in 1852. In 1866 he came to America with his parents and in 1872 graduated from the Pennsylvania University.

In 1880, he was elected Rabbi of Sinai Temple in Chicago. He participated in the founding of the Manual Training School, Associated Jewish Charities, and the Civic Federation. He was Presidential Elector-at-large for the State of Illinois in the year 1896. Since 1902 he has been Professor of Rabbinic Literature and Philosophy in the University of Chicago.

Dr. Hirsch has written and edited many articles and features. He writes in German, English, and Hebrew. He edited the "Zeitgeist" with I. S. Moses (1880-1883) and the "Reformer" (1886).

IV
II A 1
III C

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Sept. 26, 1916.

FUNERAL OF RABBI MESSING TODAY

Rabbi Aaron I. Messing, of Temple Bnai Sholom, died last night. The funeral will take place today from the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. H. Mitchel, 4450 Magnolia Avenue.

The deceased was a great educator. He settled in Chicago soon after the Civil War, when he founded the Congregation of which he was the rabbi until the last day of his life.

He was born in Prussia seventy-six years ago. He leaves five daughters and three sons.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

IV

II B 2 f

II B 2 d (3)

JEWISH

The Sentinel, Volumes 23-24; Week of September 1, 1916, Page 22.

On September 2, a banquet is to be tendered in honor of Professor S. A. Hoffman. As an educator, he has founded the Hoffman Preparatory School. This institution is the gateway to professional life for hundreds of young men and women. As a social worker, he has helped his co-religionists considerably as superintendent of the Jewish Educational Alliance. As grand orator of the Knights of Zion, he has organized new gates and has acted as cultural director of the Zerubovel and the Chicago Zion Forum. As an author, he has written numerous text books on scientific subjects. His articles on Zionism have been published in various periodicals.

The banquet for Professor Hoffman is called the Fourth Degree Banquet, because of his latest acquisition, a fourth degree from the Northwestern University School of Law.

IV

JEWISH

I D 2 a (4)

I D 2 a (2)

I D 1 a

II A 2

I F 4

I F 1

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 30, 1916.

JACOB H. MARK, THE SECOND
JEWISH CANDIDATE *

by

Dr. A. Levenson

Whereas Philip P. Bregstone, candidate for judge of the Municipal Court Translator's note: on the Democratic ticket was compelled to fight poverty and need until he attained the position in political and social life to which he is justly entitled, his colleague, the second Jewish candidate on the Democratic ticket for judge of the Municipal Court, Jacob H. Marx, was forced to combat a more powerful enemy. He had a more difficult course to tread. He had to overcome worse circumstances. He had to fight opulence and luxury.

We know that most people would like to be born among riches, and they would say that if the Lord wished to punish them let Him plague them with a few thousand dollars. But all that glitters is not gold. The child who is born of

IV

- 2 -

JEWISH

I D 2 a (4)

I D 2 a (2)

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 30, 1916.

I D 1 a

II A 2 wealthy parents is really fortunate, but to be happy as a rich child

I F 4 one must possess a soul that is satisfied with the glitter of gold.

I F 1 Only then can one be happy, and only then can one enjoy everything
in the world that gold can buy.

However, there are people who cannot feel satisfied with the fact that they alone have three meals a day. They would also like to see that others have enough bread and herring. There are people whose hearts are bigger than their stomachs; whose souls transcend their pockets. These people do not rejoice in their luxury when they see so much poverty and destitution in their midst. Their anguished souls hover as in a void amid the glittering gold. They feel that they are alone in the wide, luxuriant world.

There is a Moses who was reared in a royal palace, spent his childhood among slave drivers, and when he grew older and went out among his brethren and saw how hard they were driven, his pleasures faded. He attempted to help the enslaved and the despised, and because he was a lad, young and inexperienced,

I D 2 a (4)

I D 2 a (2)

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 30, 1916.

I D 1 a

II A 2 he forsook his home and friends, his fortune and pleasure, and
 I F 4 chose to abide in a wilderness where there were no slaves and no
 I F 1 slave drivers; there he studied the problem, the eternal problem:
 Why has one too much and the other nothing?

When this Moses reached maturity, both mental and physical, he returned to the royal palace where he was raised and to which he was entitled, by law, to his portion. He did not come, however, to claim his portion and to live like a sybarite as all princes do. He came to demand an accounting for those at whose expense the slave drivers thrive. He came to demand justice for those who were denied the right to exist, he came to demand freedom for slaves, equality for the humiliated, brotherhood for stepbrothers.

Naturally this Moses is called a renegade, because he abandoned his class. They /the slave drivers/ do not understand that this Moses is their brother only in body but not in mind; they do not understand that in this Moses there is a soul descended directly from the celestial throne, imbued with justice and honesty,

IV

- 4 -

JEWISH

I D 2 a (4)

I D 2 a (2)

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 30, 1916.

I D 1 a

II A 2 with love and tolerance for mankind. They can hardly conceive that
I F 4 this Moses is a spiritual brother to the slaves on whose blood the
I F 1 princes fatten, on whose marrow they grow corpulent and on whose
strength they become powerful.

Mr. Jacob H. Marx, the Jewish candidate for judge of the Municipal Court, has been endowed, fortunately or unfortunately, with the soul of a Moses. Jacob H. Marx is the son of Mr. Marx, one of the proprietors of the large clothing concern, Hart, Schaffner and Marx, which employs more Jewish workers than any other firm in the world, and which, with other factories, installed the system of "not supplying straw, but demanding a larger production of bricks". [Translator's note: Taken from biblical text: "Ye shall no more give the people straw to make brick."]

Like a prince, the young Jacob [Marx] was brought up in riches and luxury and was attracted to his father's factories. And there he felt as though he were among his brothers; there he saw for the first time how much sweat and tears,

IV

- 5 -

JEWISH

I D 2 a (4)

I D 2 a (2)

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 30, 1916.

I D 1 a

II A 2

how much blood and marrow was pressed out of his brothers, that

I F 4

he might be provided with luxury and pleasure; there the eternal

I F 1

question first dawned upon him: Why is it that they who create everything have nothing, and they who create nothing have everything?

But he was quite young [at that time], still a child. And when he posed this question, they who should have answered it looked upon him as if he were insane. So the young Marx went off into the "wilderness of science" in order to find an answer to this difficult question. He studied political economy, sociology and law. He became mature in body and mind, and returned home not to demand an answer to this question, but rather to dictate a correct answer.

And he returned at the proper time. The enslaved tailors were beginning to revolt and the slave drivers had powerfully organized themselves to defend their position. The historic needle-trades strike was then going on in Chicago. The struggle grew worse each day. But what chance did the weak,

IV

- 6 -

JEWISH

I D 2 a (4)

I D 2 a (2)

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 30, 1916.

I D 1 a

II A 2

hungry and wretched tailors have against the rich, satisfied

I F 4

manufacturers? But here Jacob H. Marx stepped in and, as one of

I F 1

the princes of the slave drivers, he raised the revolutionary

banner and inscribed on that banner, justice to those deprived of their rights; liberty for slaves, brotherhood between employer and employee.

He was ridiculed. The Pharoahs could not understand this. But in his Egypt, Jacob H. Marx was crown prince; there he was able to dictate and he did dictate. And for the first time, we saw the wolf and the sheep, Jacob H. Marx and Sidney Hillman, coming together, and the result is well known to everybody. In all other tailoring shops, strikes are periodic phenomena, but in the factories of Hart, Schaffner and Marx they are unknown.

This is Jacob H. Marx whose name is little known among the Jews, but whose work and activity have been felt by the families who live by the needle trade.

Now there is an opportunity for Mr. Jacob H. Marx to broaden his activity on

IV

I D 2 a (4)

I D 2 a (2)

I D 1 a

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 30, 1916.

II A 2 a much greater and broader scope. As judge of the Municipal
I F 4 Court, with his views on problems of capital and labor, he will
I F 1 be a godsend on the bench. With the help of the Jewish Democrats
 and with the assistance of the strong Sullivanite faction in the
Democratic party, he will undoubtedly be nominated. His name is the sixth
on the list of candidates for judge of the Municipal Court on the Democratic
ticket. The Jewish public will surely vote for him two weeks hence, on
September 13.

* /Translator's note: By the "second Jewish candidate, the writer means that
there are two Jewish candidates running for judge of the Municipal Court, and
Jacob H. Marx is the second on the list./

IV
IV (Bohemian)

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 28, 1916.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD PAY RELATIVES OF EASTLAND VICTIMS

Congressman Adolph J. Sabath of Chicago has introduced a bill in Congress asking the United States Government to pay certain sums of money to the relatives of the victims who perished in the disastrous wreck of the excursion boat, "Eastland", which capsized in the Chicago River over a year ago.



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II A 2
V A 1
III D

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 51, Wk. of July 15, 1916. p.834.

Leopold Mayer died July 8, at his home, 4534 Ellis ave. The deceased was born in Kerzenheim, Germany, in 1839. At the age of thirteen, he came, with his parents to America.

Mr. Mayer saw service in the civil war and was a prisoner at Libby, where he escaped by means of the famous tunnel.

He moved to Chicago, after the war, and became one of the pioneer clothing manufacturers of the city.

He was a member of the K. A. M. Temple, Loyal Legion, and Columbia Post.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30215

IV
II B 2 f

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 28, 1916.

WORKERS INSTITUTE

Mr. A. Tobinso, president of the Douglas Institute, was elected Superintendent of the Workers Institute, and will take office May 1.

A branch of the public Library has been opened in the Institute, and the West Side residents may make use of the free delivery station. Also, reading rooms have been opened and everyone is welcome.



Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 23, 1916.

LIPSKY PRESIDENT OF COMMUNITY CENTER CONFERENCE

New York, Apr. 22. School Trustee Harry Lipsky, the delegate of the Chicago Board of Education to the national convention of Community Centers, was elected president of this body which has subdivisions throughout the United States. This is the highest honor that can be bestowed upon a civic leader, and to our knowledge, Mr. Lipsky is the first Jew to be elected as President of the National Community Centers' Conference.

In the course of the convention, Mr. Lipsky distinguished himself by his significant statements about social centers. This made him one of the most important figures at the convention.

The Governor of Rhode Island invited Mr. Lipsky to a conference regarding the establishment of community centers in his state. Also, the City Council of Buffalo summoned Mr. Lipsky to participate in a conference of the same nature.

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1916.

DR. SACHS' UNIQUE ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR THE PEOPLE

by

Dr. George Halperin

Not every doctor is destined to achieve great things for the people. It is the special privilege of the gifted individual. To achieve something one must be an idealist, a dreamer, a man with only one aim in life. Such a man was Dr. Theodore B. Sachs. His work was chiefly practical. He was mostly interested in helping the working masses--the poorer class of the population. Shortly after he began practicing on the West Side, he began to devote all of his time to enlightening the people. His first accomplishment was to annihilate the old whimsical notion that the Jews, as a race, are by nature immune to tuberculosis. His investigation revealed otherwise. It showed that a large percentage of the poor Jews on the West Side suffer from tuberculosis. It seems as though the little immunity, that the Jew has gained in the past thousands of years, is a weak and inadequate bulwark against the hazards of modern life with its sweat shops.



Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1916.

The tailor shops, the cigar factory, the unsanitary home [conditions], the unnatural mode of life and many other causes have multiplied the number of victims of the white plague. The incipient case and the case which is not recognized in time, being without the necessary [medical] aid, have consequently become worse and have infected others in the home, on the streetcar and in the factories. The city made no attempt to segregate the sick from the healthy citizens, or at least, to come to the aid of the sick in time.

The only solution known was Denver, Colorado. When a poor tailor or capmaker eventually discovered that he was tubercular after a severe hemorrhage, the first thing his fellow workers would do would be to raise enough money, among themselves, for a ticket to Denver. In most cases the assistance came too late. The vacation in the West brought on additional worries about the financial status of the family, the longing for home and many other troubles. The hope of recovery could not be realized when the worker returned home. When he began to work again, his sickness returned. This is an old story.





Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1916.

Such was the situation when Dr. Sachs appeared on the West Side as a young physician.

First of all, the public was to be awakened to the truth! the public must be made aware of the treacherous enemy--tuberculosis. The masses were to be enlightened, by pounding it into their heads that coughing, coughing up phlegm, shivering, weariness, and loss of appetite might mean consumption. Not only were the masses to be enlightened but also the doctors, in order that they might recognize the significance of the above-mentioned symptoms.

Consequently, the question of saving those in whom the sickness had already developed, arose. It was necessary to convince the sick that they need not go West to be cured; that recovery could be achieved at home. The cure does not lie in medicine or in any particular climate. Fresh air is the same in Denver as it is on Maxwell Street, and even in the back yards. It is true, however, that in certain respects the air at home is not so good as it is in Denver, but it has one great advantage in that it does not require extensive traveling to attain.

IV
I M

- 4 -



Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1916.

It soon became evident that it was better for the poor tuberculosis sufferers to remain at home than to travel West, because the best climate in the world cannot do a thing for a sick person so long as he is deprived of the necessary nutritious food and has additional worries.

First, the people had to be taught to accustom themselves to fresh air. Superstition is hard to overcome. Our Jews especially fear a cold. They catch cold very often. With his determination and energy, Dr. Sachs exterminated this superstition and taught the people not to fear fresh air. Many times he would do it rudely, but he triumphed! Many would call him "fresh air crank," and other nicknames, but at the same time, would keep their windows open.

Around the energetic doctor centered a few young men who ardently wished to participate in his educational work. Various organizations became interested in his work and the result was the construction of the Winfield Sanitarium for the benefit of first-stage tubercular cases. Curing the sick at home was first made

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 21, 1916.

possible by the Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensaries, the Visiting Nurses Association and the charity of private individuals.

The city government acted a bit late, but it finally awoke and began taking an interest in the struggle begun by Dr. Sachs against the white plague. Since then good work has been done. In the last fifteen years, the situation has changed a great deal. The horrible enemy of the working masses, which played so much havoc, has been brought finally under the control of medical science.

Dr. Sachs began this splendid work and led it to the zenith of success by founding the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium--the pride of Chicago's citizenry.



IV
II A 1
II D 3

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 50, Wk. of April 8, 1916. pp.273-276.

Funeral services for Dr. Theodore B. Sachs were held on April 5 at Naperville, Illinois. He was born in Russia and arrived in America at the age of twenty-one. He obtained work in a clothing factory and attended the University of Illinois, part time.

After graduating in 1895, Dr. Sachs became house physician at Michael Reese Hospital. From 1900 he devoted himself entirely to the cure of tuberculosis. He was a member of the board of trustees of the municipal tuberculosis sanitarium from its inception. It was this first board which adopted the plans and started the construction of the building. Dr. Sachs practically gave up his practice in order to devote all of his time to getting the sanitarium under way. He was reappointed to the board in 1911 by Mayor Harrison and later again by Mayor Thompson.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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II A 1
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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 4, 1916.

THEODORE B. SACHS

The medical profession has lost an important member. Chicago citizens mourn a devoted neighbor. Dead is Chicago's true Jewish son--the fighter against the white plague. The poor, sick Jews grieve as though for a father or mother.

THEODORE B. SACHS IS DEAD

The medical profession should not feel discouraged. Other members can continue where Dr. Sachs left off. The citizens of Chicago will forget. New devoted neighbors will take the place of Dr. Sachs. The Jewish community of Chicago will give this faithful son a great funeral, and will then look forward to many other faithful sons. The West Side will gain new fighters against the white plague. The poor, sick Jews--who can wipe your tears which flow for that great man who lies now in the coffin? Who can give an orphan a father? Who can comfort a baby [whose mother had been taken]?

IV

- 2 -

JEWISH

II A 1

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Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 4, 1916.

I C

What hope remains for one stricken with the sweat of the white plague when there are no parents to remove that sweat?

Theodore B. Sachs is dead and with him died the hopes of many poor Jews [whose homes have been attacked by the dread scourge of tuberculosis].

They say that Dr. Theodore B. Sachs took his own life.

Nonsense.

Dr. Sachs did not possess a life. It was for others that his heart throbbed. When like a David, he resisted the Goliath of tuberculosis, he did not seek to protect his life, nor to enrich it, nor even to make it more comfortable. He fought for lives sentenced to death by society. He snatched the sword from the executioner who had legally murdered tens of thousands of innocent people annually. Not having life, he had none to take.

They say that Dr. Theodore Sachs committed suicide.

IV

- 3 -

JEWISH

II A 1

I M

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 4, 1916.

I C

This is still more foolish.

It is evident that Dr. Sachs will now begin to live--[now that his soul has left his body--now that his entire life's work has ended--now that his goal has been destroyed]. More than anyone, Dr. Sachs realized this; [he knew] the result was [to be expected] after he had sacrificed his life for many years for those whom he loved; after he had, for a quarter of a century, given his spirit for his patients; after he had sacrificed his honor and reputation for his ideas; after he had used up his energy in his great struggle; after he was left with nothing but his body, he brought that also as a sacrifice for that which was sacred and dear to him--for the lives of the sufferers.

Theodore B. Sachs is not dead. He will live an eternal life. Dr. Sachs is however dead to the indigent, sick Jews--the greatest victims of the white plague who are forgotten by everyone in this tragic moment.

The Sentinel, Volumes 21-22; Week of March 1916, Page 20.

S. B. Komaiko, Chicago Jewish broker and insurance salesman, finds time to work successfully also in the field of literature. He is a regular contributor to the Daily Jewish News of New York City. His articles appear in that publication twice a week and have frequently been the subject of favorable comment from eminent critics.

Mr. Komaiko is vice-president of Temple Judea and national director of Denoer Hospital. He has been for a long time connected with every movement of any importance on the West Side.

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II D 3

II A 2

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 50, Wk. of Jan. 15, 1916. p.722.

Morris Einstein died on January 11, at his home, 1628 Prairie Ave., at the age of 90.

The deceased was a pioneer resident of Chicago, coming here in 1853. He was engaged in the clothing business from which he retired thirty years ago.

He was one of the founders of the Michael Reese Hospital, the Sinai Congregation and the Standard Club.

The Sentinel, Wk. of January 14, 1916. Vols. 21-22, p.3.

Morris Einstein, one of the founders of the Michael Reese Hospital, Sinai Congregation, and the Standard Club, died at the age of 90. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and emigrated to the United States at the age of 16.

Mr. Einstein was a pioneer resident of Chicago, coming here from Joliet, in 1863. He was engaged in the clothing business, from which he retired 30 years ago.

IV

JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1915-16. p. 217.

A. J. Sabath re-elected to the House of Representatives, Washington,
November 3, 1914.

IV

JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1915-16. p. 217.

Joseph Sabath appointed a judge of the Court of Domestic Relations,
January 1915.

IV

JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1915-16. p. 216.

Henry Horner elected judge of Probate Court, November 3, 1914.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, December, 1915.

It is quite consistent that the president of an educational institution like ours, should be, if it is possible, a member of the Board of Education. We are particularly proud to be in a position to announce to readers of the Observer that it was made possible for the president of our institution to go just one step further - not only to be a member of the Board of Education, but also to have been elected president of the Board of Education of the fourth largest city in the world.

This honor we are not unmindful of, realizing that it lends considerable dignity to our institution to be the proud possessors of the president of the Board of Education of the city of Chicago, as the president of the Chicago Hebrew Institute.

The Observer takes this opportunity of congratulating Mr. Loeb on his election to the presidency of the Board of Education.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 25, 1915.

DAVID M. PFAELGER.

The funeral of Mr. David M. Pfaelzer, member of the board of Assessors, took place yesterday afternoon from K. M. A. Temple, 3301 Indiana Avenue, amid large participation of city officials, prominent citizens and friends of the deceased.

Several organizations were represented either completely or through deputations. From the Temple, at which Rabbi Schaufarber held the funeral sermon, the procession moved in automobiles to the Central Station, and from there by train to Mount Maariv Cemetery. Rabbi Schaufarber spoke commendable words, of the indefatigable energy of the deceased, of his charitable heart, of his readiness to make sacrifices for all matters pertaining to the Church. Mr. Pfaelzer was born in Luxemburg, he loved his old homeland, but at the same time he was a faithful citizen of this country. Among the honorary pall-bearers were former Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Judge Theodore Brentano, Judge Henry Horner and others.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 22, 1915.

DR. ADOLF DECKER, DIES

Thursday evening, Dr. Adolf Decker died after a long illness. He was born December 6, 1858, in Kirchheimbolanden in the Rhine Palatinate, studied medicine at the universities of Wurzburg and Erlangen, and came to Chicago in 1889 where he has since practiced medicine. Dr. Decker made a name for himself as a chess player, especially as an author on chess problems. He also edited, for a few years, the chess column of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung. Also in German social circles Dr. Decker played a prominent part. He was president of the German Medical Society and was also a beloved member of the Schlaroffia Chicagoana, in which he shone through his poetical offerings. Even while he resided in Germany, a volume of his poems was published and met with general acclaim. Dr. Decker is survived by his widow, Mrs. Melame Decker, nee Stein, with whom he had lived happily for 25 years.

The Sentinel, Volumes 19-20; Week of November 19, 1915, Page 3.

Governor Dunne has appointed Marcus Jacobowsky to the newly created pension investigating committee. Mr. Jacobowsky's rise was phenomenal. From messenger boy at the Fort Dearborn National Bank, he became its vice-president.

When William L. O'Connell was county treasurer, Mr. Jacobowsky was his assistant and to him is due the credit for the systematizing of the county treasurer's office.

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I F 5
III G

JEWISH

RECEIVED (11-15) PROJ. 30275

The Sentinel, Volumes 19-20; Week of November 12, 1915, Page 2.

Judge Soullly has issued an order appointing Bernard Horwich the Republican member of the Board of Election Commissioners. Later, at the organization of the board, he was made secretary.

Mr. Horwich was born in Russia fifty two years ago, and has lived in Chicago for thirty five years. He is credited with forming the Hebrew Literary Society and was its first president for many years.

He also helped organize the Knights of Zion. After the massacre at Kishineff, Mr. Horwich instituted the Kishineff Relief Committee and served as chairman. He was also chairman of the Jewish Immigrants Aid Society. He was instrumental in organizing the Hebrew Institute, and his latest service is in connection with raising funds to relieve the war sufferers. He is chairman of the West Side Committee.

IV
II A 1

JEWISH

WPA (CLL) PROJ 30271

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 50, Wk. of Oct. 9, 1915. p.272.

Prof. Julius Stieglitz, of the Dept. of Chemistry at the University of Chicago, has been made chairman of the department. He has been connected with the department since its founding and is an associate editor of the Journal of the American Chemical Society. He is also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences as well as of the International Commission on Annual Tables of Constants. He has been for several years, Director of Analytical Chemistry and Director of the University Laboratories.

IV
II D 1

JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30115

The Sentinel, Wk. of August 27, 1915. Vol. 19-20, p.19.

Bernard Baumgarden, a pioneer in local Jewish charities, died last week. He came to America at the age of twenty and has been a State street merchant for the past thirty years. He founded the Jewish Old People's Home and the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society and was treasurer of Isaiah Temple.

IV
I F 5
II A 1

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 50, Wk. of Aug. 21, 1915. p.44.

Official announcement has been made in Washington that Samuel Alschuler of Chicago is to be the new Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. Judge Alschuler's selection leaves vacant the chairmanship of the Illinois Waterways Commission to which he was named by Governor Deneen.

Mr. Alschuler was the Democratic nominee for Governor of Illinois in 1900 and has twice been the nominee for U. S. Senator. He was born in Chicago in 1859. In the Illinois legislature he was the recognized leader of the lower house during his service there, and has a personal, legal and political standing throughout the state.

Mr. Alschuler has been active in Jewish circles. He is a member of the B'nai B'rith and for two terms was president of the Oriental Hillel Lodge. He also served in connection with the arbitration trial following the strike of Chicago City Railway employees.

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I D 2 a (4)
II A 1
III D

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 18, 1915.

SAMUEL ALSCHULER - A CIRCUIT JUDGE.



President Woodrow Wilson has appointed Mr. Samuel Alschuler Judge of the United States Circuit Court of the Seventh District, in the place of Judge Grosscoupe, who resigned a short time ago.

Governor Dunn and United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis had their respective candidates for the vacancy, but Congressman Sabath intervened and Mr. Alschuler received the appointment.

Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 18, 1915.

Mr. Alschuler has twice been a candidate for governor of the state of Illinois. In 1900 he ran against Richard Yates, and while the Republicans captured the election then, Mr. Alschuler drew a considerable vote. The second time was in 1912, when the Primary Law was already functioning and his opponent then was the present Governor Dunn, who was victorious at the primary. A short time ago Governor Dunn appointed Mr. Alschuler President of the Deep Water-Way Commission.

Now, when Mr. Alschuler becomes Judge, the post of president is vacant and naturally there will be several, who will seek this post, which pays \$6,000 per year. Mr. Alschuler was always among the noted Democrats of the state. He never took part in the fights of one faction against another, for he is above that.



Daily Jewish Courier, Aug. 18, 1915.

He is a member of the firm of Krause, Alschuler and Holden, of which Adolph Krause is the senior member. Mr. Alschuler enjoys a wonderful reputation in general, as well, as in judicial circles. In the last street car strike he represented the workers in the arbitration.

IV

JEWISH

NPA (ILL) PROJ 20075

The Sentinel, Wk. of July 30, 1915. Vols. 19-20, p.2.

The Eastland carried to a watery grave many Jewish victims. The bodies of the following were recovered and funeral services were held for them last week: Samuel Widram, Philip Ginsberg, Louis Moranz, Carl Friedman, Eleanor Orbst, and Mrs. Celia Colande.

Widram proved himself a true hero. He was an excellent swimmer and when he found himself in the water, he at once struck out and began to rescue women and children. He saved forty in all. Then, while making a dive, he fractured his skull and lost his life.

JEWISH

SWPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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The Sentinel, Wk. of July 30, 1915. Vol. 19-20, p.3.

Julius Rosenwald has been named chairman of the mayor's finance committee. All checks for relief are payable to him. Also on the committee are Edward Hillman, E. C. Foreman, J. Harry Selz, Harry Hart and E. J. Lehman.

IV
III C

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 19, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

RABBI ELEZAR ANIXTER
(Editorial)

With the death of Chicago's oldest rabbi, Elezar Anixter, the Chicago Jewish Orthodox Community lost one, if not the only, rabbi of the traditional type of yore, rarely seen in America and now becoming scarce even in Europe.

He was a great scholar, a deep thinker and an honest man. As a rabbi, he knew his obligations. He did not seek any honor, and evaded anything that was associated with strife. He shared his money with charity. He never bowed his head to prominent or wealthy men or to the officers of his congregation. He did not consider the pulpit as a position. It was his duty which he fulfilled with pride and honor.

IV
III C

- 2 -

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 19, 1914.

He was 84 years when he died. He had spent all his time in study. Those who visited him, regardless of how early or how late, knew they would find Rabbi Elezar in his study. We honor his memory.



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II B 1 a

JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, July 4, 1915.

[PROMINENT, CHICAGO WOMAN HONORED]

Los Angeles, California, June 30, 1915. Mrs. A. J. Ochsner, the wife of the noted Jewish surgeon, Dr. Ochsner of Chicago, was yesterday elected president of the National Federation of Musical Clubs.

IV
II A 2

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 49, Wk. of June 5, 1915. p.583.

Julius W. Lowenthal died at his residence, 4534 Greenwood avenue, on May 28, at the age of 45. For some years he had dealt in municipal bonds under the firm name of Lowenthal and Co.

Mr. Lowenthal was prominently identified with Jewish charities.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 49, Wk. of May 1, 1915. pp.376-378.

Mrs. Esther Falkenstein, pioneer settlement worker died on April 27. She started her work during the panic of 1893 when she turned her home at 738 Washtenaw Ave. over to the poor of the neighborhood. Later the settlement was located at 783 Armitage Ave.

Mrs. Falkenstein was president of the Settlement Woman's Club. She was active in the work of the League of Cook County Clubs and in the early days of the Woman's Party of Cook County was an official in that organization. She was born in Indiana and was forty-seven years old at the time of her death.

IV

JEWISH

The Sentinel, Vols. 17-18, p. 2, Wk. of April 9, 1915

Prof. A. A. Michelson, head of the department of physics at the University of Chicago is now devising a new seismograph which will probably be installed in the Julius Rosenwald Hall for use by the departments of geology and geography.

Professor Michelson has also devised the echelon spectroscope. His recent investigations at Yerkes Observatory with reference to the rigidity of the earth have furnished scientific proof that the earth resists the tidal forces of the moon and sun in about the same manner as though it were made of solid steel.

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JEWISH

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The Sentinel, Vol. 17-18, Wk. of March 12, 1915. p. 2.

Great progress in the scientific analysis of light will be made possible through a delicate new machine for defraction grading just completed by Prof. A. A. Michelson. With this new apparatus, scientists will be enabled to take an analysis of light on a ruled paper showing from 10,000 to 20,000 lines to the inch. Heretofore it has been possible to get only about 1,000 lines to the inch. That Professor Michelson's work is to be of great value to astronomers in the study of the planets is acknowledged by scientists who have been following his experiments.

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II A 1

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 49, Wk. of Feb. 20, 1915. p.47.

Dr. D'Orsay Hecht, associate professor of nervous and mental diseases in the medical school of Northwestern University, died on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 5142 Kimbark Ave. He took his medical degree at N. W. Univ. and began his practice in Chicago in 1901.

Dr. Hecht had been at various times president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association of the Chicago Neurological Society, neurologist at the Michael Reese and St. Elizabeth Hospitals, and consulting neurologist at the Cook County Institution for the Insane.

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II D 3
II D 4

JEWISH

CPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 49, Wk. of Feb. 13, 1915. p.15.

The late Simon Yondorf has bequeathed \$1,000 to the Michael Reese Hospital and \$1,000 to the Home for Aged Jews.

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The Sentinel, Vols. 17-18, Wk. of Jan. 15, 1915. p. 2.

Mayor Harrison has appointed Dr. E. G. Hirsch and Julius Rosenwald to the Morals Commission and the Industrial Commission respectively. Mr. Rosenwald will make recommendations in matters of unemployment. Dr. Hirsch is to study the social evil and offer suggestions on legislation. He will also act in an advisory capacity in aiding the police and health departments handle the problem.

IV

JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1914-15. p. 158.

Julian W. Mack assigned to United States Circuit Court, Chicago,
September 1913.

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IV

JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1914-15. p. 159.

Ira Nelson Morris appointed special commissioner to Italy in behalf of Panama Exposition, November 1913. Appointed ambassador to Sweden.

IV

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30175
JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1914-15. p. 159.

Hugo Pam appointed judge of Appellate Court, Chicago, June 1914.

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V A 1
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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 48, Wk. of Dec. 26, 1914. p.628.

Aaron Wolf died on December 16. He was born in Kaiserslautern, Germany, November 11, 1838.

In 1857 Mr. Wolf came to Chicago. During the Civil War he enlisted in the famous Ellsworth Zouaves Regiment, and was one of the few survivors.

In 1860 he originated the department store idea in Chicago as differentiated from the general store and became one of the leading merchants. At one time, he was associated in business with Emanuel Mandel.

Mr. Wolf was a first cousin of the Hon. Simon Wolf of Washington D. C.

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JEWISH

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20215

The Sentinel, Vols. 15-16, Wk. of Dec. 11, 1914, p. 2.

Joseph Block, one of America's pioneers in the steel business, is dead. He was born on May 13, 1831, at Phaffenhofen, France and came to the United States with his parents at the age of 7.

Mr. Block's business career began in Cincinnati with the founding of Block and Pollock in the early '60s. This company became the Cincinnati Forge and Iron Works and eventually was incorporated into the Block-Pollock Iron Company of Chicago. In 1893, Mr. Block helped organize the Inland Steel Company at Indiana Harbor and became a director. He was also a director of the Buffalo Steel Company at Tonawanda, N. Y.

He was a member of the Standard and Lake Shore Country clubs.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 48, Wk. of Oct. 24, 1914. p.346.

Henry Horner is the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Probate Court. Mr. Horner was born in Chicago in 1878 and has practiced law since 1899.

Since the Probate Court has charge of the property of the widow and orphan, Mr. Horner is particularly well fitted for the position. He is a director of the Jewish Aid Society, Jewish Relief Society, West Side Dispensary, and president of the Young Men's Associated Jewish Charities. He is also a member of the new charter commission and chairman of the committee on Municipal Law.

Mr. Horner's grandfather was Henry Horner who came to Chicago over sixty-five years ago, and established the wholesale grocery business of Henry Horner and Co., which is still in existence.

NPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 47, Wk. of July 18, 1914. p.842.

Isaac Hess, pioneer packer is dead at the age of 74. He was born in Germany in 1840 and came to the United States in 1854. In 1862 he settled in Chicago and began his career as a peddler. He was an intimate friend of Nelson Morris who later became his brother-in-law. Mr. Morris and Mr. Hess set up independent packing plants which merged in 1898. Mr. Hess was the uncle of the new minister to Sweden, Ira Morris.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 47, Wk. of June 6, 1914. pp.641-642.

Chevalier N. B. Emanuel, assistant director of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, and a musician of international note, died on June 2, at the age of 66. He gained his title of chevalier through decoration by the king of Italy.

Mr. Emanuel was famous among musicians because of his remarkable musical memory. He was born in Birmingham, England, and gained his education in Leipzig, Germany. He conducted the Royal Opera in Sweden, and the Imperial Opera in Finland. He next appeared as director of the Imperial Theater in Moscow and spent 15 years in Russia.

Henry W. Savage brought Emanuel to the U. S. and his first work in Chicago was the building up of the Chicago Philharmonic Orchestra. After the Chevalier became assistant conductor of the Chicago Grand Opera, he established and became director of the Opera School.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 47, Wk. of May 30, 1914. p.611.

Solomon L. Lowenthal, a native Chicagoan and an attorney here since 1889, died last week. He was born in 1868 and his father is Dr. Louis L. Lowenthal, a pioneer physician. In 1889 the deceased graduated from the law department of Northwestern.

He was a member of the 39th Illinois general assembly and as a member of the Civil Service Committee did a great deal to put the present Chicago civil service law on the statute books. Mr. Lowenthal built and was part owner of the La Salle Opera House. For years he had appeared as counsel in most of the theatrical litigation of note here.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 47, No. of May 2, 1914. p. 479.

Dr. Jacob Frank has been appointed surgeon general of the Illinois National Guard by Gov. Deneen. At a dinner tendered him by his military and professional friends, he was presented with a gold and diamond hilted saber.

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JEWISH

The Chicago Daily Tribune, April 29, 1914.

JEWISH CHARITIES GET \$1,506

**WILL OF HENRY GREENEBAUM LEAVES BULK OF ESTATE TO GRAND-NIECE AND
GRAND-NEPHEW**

The Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago, 30 North La Salle Street, is given \$1,006 and a bequest of \$500 is made to the Chicago Home for the Friendless, 5059 Vincennes Avenue, in the will of Henry Greenebaum, admitted to probate yesterday. His estate is valued at \$13,000. Helen and Lewis Bergman, 4637 Ellis Avenue, grand-niece and grand-nephew, are bequeathed \$5,000 each. Mrs. Emma Foreman, 5231 South Michigan Avenue; Mrs. Bertha Kantowicz, 5234 East End Avenue, and Mollie Seckbach, 5706 South Michigan Avenue, nieces, were given \$1,000 each.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 30, 1914.

WHEN THE TRUTH HURTS

(Editorial)



Our old friend the Chicago Tribune, in commenting editorially about the explanation made by Mr. Harry A. Lipsky, member of the Board of Education, when he appeared as a witness before the States Investigating Committee, ended its comment with the statement that the Jews are not proud of Mr. Harry A. Lipsky.

There is a vast number of Jews in Chicago, and it is hard to say which Jews the Tribune means. As far as we know, the Tribune represents a group of Jews who are above reproach because they happen not to be proud of a certain person.

Recently the Tribune contacted Jews who stated through its columns that the Jews construct thin homes without fire-proof precautions for the purpose of setting fire to them so as to collect insurance; that Jewish physicians and pharmacists are fakes and blood-suckers; that Jews in the Jewish district carry guns and

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 30, 1914.

shoot at most anything in order to impress their non-Jewish neighbors; and that the Jewish neighborhood is replete with gamblers and houses of ill repute. The Tribune took the word of a Jew whom an impartial jury declined to believe because they suspected that it was not probable that the prevaricator would tell the truth at that particular time. Since recently the Tribune has become the organ of Jewish trouble-makers and conspirators against the Jewish community of the West Side. If these Jews are not proud of Mr. Harry A. Lipsky, it is a great honor for the Jewish member of the Board of Education.



It is hard for an impartial person to explain why the Tribune,--the self-styled "World's Greatest Newspaper,"--suddenly changed its colors and became reactionary in matters concerning the Jews and the Jewish West Side. It is incredible that such a newspaper, which wants to give the impression that it is progressive and impartial, should suddenly side with people who are excommunicated from all Jewish social activities, and who seek to attack the Jewish West Side in general

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Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 30, 1914.

and particularly every activity of the Jews. It is rather difficult to suspect such a wealthy and independent newspaper of doing this from selfish motives. It is only natural that if these attacks upon the West Side Jews continue to enter the Tribune periodically and without any reason, the Jewish masses can find no explanation of this riddle, other than this newspaper perhaps is indulging in the everlasting hatred that some feel for the eternal people. So long as the Tribune does not offer a true explanation for its strange attitude toward the Jewish inhabitants of the West Side, this impression cannot but be uppermost in our minds.

Mr. Harry A. Lipsky clarified this in his testimony before the State's Investigation Committee, and if the Tribune says that this is trivial, then Mr. Lipsky is certainly not guilty of this triviality. He spoke the truth and when the truth is spoken it hurts.



The Reform Advocate, Vol. 47, Wk. of March 23, 1914. p.211.

Mrs. Mark Neuman, founder of the Mother's Aid Society of the Chicago Lying-in Hospital, died on March 21. She was active in the work of providing and building a fifteen room pavilion, to be known as the Mother's Aid Pavilion, and which will be operated in connection with the hospital. This new addition will be opened within a few months.

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Volumes 13-14; Week of March 13, 1914. Page 2.

Mrs. Henry Solomon will be nominated for the presidency of the Chicago Woman's Club. Mrs. Solomon's first experience in club work was in 1877 when she was invited to become a member of the Chicago Woman's Club. A few years later, she left the organization, re-entering in 1889. She then joined the philosophy and science department, which she represented on the board of directors during the World's Fair.

Mrs. Solomon also served on the general committee for the parliament of religions and was the organizer and chairman of the Jewish Women's Congress. She presented the idea of forming a National Jewish Women's Organization, which was adopted at the congress.

Mrs. Solomon assisted in organizing the Illinois State Federation and was the first vice-president in the first district. During the last two years, she has been chairman of the institutions committee of the reform department.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 13, 1914.

ROSENWALD'S DONATION IN JERUSALEM

London, March 12. Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, who is now visiting Palestine, contributed a sum of 25,000 francs to the Beth Ho'Am (National Institute) in Jerusalem.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 46, Wk. of Feb. 7, 1914. p.845.

Henry Greenebaum, aged 80, died on February 2, at his residence, 4059, Michigan Blvd.

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14, p. 257.

Jacob Frank, president Medical Society, Chicago, appointed by Governor,
Major and Assistant Surgeon-General for Illinois, March 1913.

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14, p. 263.

Max Pam appointed a delegate to the International Peace Forum, St. Louis, May 1, February 1914. Decorated with the Cross of Saints Cyrillus and Methodius by Msgr. Menint of Sofia, Bulgaria, April 1913.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 44, Wk. of Nov. 23, 1912. p.467.

E. M. Neuman, of Chicago, began his series of travel talks for the current season at Carnegie Hall in New York last evening.

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14, p. 264.

Isaac S. Rothschild elected member of the State Legislature,
November 5, 1912.

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14, p. 264.

Theodore B. Sachs, elected president of the Chicago, Illinois
Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium, June 1913.

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14. p. 261.

Jacob M. Loeb appointed a member of the Board of Education.

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14, p. 254.

Mannie Abrahams, Chicago, elected alderman, March 1913.

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14, pp. 268-275.

NECROLOGY.

Rudolph Beck, Professor of Surgical Anatomy at Chicago College of Dental Surgery, aged 44, March 28, 1913.

Isaac Black, communal worker, aged 72, July 10, 1912. Ephraim Hamburg, colonel, Civil War, aged 97, June 13, 1913.

Isaac Horner, wholesale grocer and municipal worker, aged 59, May 21, 1913.

Leon S. Israel, former manager of Italian opera company, aged 73, March 12, 1913.

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JEWISH

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American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14, pp. 268-275.

Albert P. Kadison, physician, aged 73, March 14, 1913. Hyman Kalmanowitz, rabbi, September 22, 1912. Simon Mandel, merchant, aged 75, August 19, 1912. Isaac Radinski, merchant, February 18, 1913. Joseph Rosenberg, Civil War veteran and musician, aged 83, November 8, 1912. Joseph Rosenthal, Civil War veteran, aged 83, November 14, 1912. Victor Strelitz, merchant, March 21, 1913. Bernard Wolf, merchant, aged 72, March 30, 1913.

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JEWISH

American Jewish Year Book, 1913-14, p. 264.

A. J. Sabath re-elected to the Unites States House of Representatives,
November 5, 1912.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 14, 1913.

ROSENWALD TO TRAVEL IN PALESTINE

Mr. Julius Rosenwald, the well-known Jewish millionaire, philanthropist, and president of the mail-order house of Sears Roebuck & Co., will discard business for a while and travel around the world.

The philanthropist, together with his family will leave Chicago today on a visit to Egypt and the old Jewish land of Eretz Israel (Palestine). He believes the trip will take three months.

On the question of what prompted him at present to undertake this trip, he answered that it is no more, as the saying was, than a vacation, and his desire to enjoy a rest.



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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Dec. 7, 1913.

WPA (11-1-1913) 1011

ROSENBLATT BACK IN CHICAGO

Park Commissioner S. J. Rosenblatt has returned yesterday from Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he had spent two weeks for the purpose of treating his rheumatism.

His physical condition is much improved and he will now again devote much of his time, as previously, to civic work and his personal business.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 24, 1913.

MAX GOODMAN DEAD

Death has again robbed Chicago's Jewish community of one of its social leaders. Mr. Max Goodman, the well-known real estate man died last night at 9 o'clock, in the Michael Reese Hospital, following an operation.

Mr. Goodman was born in Gruzdie, Kovner County, Russia. He came to Chicago in 1882. In a true Jewish manner he immediately became engrossed in the welfare of his community, devoting much time and energy to charitable tasks, serving as a director in many Jewish institutions and being ever ready to do the noble work of charity.

His death is mourned by his many friends and acquaintances. He leaves a wife, four daughters, four sons, and two brothers, one in Boston, the other in Chicago.

His funeral will take place tomorrow from his late residence, 4654 W. Madison Street. The exact time and other details will be announced early tomorrow morning.



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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 46, Wk. of November 22, 1913. p.487.

Isaac Greensfelder, died November 14, age 86, at Michael Reese Hospital.



JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 16, 1913.

ISAAC GREENSFELDER DEAD AT 86 YEARS.

Death has this Friday robbed us of one of the first Jewish pioneers in Chicago, the old, well-known merchant and public worker, Isaac Greensfelder, at the age of 86 years.

Mr. Greensfelder was well-known in all Jewish circles through his indefatigable work for society. He was the first liberal donor for the first Jewish hospital in Chicago, the Michael Reese Hospital, of which he was president for 20 years. He was a life-time director of the United Hebrew Charities, a director of the orphanage on the South Side, and of the Home for Jewish Boys, and was connected with many other charitable societies.



Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 16, 1913.

At the time Mr. Greensfelder became a leader upon coming to Chicago in 1853, of the Jewish Community, it was as yet a very small one. With his love for charity and his devotion to all that is Jewish he worked unremittingly to the day of his death. He died like a true Jewish social worker, at the helm of the boat.

Every Friday, as was his habit, he visited the Michael Reese Hospital to comfort the sick, say a cheerful word, give them hope. It was in such a moment that the threads of life were severed for this Jewish pioneer of charitable work.

Until about 15 years ago, he was noted as a great merchant. His life-long career was not entirely dedicated to commerce. He retired 15 years ago to devote his entire time to charities.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 16, 1913.

He leaves a wife and six children: Tacklow, Rosa, Bella, Jacob, Adolf, and Dr. Louis A. Greensfelder.

His funeral will take place 9 A. M. from Sinai Temple, where Dr. Hirsch will officiate. He will be laid at rest in Rosehill.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 9, 1913.

MEYER E. MARINBAUM DIES AT 84.

Death has taken from Chicago's Jewish community one of its oldest and first founders. Mr. Meyer Eudel Marinbaum died yesterday at his home at 1247 South Troy Street at the age of 84 years.

He came to Chicago in 1866. In those days Chicago had few Jews. He was among the first members of the Bes Hamedrosh Hagadol on Pacific Street, not La Salle Street. He was known in the city to all active organization workers and was himself very active in many affairs. Mr. Marinbaum was quite a Jewish scholar, an intellect, forever partaking in things relating to Jewishness. Due to his old age, we have recently not heard much of him, but he leaves with us memories of his activities and the many works he has accomplished.

Daily Jewish Courier, Nov. 9, 1913.

The deceased leaves eight children. His oldest son, Abe Marinbaum, is private secretary to Mayor Harrison, and was also the secretary of several previous mayors. The other children are: Max, Irving, Sam, Mrs. Pearl Berkman, Mrs. Ray Bernstein, Mrs. Hattie Cohen and Miss Becky.

The funeral will be held today 1 o'clock, from his last place of residence to Oakwood. Many friends and acquaintances are expected to be present to pay their last respects to this active Chicagoan.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 46, Wk. of Nov. 8, 1913. pp.423-424.

Edward Morris, president of Morris and Co., packers, died at his home on November 3. The deceased was born 47 years ago, and was a multi-millionaire. He was a son of Nelson Morris, pioneer packer.

The wealth held by Edward Morris is estimated at between \$30,000,000 and \$50,000,000. He was credited with being the largest individual owner of bank stock in Chicago.

Mr. Morris was a contributor to the Associated Jewish Charities.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 27, 1913.

DR. COHEN RESIGNS FROM HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Hyman Cohen who served in the Health Department for seven years as assistant chief of the Bureau of Medical Research, has resigned that he might devote all of his time to his private practice.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, Oct. 12, 1913.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

MORRIS IGLOVITZ DEAD.

Mr. Morris Iglovitz, 14th and Sangamon Streets, died suddenly on the eve of Yom Kippur, at the age of sixty-six. He was buried the same day he died at the Anshe Knesses Israal Cemetery.

Mr. Iglovitz was one of the first Jewish settlers of Chicago. He was born in Warsaw and was a very learned man. There remains his widow, Rachel, and seven children Herman, Menach, Samuel and Aaron Iglovitz, and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Cohen, and Miss Emma Iglovitz.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50278

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 9, 1913.

MONEY AND TEARS IN MEMORY OF THE SLUTZKER SCHOLAR.

The obituary evenings for the Slutzker Scholar, Rabbi Yacov Duvid, formerly chief Rabbi of Chicago, began last night with two large services, one in Anshe Knesses Israel Shuhl, on Douglas Blvd., the other in Benay Mosheh Shuhl, Paulina Street. Both synagogues were crowded with men, women and children who came to pay their last respects to the former Chicago Rabbi who had died unexpectedly.

Tears and money expressed the honor that was being paid the great scholar. The people were told how he spent his life studying the Torah and founding schools everywhere. Had he remained in Chicago he would also have established them here. In honor of this great teacher, we wish to

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JEWISH

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 9, 1913.

further his idea and establish here a Talmud Torah. The people responded very generously so that a large sum of money was received to build a Talmud Torah at 12th and Winchester Avenue.

To the audiences, were pictured, with many touching words, the loss of so great a man. Everyone wept at the mention of this scholar in their very midst, who because of their petty quarrels, left for the east. Thus he died, away from them.



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JEWISH

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Daily Jewish Courier, October 8, 1913.

JUDGE MACK IN CHICAGO.

The Jewish Judge Julian Mack was appointed by Judge Baker to hear thirty criminal cases. The Federal Judge Carpenter who was supposed to hear these cases is busy with many others.

Judge Julian Mack has been judge in the United States Federal Court and will now be a judge of the Circuit Court.

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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, October 8, 1913.

MRS. NEWBERGER IS DONOR OF CAMELOPARDS.

Mrs. Solomon Newberger, nee Mollie Netcher, owners of the Boston Department Store, was the donor of two camelopards to the Zoological Garden in Lincoln Park.

This Jewess, a Chicago millionairess, bought these animals from Hagenbeck, the well known trainer of wild animals, as a special gift to the City of Chicago.

The animals were captured in Egypt and named Anthony and Cleopatra. Mrs. Newberger has not yet seen them.

The camelopards are one year old, nine feet high, and weigh approximately from one thousand to twelve hundred pounds each. They cost, including their transportation, about eight thousand dollars.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 7, 1913.

NEW YORK, 1913

RABBI JACOB DUD WILOVSKY

New York, Oct. 6--A cable dispatch from Tsofeth to Mr. Hyman Wilovsky announced that his father, the well known scholar and former chief rabbi of Chicago, Rabbi Jacob Dud, died on the first day of Rosh Hashana.

Rabbi Jacob Dud Wilovsky was one of the greatest scholars of the present time. He was born in Kobrin of poor parents. Even as a child he showed such great talents that his name became known everywhere as a child of great genius. At the age of twenty-three years he was made the Rabbi of Isbellin, Grodner State. His extensive learning and acuteness established him as one of the greatest of rabbis. Jews from every part of the world began to come to him for learning and advice.

Not only was he a learned scholar, but also a well known orator. He was blessed by nature with a powerful oratorical talent. Thus it was not long before the Barusker Jewish community made him its chief rabbi. But he was destined for even larger things. Soon the large city of Vilna proclaimed him as its city preacher and chief expounder of rabbinical law. From there he

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 7, 1913.

went to Polotsk, then to Volkovitch, and later to Slutz where he stayed for ten years. Here he founded the famous Slutzker Yeshiva which he personally supervised. He placed the well known Rabbi Isadore Zalman Zeltzer as head or dean of the school.

When twenty-nine years old he printed his Magdal David dealing with the Babylonian and Palestinian Talmuds. It created quite a sensation in the Jewish rabbinical world; they considered him a new star in the heaven of the Talmudic interpretators especially since the Palestinian Talmud was little known even to the learned men of the time. This he followed up with his book Chanah David also pertaining to the Palestinian and Babylonian Talmud. Hereafter he devoted his time to finishing his great work which will forever remain a monument to this great man as long as there are Jews who study Jewish works. This is his classical interpretations of the Palestinian Talmud under the titles of Chidushie Ridbis and Tussufis Hadir. Thus the Palestinian Talmud came into its proper place in the Jewish literature on a par with the Babylonian Talmud. This gave him the place as one of the foremost teachers of his century. But it was worth the price he paid for it, i.e., thirty years of learning the Palestinian Talmud and seventeen years of

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 7, 1913.

writing its interpretations.

The cost of publishing this work was so great that he came to America to raise the necessary funds. He received a warm welcome here and was able to accumulate the money in the short time that he stayed. He returned to Russia to print his works.

This short visit so impressed American Jews that a movement was started to bring this learned man to America for the purpose of founding schools around which Jewish life would concentrate. On September 8, orthodox Jews of Chicago elected him as their chief rabbi.

At that time Chicago Jews were not yet mature in their organization of a true Jewish community and when the learned man gave forth a true order for such foundation the Jewish public was not yet ready to receive it. Instead they waged a stormy war until the great scholar resigned his position in Chicago. He traveled all over the United States and then left for Palestine where he settled in Tsofeth.

Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 7, 1913

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In Tsofeth he founded another school, Torahs Aretz Israel, just as he had done so many times in the past. So devoted was he to his work that he worked day and night. Then too, the climate of Tsofeth was not good for him. He began to suffer with eye-trouble. It was feared he would become totally blind. All Palestine **prayed** for his health. It so happened he did get better and continued with his work.

He left many volumes of noteworthy books that have since been published.

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Daily Jewish Courier, October 6, 1913

JEWISH

WPA 111-11-201 30275

PHILLIP SEMAN IS NOW IN OFFICE

Mr. Phillip Seman, formerly superintendent of the St. Louis Hebrew Alliance Building and more recently connected with the Removal office in New York, arrived yesterday morning in Chicago to fill the office of superintendent of the Chicago Hebrew Institute.

Much satisfaction is being expressed with Mr. Seman as the leader of Chicago's largest institution. This satisfaction is based on Mr. Seman's long record of service as a social worker. Wherever he held a position he distinguished himself with his great energy and faithfulness to his public work. He has thus created a good reputation for himself among the masses attending the institute and also among the rich patrons whose money support the institute.

Last evening, Mr. Seman visited the office and editorial rooms of the Courier where he spent quite some time discussing public matters.

Mr. Seman is still a very young man but already bears a significant name in the social world. Mr. Seman is a Russian Jew of great learning.

The Sentinel, Vols.11-13, Wk.of Sept. 19, 1913,p. 2.

Charles Kalman Horwitz, who has the distinction of being the only Jewish student from Chicago at present attending Harvard University, was selected as one of the five Harvard men who will assist in solving Boston's juvenile delinquent problem.

Daily Jewish Courier, September 14, 1913.

WPA (ILL) 7-10-30

Approximately one hundred friends of Judge Harry M. Fisher assembled at a banquet where they expressed their heartfelt thoughts about this young Jewish judge who is becoming more popular from day to day.

Judge Harry M. Fisher had recently meted out justice at the Maxwell Street Police Station. According to an order from the Municipal Court, Judge Harry Fisher will, from Monday on, 'serve on the civil bench of the Municipal Court, and Judge Landav will replace Judge Fisher at the Maxwell Street Station.

His personal friends, as well as the friends he made while presiding at the station, met at Liberman's banquet hall and arranged a banquet in his honor. All nationalities of the Maxwell Street district were represented at the table.

Daily Jewish Courier, September 3, 1913.

THE JEWISH SOCIETY WORLD.

Prof. S. A. Hoffman, principal of the Hoffman Preparatory School for the last three years, was appointed dean of the Midland University High School. He was also appointed to the Administrative Council of the University High School.

Prof. Hoffman is a prominent personality in educational circles, ever since he founded the Hoffman Preparatory School. Many large colleges have recently propositioned Prof. Hoffman to accept the deanship in the high school department. These propositions came as a result of the many visits to the Hoffman School and investigations of the methods, which inspired everyone to such an extent that his services were sought for everywhere.

The Sentinel, Volumes 11-12; Week of August 29, 1913. Page 2.

Julius Rosenwald is the biggest tax-payer in Cook County. He has been assessed \$2,500,000 on his holdings in the Sears, Roebuck Corporation by the Board of Review. This makes his total assessment \$3,000,000 on which he will have to pay \$45,000 annually.

The holdings of Mr. Rosenwald are stated to be 147,701 shares, which are valued at \$25,000,000. Others holding stock in the firm are Mrs. Augusta Rosenwald, 2596 shares, Max Adler, 8,000 shares, and Albert H. Loeb, 11,664 shares.

The Daily Jewish Courier, August 18, 1913

WPA FILE 180 30273

REMEMBER THE WORDS OF WISE

The honored rabbi of the Congregation Anshe Maariv, who writes the weekly column, "News and Survey" in the Chicago Israelite, has for quite some time sought for news about Chicago orthodox Jewry from non-Jewish sources. Therefore, whenever he makes a remark about the orthodox Jewish activities it appears to be topsy turvy.

The Jewish orthodox public, especially the Jews on the West Side, know his tactics and, therefore, they do not think much about the rabbi's opinion, although the position of Rabbi Schoenfarber ought to make his opinion worth some consideration. If we are unable to agree on religious matters, there is certainly no reason why we should not understand ethics and manners. Rabbi Schoenfarber is active enough in everything pertaining to Jewish charity and consequently, whenever he voices an opinion in such matters his words should not only be given attention, but his suggestion should be put into effect.

Unfortunately, the rabbi of Congregation Anshe Maariv shows his antipathy towards everything undertaken by the Chicago Jewish community. It cannot be determined whether this antipathy springs from envy, seeing that the so-called Russian-Jews are organizing their activities in such a manner that they will soon surpass the so-called German-Jews, or whether it springs from ignorance.

The Daily Jewish Courier, August 18, 1913

Whatever the reason may be, the rabbi of Congregation Anshe Maariv, when he discussed in the last edition of the Chicago Israelite the dishonesty among the new and old directors of the Hebrew Sheltering Home, showed that he does not know what goes on; that he got his ideas from the English daily newspapers, which have conveyed the matter from a sensational standpoint. When the rabbi said that the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities wants to take away the Hebrew Sheltering Home mainly because of its large treasury, he made a statement which is untrue and which can only add fuel to the flames.

It is fortunate that the Chicago Jewish community does not value the rabbi's opinion. They know that whatever he writes is worth no more than the space it fills; they know that if the honored rabbi intended to act conscientiously, he would at least, contact the Federation and find out the true reason for the misunderstanding. Therefore, what he says can neither do harm nor good. However, this is no excuse for a rabbi of a Jewish community, for an editorial writer of a Jewish newspaper, for a welfare worker, voicing his biased opinions on these matters. He should not forget the ancient maxim: "Remember the Words of the Wise".

By this slander with which Rabbi Schoenfarer covered the Federation, he showed what he stands for, and as long as he will not make a public apology, he will be kept at a distance from Chicago's orthodox activities.

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JEWISH

APP. (11) 7701.3075

The Sentinel, Volumes 11-12; Week of August 15, 1913. Page 10.

James H. Soble, one of the well-known Hebrew scholars of the last generation, died last Sunday at the age of eighty two. Forty years ago, he published his most significant work which made a deep impression in Hebrew literary circles.

The deceased was born in Russia in 1831, and in his youth was awarded the orthodox rabbinate. He emigrated to America forty five years ago, and was one of the founders of the Hebrew Literary Society of Chicago. Mr. Soble was a contributor to many Hebrew periodicals as well as to the Nation and other English publications. He was one of the first members of the society called The Lovers of Zion.

Mr. Soble's funeral was one of the largest that Chicago Jews have ever attended.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Sentinel, Volumes 11-12; Week of July 18, 1913. Page 2.

Dr. Aaron Arkin has been given the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago, the highest degree conferred by the university.

Dr. Arkin is the first Jew to receive this distinction for research in medical science.

IV

JEVISH

Daily Jewish Courier, February 28, 1913.

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

DR. ALBERT P. KADISON.

With the death of the seventy-three year old Dr. Albert P. Kadison, the Chicago Jewish community lost one of its oldest and most talented members who laid the foundation upon which the present activities of the Chicago Judaism is being built.

The doctor was unknown to the younger generation. For the past fifteen years, Dr. Kadison was no longer a factor in the activities of the Chicago Jewish community, due to two reasons:

1. His extreme age.
2. A new generation appeared with new ideas and conceptions, and the doctor, with his views on Judaism in general and on Chicago Judaism especially, could not work in harmony with the new-comers. The old law of nature - that the old be replaced by the new - excluded Dr. Kadison from taking part in recent activities of the Chicago community.

Daily Jewish Courier, February 28, 1913.

They, however, who are acquainted with the development of the Russian-Jewish community in Chicago, they who have studied the history of the Chicago Jewish community since the Russian-Jews began to settle here, they know that Dr. Kadison was one of those who made possible an orthodox-Jewish community in Chicago.

Among the first Russian-Jews who chose Chicago as their home, Dr. Kadison stood very highly; thanks to his intelligence, education, and natural qualities. Many of his contemporaries ignored the Russian-Jewish community. They declared themselves to be German Jews and segregated themselves from the then new impoverished Russian-Jewish community. Dr. Kadison did not do this. He devoted his abilities for the benefit of those who depended upon them.

Daily Jewish Courier, February 28, 1913.

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30, 74

There was a time when Dr. Kadison was famous as one of the best physicians in Chicago and had, at that time, the opportunity of becoming very wealthy. He could have been one of the most prominent members of the Chicago Jewish-German community, but instead the doctor devoted his money, his time, and his energy to social matters. He spent his evenings establishing a Hebrew Literary Society, in devotion to Zionist work, in planning a new Talmud Torah, in mingling in politics as it was then understood and comprehended; there wasn't a simple Jewish activity in which Dr. Kadison did not participate pro or con.

Self-evidently, Dr. Kadison, a product of the Maskalah movement, but one who did not live through or understand the Mendelssohnian philosophy of Judaism could not remain a Jewish leader. As an intelligent man of former times, he did not consider the opinions and demands of the public. He studied

Daily Jewish Courier, February 28, 1913.

WPA (44) 100-10075

masses and discovering that the sun of enlightenment does not shine upon them, he looked at them as ignorant beings. Personally, Dr. Kadison was a Jew with a true Jewish heart. He possessed all the qualifications with which the Jews have distinguished themselves. He was liberal in sharing his money with those who were in need. His house was always open to the hungry and the destitute. He **died** friendless and deserted, because instead of providing for his old age, he gave his time to the Chicago Jewish community. He died in poverty and want, because he distributed whatever he had. In the funeral procession will be found many who owe their lives, their reputes, their existence and social standing to this corpse, who has been dead to society for the past fifteen years, and to his friends and family since Wednesday afternoon.

Let us honor his memory.

IV
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JEWISH

Daily Jewish Courier, January 10, 1913.

WPA (ILL) 7-1-13

JACOB M. LOEB.

The appointment of Mr. Jacob M. Loeb as a member of the Board of Education by Mayor Harrison was most assuredly a good selection. Mr. Loeb, although he is what we call a South Side Jew, devotes most of his activeness to the West Side in Jewish welfare work.

His tireless and arduous work in the Hebrew Institute, of which he is now president, makes him still more suitable to occupy this office, and he will certainly be a good member of this Board, which has so much to say about the education of our future generation.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) FILE 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, January 10, 1913.

The educational system is beginning to adopt another form. In the next few years, our public schools will be entirely different from what they are today, and it is of great importance that at this crucial period the Board of Education shall not only be comprised of the best educated and most energetic people, but also of such who come in direct contact with those, who must be educated in the schools. People, who represent various elements, must be on the Board of Education.

The West Side Jews are very fortunate to be represented on the Board of Education, formerly by Mr. Harry A. Lipsky, and now by assistance of Mr. Loeb, who is acquainted with the desires and inclinations of the West Side Jews. It is assured that the Jewish youth of the public schools will derive a great deal of benefit in the modern educational system.

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JEWISH

Sunday Jewish Courier, December 29, 1912.

GPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LEON KLEIN IS DEAD.

Mr. Leon Klein, well-known business man, founder and owner of the large department store at Halsted and 14th Street, died yesterday afternoon in his home, 4401 Grand Blvd.

Mr. Klein, sixty-eight, was born in Kopetzen, Germany and migrated to America in 1846 at the age of nineteen. His first job was working for his uncle at So. Clark Street. Four years later he opened his own store at 520 So. Halsted Street, and two years later, he increased the volume of his business and opened a store at 14th and Halsted Streets.

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JEWISH

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Sunday Jewish Courier, December 29, 1912.

He met with great success there and the store was turned into one of the largest department stores of the city.

Mr. Klein was a subscriber to the Associated Jewish Charities at \$1,000 a year and more recently he subscribed to the Orthodox Jewish Charities at \$500 a year.

IV.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, November, 1912.

Mr. Jerusalemky Passes Away.

Mr. Marcus Jerusalemky, father of Miss Bertha R. Jerusalemky, Business Manager, in charge of the Woman's Department of the Chicago Hebrew Institute, died recently after a short illness. The deceased is survived by the widow and five children. Mr. Jerusalemky was a resident of this City many years and was a well-known personality, especially on the West-Side and in Zionistic circles, to which cause he rendered valuable service.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, November, 1912.

Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities Elect Officers:

At a recent meeting of the Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities, the following officers were elected:

Mr. B. Horwich, President,
Mr. Samuel Phillipson, First Vice-President,
Mr. James Davis, Second Vice-President,
Mr. A.S. Roe, Third Vice-President,
Mr. B.J. Schiff, Treasurer,
Mr. H.A. Lipsky, Recording Secretary,
Mrs. Julius Stone, Financial Secretary.

There are sixty-one members on the Board of Directors.

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JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, November, 1912.

Mr. Jacob M. Loeb Appointed Member of the Board of Education

Mr. Jacob M. Loeb, President of the Chicago Hebrew Institute, was recently appointed by the Mayor, a member of the Board of Education.

Mr. Loeb, the new member of the Board, was born in Chicago, in 1875, and was educated in the Public Schools. He has been in the fire-insurance business for the last twenty years, and is a member of the firm of Eliel & Loeb. He has been closely identified with social work, and for many years has been connected with the Hebrew Institute, of which he is now President.

He is a member of the Illinois Athletic Club, City Club, Ravisloe Country Club, Idlewild Country Club, and is a Past Master of Chicago Lodge, No. 437, A. F. and A.M.

David M. Pfaelzer proposed Mr. Loeb to succeed him as a member of the Board of Education, and headed the delegation that called upon Mayor Harrison to urge his appointment.

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WRAP (L) PROJ. 30275
JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, November 1912.

Julius Rosenwald
By - Mrs. Julius Stone.

Nature arms each man with some faculty which enables him to do easily some feat impossible to any other, and this makes him necessary to Society.

No one in our midst is a truer exponent of this fact, nor is anyone executing his trust more conscientiously than Mr. Rosenwald. From the early stage of his career he accepted material success as a deposit to the credit of human welfare; and perhaps to the loftiness of this purpose, that of enriching humankind, more than to any other agency, is due the great measure of his success!

The sympathetic attractions which have made him beloved by friends and associates alike, proved none the less powerful and fruitful in commercial life. It was productive of loyalty and the good-will of his employees, which mean efficient service; and efficient service under able leadership, spells success. It is a monument to this success that Chicago is today the proud home of the largest mail-order house in the world - Sears, Roebuck & Co., of which Mr. Rosenwald is President.

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, November 1912.

In this establishment is received a daily average of 75,000 letters, and it takes \$8,000 per day to buy their stamps. Ask any traveling man which book is the most widely read among the country people, and the answer is invariably the book entitled "Catalogue - By Sears Roebuck Co." and in evidence of this, last February 400,000 people outside of Chicago sent \$8,000,000 for goods ordered from the huge catalogue. It requires 9,000 employees to carry on the business which has been built up in fifteen years.

And now that selfsame acumen that was instrumental in building up an edifice of power and wealth is being directed by Mr. Rosenwald with the selfsame energy and will, strengthened by years of experience toward the amelioration of conditions, not only of his co-religionists, but that of all humankind, with whom he comes in contact.

The Jewish Charities first claimed Mr. Rosenwald's Social Service activity. In the five years before Mr. Rosenwald took hold, the annual income of the Associated

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
JEWISH

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, November 1912.

Jewish Charities averaged about \$140,000, and in his five years it has increased to about \$400,000, all in annual subscriptions, collected at an annual expense of \$5,000.

The diversity of his interests and the high standard of services rendered to each is so self-evident that to him life means work; and recreation, devotion to his fellowmen. He is a director of the Religious Education Association, Boy Scouts, City Club, Immigrants' Protective League, Infant Welfare Society, Jewish Home-Finding Society; a Trustee of Hull House, Tuskegee, University of Chicago, Chairman of Bureau of Public Efficiency; Member Commercial Club; Vice-President United Charities of Chicago, Chicago Sinai Congregation, Chicago Hebrew Institute; President, Jewish Agricultural Station in Palestine, Associated Jewish Charities; is active in the management of other organizations, and contributes to many more.

Mr. Rosenwald gives generously and wisely. He gives his money, he gives himself, usually conditioning his gifts on other contributions, thus teaching others

WPA JEWISH
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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, November 1912.

the art which he has so completely mastered himself, that of giving without self-interest. He is opening wide the doors of opportunity to talent and worth, and all who will may qualify, irrespective of creed and color; this being contrary to the Rules regulating some of the Zion Jewish organizations that profit so largely by the munificence of this true man of Israel. Yet, perhaps, the very unselfishness of such giving may add another point of light and hasten the day of a more just and human relationship between Jew and non-Jew.

Social workers draw their inspiration from his great fount of optimism. He knows and understands their problems, and they love him for what he is, - their big brother. He frankly admits that the social and civic side of life to which he gives the major part of his time, interests him most, yet he continues in business through attachment to the men who aided in building up an enterprise so gigantic and fascinating. The health and welfare of his employees are his personal interest, and every effort is made to make their surroundings pleasant and comfortable. It is as their friend he would have them know him, and not as their master.

Last year he celebrated his fiftieth birthday, with the announcement of gifts to various institutions, amounting to \$687,500. How much in total has been

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, November 1912.

given by Mr. Rosenwald, is unknown to anyone, least to himself. The system that made his commercial establishment the most famous in the world is lacking in his charity records.

His home life is only another instance of pure, exemplary living; surrounding his family with love, peace and honor, the natural shield of one who is so nobly performing his life's duty, counting his riches not by dollars, but by acts and benefits to others.

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JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, November, 1912.
Benjamin F. Rubel.

It is with profound regret that we record the death of Mr. Benjamin F. Rubel, who has been for the last year a Director of the Chicago Hebrew Institute. From the very beginning he gave the Institute the same devoted attention and interest which made him so successful in business. Mr. Rubel was sick only a short time, being taken ill with Pneumonia on the 11th of April, and passed away on the 18th.

He was born September 17, 1867, and his entire business-career was in Chicago. He was President of the Fleischman Floral Company, and of the B.F. Rubel Candy Co. His rapid rise started when he took over the Fleischman business and enlarged it, and in the course of a few years Mr. Rubel built up two large industries. He was a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Standard Club, and the Illinois Athletic Club. He was unmarried.

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Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, November, 1912.

We feel a keen personal loss in Mr. Rubel's sudden demise.

A devoted friend has been taken away from us, suddenly, and we know that we shall miss his presence and his kindly assistance. In common with his family, we mourn his loss, and we extend to them our condolence in their hour of sorrow.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 44, Wk. of August 24, 1912. p.47.

Simon Mandel died on Monday August 19, at his residence, 4925 Drexel Blvd. at the age of 76. He served as president of Mandel Bros. after the death of his brother Leon.

Mr. Mandel was born in Kersonheim, Germany. He came to the United States in 1852, at the age of 15.

WPA (ILL) 1912-1913

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 44, Wk. of Aug. 17, 1912. p.7.

Julius Rosenwald, the philanthropist, celebrated his fiftieth birthday by donating \$687,500 to charitable and educational institutions. Among the beneficiaries were: University of Chicago, \$250,000 for the erection of a woman's gymnasium, and buildings for the geological, geographical, and the classical departments. Chicago Hebrew Institute, \$50,000 for the erection and equipment of a gymnasium. Dr. Booker T. Washington, \$25,000 for use in the improvement and elevation of schools for negroes. Marks Nathan Home for Jewish Orphans, \$25,000 for the completion of a building now in construction. Chicago-Winfield Tuberculosis Sanatorium, \$25,000 toward the contemplated new building. Glenwood Manual Training School for Boys, \$12,500 for the purchase of Meister farm, an addition to Glenwood School.

Mr. Rosenwald's gifts are said to aggregate \$1,000,000 a year, to which no publicity is given.

Jewish Courier, May 12, 1912.

ROSENWALD DONATES \$1,000,000.

The well-known Jewish philanthropist, Julius Rosenwald, has come out again with another real donation. This donation was given to the Council of the Grain Exchange, a central organization which looks after the interests of farmers.

Mr. Rosenwald divided this donation into two parts. The first part, which is a \$100,000, will be placed with the council immediately and the other and biggest part, \$900,000 will be given to the council when the success of this undertaking is assured. For the first \$100,000, the council will send out one hundred well trained and practical farmers to different parts of the country to teach the farmers how to cultivate the soil, so that it will yield more fruit and better fruit.

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JEWISH

Jewish Courier, May 12, 1912. .

WPA (ALL) PKC1 302/5

When these hundred farmers show success, Mr. Rosenwald will turn over the \$900,000 to the council for the same purpose, of course, on a much larger scale. J. F. Merril, president of the Farmers' Council was, of course, overwhelmingly over-joyed. He had no words with which to express his thanks to Mr. Rosenwald for this gift.

The Sentinel, Volumes 5-6; Week of April 5, 1912. Page 23.

Senator Samuel A. Ettelson, is one of the men responsible for the enactment of the Direct Primary Law. He firmly believes that the people are entitled to a direct vote in the selection of the nominees for every public office. He has drafted a bill to be presented to the Legislature giving the people the right to select delegates to the National Convention to nominate a President of the United States.

Mr. Ettelson is also the author of the bill to procure a Public Service Commission over all public utilities. As a result of this measure, a legislative investigation commission has been appointed.

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The Sentinel, Week of March 22, 1912, Volumes 5 & 6; Page 2.

Tobias Weinshenker, is dead at the age of sixty two. He was born in Russia and had been a resident of Chicago for twenty five years.

Mr. Weinshenker, according to his friends, made a half-dozen fortunes and spent the money in alleviating the sufferings of his countrymen, and in bringing his relatives and friends to America.

The Mohinlev Society, named in honor of his widow's birthplace, has a membership of two hundred men and women who came to this country at his expense and about one hundred and fifty others who are not members of the organization enjoyed the same kind of bounty.

The philanthropist never asked for a repayment of the money he advanced for this purpose. Mr. Weinshenker, organized the Northwest Side Hebrew School and was prominently indentified with the Knights of Zion, and the Chicago Hebrew Institute.

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JEWISH

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 42, Wk. of Nov. 25, 1911. p.534.

Many of Chicago's prominent business men of the Jewish faith are graduates of Yale College. Among these are James Greenebaum, Walter Greenebaum, Fred Cahn, Martin Cahn, Abraham Mayer, Edwin F. Meyer, Levy Mayer, Isaac H. Mayer, Thomas Meyer, Henry Wolf, Simeon Strauss, Robt. Mandel and Dr. E. F. Snyder.

Courier November, 23, 1911

\$50,000,00 for Jewish Charities

The well known Philanthropist, Mr. Leon Mandel, who died November 4th left an estate of over \$3,000,000. His Widow and two sons are the executors of his will which he made Sept. 26, 1910.

He left \$50,000 for Jewish Charities and a Workers fund of \$50,000. Other bequests ranged from ten thousand to a thousand dollars to his friends and old employees in the Department.Store.

His two Sons will remain in full control of the big Department Store.

Courier November 22, 1911

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Well known Charitable Woman Passed Away.

Mrs. Carrie L. Strauss, widow of the late Leopold Strauss, passed away yesterday at the age of 64, at the Lexington Hotel. Mrs. Strauss was a great worker in philanthropy and charity work here in Chicago. She was a member of several Jewish Charity Organizations in which she was active for the last fifteen years.

She was one of the founders and first president of the Jewish Orphans Home.

She was born in Germany in 1847, and was brought to the United States three years later.

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JEWISH

Courier, Nov. 5, 1911.

WED. NOV. 5, 1911

LEON MANDEL DIES

After a prolonged illness of a year or more, Mr. Leon Mandel, the well known millionaire and philanthropist passed away, in Atlantic City. He was the founder of the Training School and one of the founders of the Associated Jewish Charities. Mr. Leon Mandel, President of Mandel Bros. passed away today at 2:30 P.M. at the age of 70 years.

He leaves a wife and seven daughters who were at his beside for the last week until the end.

Mr. Mandel was born September 10, 1841 in Kercheit, Germany. With his mother and four brothers, he came to Chicago in 1852. Three years later he formed a partnership with his brother, Simon Mandel, in a small dry goods store on Clark and Van Buren, which was destroyed in the big fire of 1871. Their second venture in business was again destroyed in another big fire in 1874.

Their third business was opened on 121 State St. where the big department

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JEWISH

Courier, Nov. 5, 1911.

store now stands. Mr. Mandel was very active in Jewish welfare organizations in Chicago. Twenty-five years ago, he realized the importance of having a training school in Chicago and with some very large donations was able to accomplish the building of this great Jewish training school in Chicago. He was also chairman of the building committee of Michael Reese Hospital. He was one of the first organizers of the United Jewish Charities and was also very active in city civic matters, contributing liberally to Grand Opera. He built Mandel Hall which is now a part of the University of Chicago.

The funeral services will take place Tuesday evening at Mr. Mandel's home, 3409 Michigan Blvd. Rabbi Hirsch will conduct the funeral services, the deceased being vice-president of Sinai Temple and life long friend of Dr. Hirsch, Rabbi of the Temple. Burial at Rose Hill.

Courier, October 29, 1911.

Hon. B. Hurvitz is back home from his travels abroad. Mr. Hurvitz returned Friday, from his 90 days travel all through Europe, with Mr. I. Goodman, a son of the well known Chicago Real Estate dealer, Mr. Max Goodman. Aside from Mr. Hurvitz's business affairs on his European trip, he spent much of his time in looking after the passport question between America and Russia. On several occasions, he addressed the conference in Basel Switzerland. He conferred with the Jewish delegates from Russia in order to find out what effect it would have on the Jews in Russia. Mr. Hurvitz stated that it is the opinion of the Jews in Russia that all will agree to a reprimand to Russia from the United States or other countries.

In conclusion, Mr. Hurvitz informed the Jews of Chicago, that our Jewish brethren in Russia have nothing to lose by America's breaking with Russia, through abrogating their treaty. That seems to be the general feeling of the Jews in Russia.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, October 20, 1911.

A Banquet at Douglas Fellowship Club.

A banquet will be given next Sunday evening, at the Douglas Park Auditorium, in honor of Dr. Max Thorek. Among the invited guests we will have the Honorable Congressman Sabbath and Hugo Pam, to address us.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 42, Wk. of September 23, 1911, Page 191

The will of Emanuel Frankenthal was filed in the Probate Court.

The following bequests were left to charitable institutions: Home for Aged Jews, \$2000; Michael Reese Hospital, \$2000; Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, \$1000; Jewish Training School, \$1000; and Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls, \$1000.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 42, Wk. of September 23, 1911, P. 191

The nomination of Hugo Farn by the Republican-Party for Judge of the Circuit Court is a splendid testimonial to a young man who has taken an active part in Jewish philanthropic-work. He has, for several years, been a valuable member of the Board of Directors of the Y.M.A.J.C. He has also given much of his time to the Chicago Hebrew Institute, lecturing there several evenings a week.

Also as a lawyer, Mr. Farn is a man of acknowledged ability.

PROJ. 30735

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JEWISH

Abendpost, Sept. 19, 1911.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS

As beneficiaries named in the testament of Emanuel Frankenthal, co-founder of the Metropolitan National Bank, are the following institutions: St. Luke's Hospital, \$2,000; The Jewish Old People's Home, \$2,000; Michael Reese Hospital, \$2,000; the Jewish Orphanage, \$1,000; the Jewish School for Handicrafts, \$1,000; and the Home for Friendless Jewish Women and Working-Girls, \$1,000. The rest of his total wealth of about \$1,000,000 will be divided according to his will among his six surviving children.....

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 41, Wk. of August 5, 1911, Page 1032

Mr. Harry A. Lipsky was born in Chicago, April 22, 1875. He graduated from the Douglas School in 1890, entered the South Division High School, and then Morgan-Park Academy. Later he received a degree of Ph. B. from the University of Chicago.

Mr. Lipsky took a course of history and political science at the Harvard University Graduate School, winning the degree of Master of Arts.

In 1897 Mr. Lipsky became the superintendent of the Chicago Hebrew Institute, from which office he resigned in 1910.

Mr. Lipsky is on the Boards of the Chicago Hebrew Institute, the Jewish Orthodox Home for the Aged, Marks Nathan Jewish Refugees' Aid Society, Juvenile Protective League No. 1, and a number of other associations and institutions.

JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 41, Wk. of July 22, 1911, Page 967.

Mayor Harrison has appointed Harry A. Lipsky and David M. Pfaelzer, two well-known Chicago co-religionists, as members of the City School Board.

Mr. Lipsky is business-manager of the Chicago Daily Jewish Courier, and Mr. Pfaelzer is a wholesale clothier.

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. The Reform Advocate, Vol.41,Wk. of July 1, 1911, Page 870.

The will of Mrs. Nannie Loewenthal, Widow of Berthold Loewenthal, was filed in the Probate Court? She left \$18,000. to ten hospitals and homes of Chicago.

The following institutions were benefitted by her bequests: Michael Reese Hospital, \$3000; Jewish Training School of Chicago, \$3000; Home for Aged Jews of Chicago, \$3000; Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, \$3000; Chicago Home for Incurables, \$1000; Chicago Lying-In Hospital;and Dispensary, \$1000; Home for the Friendless, \$1000; Chicago Orphan Asylum \$1000; and the Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls, \$1000.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol.41, Wk.of June 24, 1911, Page 831.

At the National Conference of Charities and Corrections recently held in Boston, Judge Julian Mack was elected President.

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JEWISH

Abendpost, June 22, 1911.

A.J. SABATH ACHIEVES SUCCESS

A.J. Sabath was born in 1866 in Bohemia of Jewish parents, and with their consent, emigrated to America, when only 14 years of age. His earnest effort and patience, remarkable for one so young, were crowned with success. After putting foot on our soil, he came directly to Chicago, finding employment as a messenger boy in a shoe store at 18th and Halsted Streets. There he remained eight years, during which period he proved himself a valuable member of the business, and for which he was rewarded by rapid promotions, with the final appointment as business manager. In addition to his occupation, he did not neglect the continuation of his education. Then in 1887, he established a paint business in partnership with friends. Unfortunately, impaired health, as the result of his occupation, forced him to withdraw from that business two years later.

As he regarded a thorough business education most essential, he enlisted as student in a business college. Being of the untiring type, he founded the Real Estate firm of Sabath & Schlesinger in 1892. But the partnership

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JEWISH



Abendpost, June 22, 1911.

was dissolved in the year following, leaving the business transactions entirely upon him, which he conducted, nevertheless, with marked success until 1895.

In the meantime, he made great progress in the study of law, receiving his degree as Jurist in 1891. [L.L.B. Lake Forest University, Who's Who. Editor's note.] He was appointed by Governor Altgeld as Justice of Peace in 1895, upon the recommendation of a group of Justices. As a humanitarian, Mr. Sabath has won the admiration of every citizen. Furthermore, this fact was responsible for the achievement of his excellent reputation as Justice of Peace, and as the presiding Jurist in the Police Court. He was elected Congressman in 1906, and twice re-elected. During those times, he declined to accept offers of Judgeship in the Municipal Court. It is needless to say that his family rejoined him here as soon as circumstances permitted.

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JEWISH

Abendpost, June 22, 1911.

SAMUEL A. ETTELSON



Samuel A. Ettelson, who was later to become a state senator and member of the law firm of Schuyler, Jamieson & Ettelson, is the son of Russian immigrants, and was born in Chicago on November 19, 1874. He received his public and high school education here, and then continued his studies at Harvard University. Adverse financial circumstances, however, necessitated the discontinuance of this study in exchange for profitable employment. He found work at the Public Library and remained there three years, during which period he attended the evening classes of the Chicago College of Law, from which he graduated in 1897. Since then, he has become a prominent member of the legal profession.

His political convictions caused him to affiliate with the Republican political organization. There he encountered numerous obstructions, but nevertheless fought his way into prominence. Mr. Ettelson was captain of the Election Club of his electoral district during the year 1904. He was indorsed as candidate for State Senator by the Third Electoral District two

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JEWISH

Abendpost, June 22, 1911.

years later, and was elected by a great majority of votes. He was also chosen by the Ward Organization as Representative in the Party council. He is a member of the committee on banking and educational affairs, and committees on Cook County, insurance, legal, and tax questions, as well as on municipal administration.

Mr. Ettelson is a member of the Hamilton, the New Illinois Athletic, and the Metropolitan Clubs, and is also one of the directors of the Jewish Orphanage. There he follows with great interest the development of promising talent, because he considers it his duty to give those youngsters a start on the road of life after their days at the Orphanage have ended.

The passing of the bill which reduced the profit of publishers on school-books is also one of Mr. Ettelson's accomplishments.



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JEWISH

Abendpost, June 22, 1911.

SIGMUND ZEISLER



Mr. Sigmund Zeisler, the widely known Chicago lawyer, was born in Austrian Silesia. He was educated in his native country, and after the completion of his studies, he went to Vienna where he received his degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. Soon thereafter, in 1883, he emigrated to this country, where he graduated from the Union College of Law with highest honors. As an outstanding figure in his profession, his services were requested by the defense for the so-called anarchists. He functioned as first assistant to the City Corporation Council throughout 1893-94, during which time he engaged in the highly successful legal combat against various railroad companies which planned to use the city streets for siding purposes. Mr. Zeisler has thus aided the movement for the elevation of railroad crossings to the fullest extent.... He was a zealous member of the Democratic Party organization, taking an active part in any movement for the betterment and reforms of public affairs. As a public speaker, Mr. Zeisler enjoys a reputation equally as excellent as that of an attorney. He married Miss Fannie Bloomfield, the celebrated pianist.

The Sentinel, Week of April 7, 1911, Volumes 1 and 2; Page 2.

Hirsch Soble, representing the University of Chicago, has won the H. N. Hig-inbotham prize of fifty dollars in the fourth annual state oratorical contest held under the auspices of the International Peace Association, on March 31, 1911, at Northwestern University.

He is a resident of the northwest side, and graduated from Tuley High School in 1909.

Shortly after entering the University of Chicago on an honor scholarship, Mr. Soble made his ability as a speaker known. In his freshman year, he won first place in the declamation and extempore speaking contests. Each of these contests rewarded him with scholarships as prizes. In the sophomore speaking contest, he was again the winner, thereby winning another scholarship.

In 1910, two prizes were awarded to Mr. Soble for his excellent work. One prize consisted of two hundred dollars, and the other of one hundred and twenty dollars in tuition dues. At present he is a member of the sophomore class, and an assistant in the department of Public Speaking.

IV

JEWISH

Die Abendpost, Jan. 3, 1911.

PHILANTHROPIC OFFER

J. Rosenwald and M. W. Harris pledged \$50,000 toward the erection of a clubhouse. Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck and Company, declared his willingness to donate \$30,000 toward the erection of a clubhouse for the negro members of the Christian Youth Society, on the South Side. However, he will make good his pledge only if the sum of \$75,000, necessary for the erection of the structure be forthcoming from other sources.

It has been further announced that Mr. M. W. Harris, president of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, promised to give this fund \$25,000, if additional subscriptions are made. Thus, the sum of \$125,000 could be raised.

As a benefactor, Mr. Rosenwald goes still further. He made the announce-



IV

JEWISH

Abendpost, Jan. 5, 1911.

ment that any city in any State throughout the country, which could raise \$75,000 for a similar cause within a period of five years, would also receive his financial support of \$25,000.



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WPA (L.) PROJ. 30275
JEWEL

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 40, No. of Dec. 17, 1910, P. 215.

Judge Julian W. Mack has been appointed by the President one of the Associate Judges of the new Commerce Court. Judge Mack came to Chicago in 1890 and built up a lucrative law-practice, until he was called to the bench where he has served for the last seven years.

He was given charge of the Juvenile Court in 1904.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 40, Wk. of December 3, 1910, Page 720.

Tribute to Adolph Moses

Members of the Bar and Judges of the courts attended the unveiling of the portrait of the late Adolph Moses, lawyer, in Judge Dupuy's Courtroom, in the County Building, last Saturday afternoon.

Among the speakers were: Justice Orrin, N. Carter of the Illinois Supreme Court, former Judge Philip Stein, partner of Mr. Moses, and Joseph H. Defrees, President of the Chicago Bar Association.

The portrait of Mr. Moses was the contribution of many of his friends and associates.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 40, Wk. of September 10, 1910. pp.143-144.

Joseph Sabath is the Democratic candidate for judge of the Municipal Court. He was born 40 years ago in Bohemia. In 1885, when only 15 years of age, he emigrated to America and immediately came to Chicago. He has lived here ever since.

He attended the Chicago College of Law and graduated in 1897. He was admitted to the Bar in the same year, and took up the practice of law as a junior member of Churan and Sabath. In 1907 he dissolved the partnership and has been practicing independently.

Mr. Sabath is a member of the B. P. O. E., the B'nai B'rith and the Chicago and Illinois Bar Associations. For many years he was Deputy Grand Master of the Order of the Sons of Benjamin.

Mr. Sabath has already taken an active part in municipal, county, and state politics.

ANPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 22, 1910.

Evening, Honoring Mr. Nathanson.

During his stay in Chicago, Mr. Charles Nathanson, star of the Chicago Yiddish stage, has entertained thousands of men and women by his acting. He has filled many, many roles and has achieved his goal, to entertain his public. This can be clearly gathered by the great ovation he receives at his performances.

Tonight has been especially arranged as one of tribute to Mr. Nathanson's noble work. We are planning to do him special honor at his performance tonight in "Solomon the Wise," at the Globe Theater, Wabash at Polk street.

Do not miss this entertaining evening.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 38, Wk. of Jan. 1, 1910. pp.841-842.

Julius Rosenwald by doubling a donation of \$10,000 made by Edward Morris, president of the packing concern, and then procuring additional subscriptions of \$5,000 each, has advanced to the A. J. C. \$50,000, the largest gift in the organization's history.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 38, Wk. of Dec. 25, 1909. pp.795-796.

Henry B. Steele, president of the Steele-Wedeles Co., died on Saturday morning. He was born in Chicago 46 years ago. At the age of 18, he entered the store of his father, Bernard Steele, as an errand boy. Four years later he was practically in charge and at 26 was elected president of the company.

For twenty years he headed the concern and it developed from small proportions to the present big establishment.

Mr. Steele had been a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the Hamilton, Standard and Lakeside Clubs, the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Illinois Manufacturers Association.

IV

JEWISH

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 38, Wk. of Sept. 25, 1909. pp.168-169.

Mrs. Nelson Morris, widow of the packer, died in France as a result of an automobile accident on Sept. 16. After her husband's death two years ago, when she became the possessor of \$6,000,000 of his estate, Mrs. Morris became known as a generous giver to charitable institutions. Within the last three weeks, announcement had been made of her gift of \$250,000 to establish an institute of scientific research.

Mrs. Morris was the daughter of Abram Vogel, one of the early shippers of live stock from the Chicago market. She was born in Chicago in 1845. Her love for children led her to make large contributions to charitable enterprises directly affecting children.

The American Jewish Year Book. 5669.
September 26, 1908, to September 15, 1909.
Edited by Herbert Friedenwald.

LIST OF JEWISH MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS. FROM CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. (p.73.)

Sabath, Adolph J., Democrat; was born April 4, 1866, at Zabori, Bohemia; attended grammar and high schools until he emigrated in 1881, to the United States, locating at Chicago; attended Bryant and Stratton Business College; graduated from the law department of the Chicago College of Law in 1891; received the degree LL. B. from Lake Forest University, and engaged therein in Chicago from 1891, to 1895; was elected a justice of the peace for Cook County, in 1895; appointed police magistrate for City of Chicago, in 1897, and served in that capacity until elected to the Sixtieth Congress, receiving 9,545 votes to 8,634 for A. M. Michalek, Republican - 2,373 for J. Kral, Socialist - and 177 for H. Graff, Prohibitionist. He is a member of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith; Marks Nathan Orphanage (Director); Orthodox Jewish Old People's Home; Independent Western Star Order; and the Hebrew Institute of Chicago. Committees: Alcoholic Liquor Traffic; Immigration and Naturalization.

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JEWISH

(ALL) PRO. 30296

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 37, Wk. of Aug. 7, 1909. Page 764.

The will of Augusta Mannheimer, widow of Dr. Michael Mannheimer was filed in Probate Court this week. Mrs. Mannheimer died on June 5, Part of the estate was given to charity. The sum of \$2,000 was bequeathed the Art Institute for a prize fund scholarship. \$10,000 was donated to the U.H.C., for the benefit of the M.R. Hospital. The testators suggested that a contagious disease ward for children be maintained. All of Dr. Mannheimer's medical books, consisting of hundreds of volumes, was given to the Rush Medical College. With the books is a gift of \$5,000 to establish a library to be named after the Doctor.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 37, Wk. of June 12, 1909. Page 530.

Lazarus Silverman, age 79, died Wednesday afternoon. The deceased occupied a prominent position in the growth of Chicago and in the banking history of the country. His counsel was sought and his friendship was prized by such men as Philip D. Armour, Potter Palmer, Marshall Field, Otto Young and George M. Pullman. For more than 56 years Mr. Silverman lived in Chicago. The deceased was born in Oberschwavzaz, Bavaria, in 1830, and came to America at the age of 19.

IV

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Standard, April 24, 1909.

Adolph Lowenthal, died on Sunday, April 18, 1909, at the age of 70 years, at his residence, 578 North Robey St.....

Mr. Lowenthal among others belonged to the following orders: B'nai B'rith, Free Sons of Israel, National Union, Chevrah Kadusha, Berkur, Cholim, and the founder of the Congregation Moses Montefiore.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 37, Wk. of April 17, 1909. p.274.

Dr. Theodore B. Sacks has been appointed a trustee of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium. Dr. Sacks has an established reputation because of his work, in connection with the stamping out of the "white plague."

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 37, Wk. of April 10, 1909. pp. 229-230-242.

Herman F. Fahn, one of Chicago's pioneer jewelers, died on April 9. He was at one time president of the West Chicago Club. In his own special field of business he rose to an eminent position of trust and honor. For many years, he was the president of the local and later of the National Jeweler's Association.

Mr. Hahn rendered the county a great service last winter. Stories of cruelty and mismanagement in the County Hospital for the Insane had aroused the community. The authorities were moved to appoint a committee, composed of citizens of high standing, to investigate the complaints and to suggest methods of betterment. Mr. Hahn was one of the chosen. He represented the Jewish interests on the committee. Again Mr. Hahn was instrumental in bringing others to realize that Judaism is a force making for good citizenship and genuine humanity.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate Vol. 37, Wk. of Mar. 13, 1909 Pp 119-120

Adolph Kraus of Chicago, president of the International B'nai B'rith organization, has left Berlin to begin a comprehensive official visit to the great Jewish Order throughout Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Austria, and France.

Distinguished attention has been accorded to him by the German B'nai B'rith which gave a banquet in his honor. It was attended by the president of 43 local organizations from all parts of the country.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 30, 1909. Vol. 36, p.781.

Edward Rubovits was born in Sebes-Kellener, Hungary, November 26, 1840. He came to America in 1867, and to Chicago in 1868. Mr. Rubovits was for many years a stationer and printer.

He died October 21, 1905. During the last five years of his life, he was superintendent of the U. H. C. He was also a member of Sinai Congregation.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 30, Vol. 36, p.803. 1909.

Moritz Rosenthal was born in Dixon, Illinois in May of 1866. He was admitted to the Bar in 1890, and came to Chicago in 1891. He formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Moses, Rosenthal, and Kennedy. From 1894, to 1897, Mr. Rosenthal was assistant United States Attorney. He was considered a terror by the trusts whom he had occasion to oppose as an officer of the law.

He represented the City of Chicago in the traction fight and was the associate counsel of John S. Miller in the famous "packer's trial." His defense of Inspector Lavin of the Chicago Police Department, who was accused of being an accessory to a burglary charge, was one of the most spectacular and sensational cases in the history of the Chicago Bar. His ability attracted the attention of the Standard Oil Company, who have retained him to defend them in much of the litigation that is now being directed against the gigantic corporation. Mr. Rosenthal is also associated in the defense of the president of the United Railways Company of San Francisco, a case which has attracted much attention. Mr. Rosenthal has attained such marked distinction in his profession that he may justly be called one of the leaders of the American Bar.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Jan. 30, 1909. Vol. 36, p.783.

Levi Rosenfeld was born February 21, 1816, and came to America in 1839. He arrived in Chicago in 1842, and was one of the pioneers of this city. He was a member of the wholesale dry goods house of Rosenberg and Rosenfeld.

Mr. Rosenfeld took a prominent part in the organizing of K. A. M. and various charitable institutions.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Jan. 30, 1909. Vol. 36, p.784.

Mr. M. A. Meyer was born in December, 1834, Sommerau, Germany. He came to America in 1854, and to Chicago a year later. His first employment was that of a bookkeeper for Rosenberg and Rosenfeld. He then became a member of the wholesale clothing house of Simon, Meyer, and Strauss, which was later changed to Meyer, Strauss and Goodman. He retired from this business in 1885, and became a member of the firm of M. Selz and Co., now known as Selz, Schwab and Co.

He was in the shoe business until his death, March 2, 1889, although he had retired from active business in 1885.

Mr. Meyer was one of the organizers of Sinai Congregation and was actively interested in the various charitable institutions of Chicago.

IV

YIDDISH

The Daily Jewish Courier, Oct. 26, 1908.

NYA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

FOR AARON HELLER

The 50th jubilee of the Yiddish poet, Aaron Heller, was very successful. The hall was filled to capacity with friends and followers of Mr. Heller.

There was also a concert, and a truly Jewish spirit prevailed through the evening. At this affair Mr. Heller received a gift - a loving cup and a bouquet of flowers.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 36. Wk. of Jan. 9, 1909. Page 608

Louis Bauer, 70 years of age, president of the firm of B a u e r & B l a c k, died at his home, 4901 Grand B l v d., Friday, Jan. 1, 1909. The deceased was born in W i n g a r t e n, Germany, and came to America in 1866. He settled in Chicago in 1889. He was a member of the Chicago Lodge, A. F. and A. M., the Oriental consistory and Medinah Temple.

APR 11 1907

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 36. Wk. of Jan. 30, 1900. Page 780.

Abraham Strauss was born in Soustheim, Germany, Sept. 24, 1829. He came to America in 1858, and arrived in Chicago in 1866.

He was engaged in the wholesale clothing business under the name of Simon, Meyer, Strauss & Co., which was changed to Meyer, Strauss & Goodman, and later, to Strauss, Yondorf & Rose. He remained a member of the latter firm up to the time of his death, which occurred on April 8, 1894.

He was a charter member of the Sinai Congregation and a member of the Board of the U. H. C.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 36, Wk. of January 30, 1909. p.809.

Dr. Maurice L. Goodkind was born in Chicago in 1867. He obtained his early education at St. Paul's High School and studied medicine at Williams College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of N. Y. He later returned to Chicago to enter Michael Reese Hospital as an interne. After completing his term he took a three-year post-graduate course in Vienna. In 1894 he came back to this city and began his practice.

Dr. Goodkind is attending physician at Michael Reese Hospital, and Cook County Hospital and professor of Clinical Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Jan. 30, 1909. Vol. 36, p.777.

Bernhard Cahn was born in Partenheim-Rhein-Hessen. He came to America in 1852, and to Chicago in 1857. He was for many years a member of the wholesale clothing house of Cahn, Wampold, and Co. Mr. Cahn was on the Board of various charitable institutions, including the United Hebrew Charities.

Mr. Cahn died May r, 1908.

WPA 11.1.1 P101.3075

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 36, Wk. of January 30, 1909. p.780.

Bernard Kuppenheimer was born in 1829 in Germany. He came to Chicago in 1865 and engaged in the clothing business. He was the founder of B. Kuppenheimer and Co., wholesale clothiers, one of the largest houses of its kind. His death occurred in October of 1903. His children have built in his memory the Home for the Jewish Friendless and Working Girls.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 36, Wk. of Jan. 30, 1909. p.303.

Levi Mayer was born in Richmond Va. in 1858, and came to Chicago in 1864. He took up the study of law and, after having been admitted to the Bar, made rapid strides in his profession. He is now one of the foremost lawyers, not only in Chicago, but in the United States. He is the senior member of Mayer, Meyer, and Austrian, one of the most prominent law firms in Chicago. Mr. Mayer has organized a number of the largest corporations and trusts and is the attorney for many of the biggest business houses in the city. He is a member of Sinai Congregation.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 36, Wk. of Jan. 30, 1909. Page 786.

Dr. Mannheimer was one of the noted Physicians of Chicago at the time of his death in Aug. 1891. His work for the Jewish Charitable institutions will always be remembered. His loss was deplored by the Jews of Chicago who considered Dr. Mannheimer one of the foremost physicians not only this city, but of the United States.

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JEWISH

WPA (ULL) REF. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 36, Wk. of Jan. 30, 1909. Page 789

Bernhard Rosenberg was born in this city in July, 1861. He is a son of the late Jas. Rosenberg and for many years has been one of our prominent business men. He is a director of M.R. Hospital and a member of K.A.M..

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 36, Wk. of Jan. 30, 1909. Page 789.

Moses Born is a native of Germany. He came to the United States in 1869 and to Chicago in 1876. He is today at the head of one of the largest and best known tailoring houses in the country. The establishment of Moses Born & Co., is known in every state of the Union. He is a member of Sinai and has also been its vice-president and director. He has been on the board of the U.H.C., and the M.R. Hospital.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 30, 1909. Vol. 36, p.781.

Oscar Rosenthal was born February 28, 1851, in Frankfort-on-the-Main. He came to America in 1868, and to Chicago in 1876. He was a member of Sinai Congregation, and a contributor to the charities. He died September 1, 1902.

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Siegfried H. Kirchberger was born February 12, 1848, in Nieder-lahnstein, Germany. He came to America at the age of five, and settled in Chicago in July 1887.

He was associated with Moses Born and Oscar Rosenthal under the firm name of Moses Born and Company, until his death, October 12, 1902. He was an active member of Sinai Congregation, and was a liberal contributor to our charitable institutions.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Jan. 30, 1909. Vol. 36, p.779.

Samuel F. Leopold was born November 23, 1825, in Richen, Germany. He came to America in 1846, and to Chicago in 1866. Mr. Leopold was engaged in the transportation business until his death which occurred February 26, 1898.

Mr. Leopold was a member of Sinai Congregation and a liberal contributor to the charities.

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JEWISH

WFA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 36, Wk. of January 30, 1909. p.781.

Moses Gimber was born in Beidesheim, Rheinpfalz, Germany, September 30, 1824. He came to America in 1845, and to Chicago in 1865. Mr. Gimbel established the well-known wholesale hat house of Moses Gimbel and Sons.

He was a member of Sinai Congregation and actively interested in our charitable institutions. He died in October, 1898.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 30, 1909. Vol. 36, p.776.

Joseph Frank was born in Aufhausen, Wurtemberg, Germany, June 30, 1838. He came to America in 1852, and settled in Chicago. He was one of the early pioneers. His first venture was in the dry goods business and in later years, he was interested in the cattle industry.

Mr. Frank was one of the trustees of his uncle, Michael Reese. In conjunction with his brother, Henry, he was left a sum of money in trust, to be devoted to charity. Through this trust fund, the Michael Reese Hospital was founded, and the present institution owes its existence to it.

Mr. Frank died May 25, 1892.

PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 30, 1909. Vol. 36, p.793.

Solomon Sulzberger was born in Philadelphia, February 5, 1857, and came to Chicago in July, 1876. He is president of the Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Sulzberger is on the Board of the U. H. C. and is president of the Jewish Aid Society. He is a member of Sinai Congregation and one of its directors.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 36, Wk. of Jan. 30, 1909. Page 793.

Henry L. Frank was born Dec. 3, 1839 in Aufhausen, Wurtemberg. He came to Chicago in 1852 where he engaged in the real estate business.

Mr. Frank is president of Jewish Training School. He has also been manager of the Jewish Orphan Society and is a member of Sinai Congregation.

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II A 2
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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 36, Wk. of Jan. 30, 1909. Page 792.

C.A. Stonehill was born in Chicago in Aug. 1862. He is the head of the large millinery establishment known as the Chicago Mercantile Co., one of the biggest mail order firms of its kind.

Mr. Stonehill has recently donated a large tract of land to be devoted to the care and cure of consumptives. The property is now known as the Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium and is destined to be one of our most important charities.

WPA (ILL.) PROC 30275

The Reform Advocate Vol. 36, Wk. of Sept. 12, 1908 P 84

Ira W. Rubel pioneer manufacturer of loose leaf system, died suddenly in London. The body will be brought to Chicago. Mr. Rubel was born in Chicago 48 years ago. He was the inventor of the Offset Printing Press which has revolutionized lithographic work. He was a classmate of Wm. Jennings Bryan in the Northwestern Law School.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 3075

The Reform Advocate Vol. 36 wk. of Sept. 12, 1908 pp.84-85

Emanuel Mandel, first vice-president of Mandel Bros., died Thursday, Sept. 3. In 1851 he came to Chicago with his mother and three brothers. His first employment was with the firm of John Parmelee, a manufacturer of silk hats. He left this place to become a bundle boy in the dry goods store of Ross and Foster, where he gained his first knowledge of the dry goods business.

He soon became a clerk, and his ability and faithfulness were rewarded. He was taken into partnership by Simon Klein in the old Clark Street dry goods house. Later Mr. Mandel bought out Mr. Klein's interest and went into partnership with his brothers. This was the beginning of the firm of Mandel Bros. At the age of 16 Emanuel became manager of the store and held this position until the fire of 1871, which swept away the accumulation of years. Immediately after the fire, he opened a temporary store at Michigan Ave. and Twenty-second street. In 1874 the firm moved to State and Washington Streets, and then to the present location at State and Madison.

Rev. J. Feuerlicht was born in Hungary in 1857. Under the guidance of his father who was one of the most learned men in the country, he received his early education. In 1875 he entered the Rabbinical School at Pressburg, which is recognized as the highest seat of theological learning in Hungary. He came to America in 1882, and secured his first position as Rabbi in Congregation Moses Montefiore, in Chicago, where he served until 1890.

In 1903 Rev. Feuerlicht left the ministry with the determination to devote the remainder of his life to institutional work for the last four years he has been supt. of the Home for the Aged in Chicago.

The Reform Advocate Vol..35, W k. of June 13, 1908 P 526

Meyer E. Lindauer, active in the early business life of Chicago, died in June 7. He was b orn in Germany 71 years ago and came to the U.S. when a boy of 14. He arrived in Chicago in 1858 and, with his brother, ^Benjamin, established the firm of Linda uer ^Bros., wholesale furnishings. For many years Lindauer B ros. was the largest business of its kind in the east after a period of 30 years, in which the brothers ama ssed a fortune, thēy retired from active business life. Meyer Lindauer was one of the organizers of the ^Standard Club.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 36, Wk. of Jan. 30, 1908. p.779.

Samuel Rosenwald was born in Germany in 1828. He came to this country in 1848 and became a resident of Chicago in 1886. He was one of our successful merchants and an active member of Sinai Congregation. He was the father of Julius Rosenwald, of Sears, Roebuck and Co.

He died in this city in October, 1899.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 34, Wk. of Jan. 18, 1908. Page 701.

Dr. Bernard Felsenthal, the oldest Jewish Reform rabbi in the United States, died Sunday evening, Jan. 12, at the age of 86.

WPA
PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 34, Wk. of Oct. 19, 1907, P. 282.

The following bequests for charity were contained in the Will of Nelson Morris which was probated this week:

Free Hospital Beds	\$15,000
Michael Reese Hospital	10,000
Home for Aged Jews	5,000
Jewish Orphan Asylum	10,000
Chicago Home for Incurables	5,000

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Courier, Oct. 18, 1907.

Y. Ziòni Arrives Today.

The great Jewish "literary" and journalist arrives this afternoon to assume the position of Editor-in-Chief of the Daily Jewish Courier. Mr. Zioni has had a world of experience in the newspaper field and is recognized as one of the greatest of modern Jewish journalists. His coming to Chicago to take this important post, marks another milestone of progress for Chicago Jewry.

Mr. Zioni, in a statement to reporters, said that his aim is to make the "Daily Jewish Courier" the best Jewish paper in the country, to clarify to American Jewry, American institutions, and teach American Jewry their duties to their adopted country and citizens of that country.

The Reform Advocate, Vol.34,Wk. of Aug. 31, 1907, P. 48.

Nelson Morris died Tuesday morning, August 27, at his residence, 2453 Indiana Avenue. The deceased was born near Hechingen, in the Black Forest of Germany, on January 21, 1838. When 15 years old he came to Chicago.

From the outset he identified himself with the live-stock interests. His first employment was with the Myrich Stock Yards, Cottage Grove Avenue and Thirtieth Street.

Mr. Morris' connection with the financial life of Chicago began in 1872, when he was elected a director of the First National Bank. In that capacity he served until his death.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 33, Wk. of Aug. 3, 1907, P. 698

Carl Wolfsohn, the well-known Chicago musician, died last week. He was a native of Germany and studied under Aloys Schmitt of Frankfort, for many years. He came to Chicago 34 years ago as Director of the Beethoven Society, which he founded. This Society did much to shape the musical taste of the Chicago of that day and during the ten years of its existence produced a number of important choral works. Mr. Wolfsohn had devoted much of his time to a special study of Beethoven, and he was conceded to have been one of the ablest interpreters of the Master in Chicago.

Mr. Wolfsohn left a permanent memento of his devotion to the cause of Music. He was responsible for the erection, in 1897, in Lincoln Park, of the Beethoven Statue. Mr. Wolfsohn was a member of Sinai Congregation.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Courier, March 1, 1907.

DR. HIRSCH WILL SPEAK AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

News was received from New York, that our Chicago Rabbi, Dr. Hirsch, the renowned orator of the present day, will speak at the National Arbitration and Peace Conference which will be held in New York, from the 14 to 17 of April. It is hoped that President Roosevelt will make the opening address.

Among the other speakers will be Andrew Carnegie. Mayor McLellan will be there to meet the delegates at the door of the salon where this congress will be held.

Courier, January 27, 1907

"Mr. Levin Epstein in the Russian Synagogue"

Mr. Levin Epstein will speak today at 3 PM, at the "Anshe Chueses Israel" Congregation.

We seldom get a visitor of his kind here in Chicago. Every time Mr. Levin Epstein pays us a visit and addresses us we never can forget him, for his speeches are wonderful. Mr. Levin Epstein is one of our finest Jewish characters of the present generation. He is well known in all Jewish communities in all parts of the world, and is beloved and respected everywhere.

As founder of a certain Jewish colony, Mr. Levin Epstein lived and worked for the cause 12 years in Palestine. He also is the founder of the Cannel Wine Co. of America and Russia. He is a great active Zionist, is treasurer of the Federation of American Zionists, and is interested in very many different Jewish undertakings. He always has something good to say and to hear him is quite a treat. He had the confidence of our great Jewish Philanthropist, Baron Hirsch, who trusted him with many Jewish undertakings.

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NPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Courier, January 27, 1907.

Mr. Levin Epstein will address the Chicago Jews tonight on the practical work that is going on in Palestine at present.

Mr. L. Zolotkof and others will also speak at this meeting.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 32, Wk. Jan. 12, 1907, P. 779.

Lazarus E. Lebolt died January 4 at his home, 3350 Prairie Avenue, at the age of 75. The deceased was the founder of the jewelry firm of Lebolt & Co. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Chicago.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol.32,Wk.of Nov.24, 1906, P. 442.

Nathan Mayer, one of the pioneers of Chicago, died Sunday, November 18, at his home, 4404 Greenwood Ave., at the age of 75. The deceased was born in Durkheim, Bavaria, and came to Chicago in 1854. In 1855 he went into business. He was a charter member of Sinai Congregation. For many years he was Director in Michael Reese Hospital and U.H.C.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol.32,Wk.Nov.3,1906, Pp.349--350.

Isidore H. Himes, Republican Candidate for Municipal Court Judge, was born in Chicago on June 21, 1861. After completing a course in business college, he went to work for O.R. Keith & Company. For four years he was bookkeeper and correspondent.

He passed a civil service examination and received an appointment in the War Department, at Washington. He was admitted to the Bar in 1886. For eight years Mr. Himes was an assistant to Judges Kohlsaat and Cutting, in the Probate Court. He is now chief assistant city attorney. Mr. Himes is also master-in-chancery of the Superior Court.

The Reform Advocate. Vol.32,Wk.of Oct. 27, 1906, P. 315

Myer S. Emrich is the Independent Candidate for Probate Court Judge. He was born in Baltimore and came to Chicago in 1888. He attended Northwestern University, where he studied law. He was admitted to the Bar in 1891.

Mr. Emrich has built up a lucrative practice, and includes among his clients the Retail Furniture Dealers Association. He is a member of B'nai B'rith Hillel Lodge, and other prominent organizations.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol.32,Wk.of Oct.27,1906, P. 312.-

Isaac Woolf, president of Woolf's Clothing Co., died Sunday morning, October 21, at his residence, 3431 Michigan Ave. The deceased was born in London, on January 3, 1853, and came to this country when a child with his parents. He settled in Chicago, where he was employed as a retail salesman by the Barbe Bros. Clothing-House. In 1880 he went into business with his brothers at 183 West Madison Street.

Although the Annual Dinner for Newsboys was Mr. Woolf's favorite philanthropic enterprise, he also gave generously to Hebrew Charities. He was a member of Sinai Congregation, and belonged to the Standard Club, Masons, and the Royal Arcanum.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 4097

The Reform Advocate, Vol.32,Wk.of Oct. 27,1906, P. 320.

Max Eberhardt, Republican Candidate for Municipal Court Judge, was born in Germany. He came to America when a child, with his parents.

Mr. Eberhardt is a member of both the Chicago and Illinois State Bar Association, the American Historical Association, the Chicago and Illinois State Historical Societies, and is, at the present time, the President of the German-American Historical Society of Illinois.

Mr. Eberhardt has lectured and written upon various topics connected with law, history, and sociology. He has contributed articles to journals both in English and German.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 32, Wk. of Oct. 13, 1906, P. 247.

Adolph Loeb died at his residence, 3622 Grand Boulevard, Monday, October 8. The deceased was one of the founders of the Jewish Agricultural Aid Society of America. Mr. Loeb was for many years secretary of Sinai Congregation.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol.32,Wk.of Oct.13,1906, P. 247.

Henry Falker, President of the Wholesale Crockery and Glassware Concern of Falker & Stern, 144 Lake Street, died on October 6, at his home, 4433 Drexel Boulevard. He was born in Germany in 1846 and came to Chicago in 1859. He entered the crockery business, and established the firm of Falker & Stern, in 1872.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol.32, Wk.of Oct. 6,1906, P. 215.

Bernhard Neu of Chicago, died suddenly at Hamburg, Germany, October 1, while on a visit to Europe. He was born in 1855 in Germany, and came to this country in 1873, settling in Chicago. He entered the employ of the International Bank at its branch-office on Halsted St., where he remained until 1898. Later he organized with Julius W. Loewenthal of the firm of Loewenthal & Co., Dealers in Investment Securities.

Mr. Neu was a liberal contributor to numerous charities, and was at one time financial secretary of the U.H.C. of Chicago. At his death he was Treasurer of the Jewish Refugees Aid Society. He was a member of the Standard Club and the Sinai Congregation.

The Reform Advocate, Vol.32,Wk.of Oct.6,1906,Pp. 229--230.

Mr. Joseph W. Errant is the Independent Candidate for Judge. Mr. Errant was born in North Carolina, on April 13, 1860. In 1874 he came to Chicago, and was an assistant in the Chicago Public Library until 1884. He studied law at Northwestern University, and, at the same time, taught in an evening school. He was admitted to the Bar in 1886, and has been engaged in general practice ever since. He is the author of the pamphlet entitled "Law Relating to Mercantile Agencies" and other treatises.

From 1886 to 1888, he was the Attorney of the Protective Agency for Women and Children, and in 1888, founded the Bureau of Justice. The object of this Bureau was to secure legal protection for the friendless and the poor, to improve methods of procedure in the Courts, and also to establish a new order of courts in place of the Justice and Police Courts. He was engaged in this work from 1888 to 1893, and has also been active in the work of the Illinois Conference of Charities and Corrections. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Education from 1894 to 1897, and of the Civil Service Commission from May, 1893 to July 1906. He has also been President of the Commission.

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He is a member of the Chicago and Illinois State Bar Associations, Illinois State Teachers Association, and the National Education Association. He is also affiliated with the Iroquois, Jefferson, City, Chicago Literary, and Law Clubs. He is a contributor to the Associated Jewish Charities and the Jewish Publication Society.

(ILL) PROJ. 3027

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The Reform Advocate, Vol.32,Wk.of Oct.6,1906, P. 229.

Mr. Andrew Jackson Hirschl is the Independent Candidate for Municipal Judge. Mr. Hirschl is the author of two standard works, "Hirschl on Combination of Corporations", and "Hirschl on Trial Tactics". Some of the important features of the Municipal Court Act carry suggestions, made by Mr. Hirschl in a draft of reform laws, presented to the Legislature by him.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3028

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 31, Wk. of May 12, 1906, P. 408.

A. I. Frank, president of the North Chicago Hebrew Congregation, and for many years identified with the Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged, died on May 3. He had lived in Chicago many years.

Abendpost, May 4, 1906.

David Fish, Chief of a Well Known Firm Died of a Heart Attack.

David Fish, chief of the L. Fish Furniture Co., died yesterday at the age of 73 years, in his residence 4834 Michigan Ave., by a sudden heart attack. Mr. Fish was born in Baden, Germany, and came to America as a boy of 13. In the year 1858 he established at Randolph street a small furniture and stove store, which later was moved to Fifth avenue, formerly Wells street. The great fire destroyed all, but he immediately established himself again and developed his business to one of the largest of its kind. The firm which has been managed for the last twelve years by five of his sons has four stores in Chicago. Besides the sons, he leaves a daughter. He was a member of several lodges and associations.

The funeral takes place Sunday morning at 9:20 from the house of mourning to Mount Maariv cemetery, near Dunning.

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JEWISH

Courier, April 8, 1906.

JFA (ILL) PROJ 3027

\$5,050 For Charity.

Mrs. Joseph Phillipson makes large donations to Chicago Jewish Aid and Religious Societies. More to follow. Many organizations become the object of Mrs. Phillipson's generosity in memory of the late Mr. Joseph Phillipson, the well known West Side merchant.

These donations do not include those that have been mentioned in the late merchant's will. Those will be disbursed as soon as the will is probated and the legal aspects cleared up. The largest single donation of \$2,000 was to the Jewish Old Peoples Home, of which Mr. Phillipson was the first treasurer.

Mr. Phillipson's name will be remembered in Chicago as not only that of a great merchant and business man, but he will be remembered as one active in

Page 2

JEWISH

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 8, 1906.

Jewish philanthropic affairs, who in his final hours did not forget the needy members of his people and his religion.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, March 1, 1906.

A Surprise!

Emma Schmidt Was the Anarchist Emma Goldman.

With the Russian actors, who gave performances here for two weeks, a lady arrived as interpreter and private secretary to the hero actor, Paul Or-leneff. She made many friends by her graceful manners and beauty and had been invited by the Russian Consul, Baron Schlippenbach to several women's clubs and several families of the best society. Her name was Emma Schmidt.

Only after her departure it became known that Emma Schmidt was identical with the famed anarchist, Emma Goldman, who had been arrested in the year 1901, together with some more anarchists, after the assassination of President McKinley. The surprise in certain circles, of this news was very distressing.

Abendpost, March 1, 1906.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Berthold Loewenthal Prominent Business Man Died.

Berthold Loewenthal, an old settler and prominent business man died today, in his residence at 1829 Indiana Ave. He was born on August 6, 1830 at Michringen, Wurtemberg, and came to the U. S. A. in the year 1850 and lived for a short time at Cincinnati. He then went to Rock Island, where he founded the firm Block and Loewenthal and later took a partnership with the Rock Island Plow Factory. In the years 1856-1858 he was a member of the City Council of Rock Island. He came to Chicago in 1863, where he formed the firm B. Loewenthal and Co., incorporating the Garden City Tobacco Works. Shortly before the great Chicago fire he became a partner of the International Mutual Trust Co. and was elected President in the year 1870. The name of the bank was changed to International Bank in the year 1872. He was President of this bank until 1898 when the bank was incorporated with the Continental National Bank. He also had been elected as a Director of this bank, which office he kept until his death.

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Abendpost, March 1, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30477

During the years 1875-1882 he was a member of the Municipal Council for Libraries, and in the years 1877-79, treasurer of the West Park Board. For ten years he was President and for twenty-six years one of the directors and treasurer of the Chicago Sinai Congregation. He was also President of the Standard Club and treasurer and director of the Jewish Old Age Home. During 1870-1872 he was President of the United Hebrew Charities and for years was a member and director of the board. In the year 1861 he married Miss Nannie Kaufmann. He is mourned by his widow and two children, Mrs. Julia Wolf, wife of Albert H. Wolf, and Julius W. Loewenthal. Both live in Chicago. He lost four children by death. Mr. Loewenthal was ill since years but has maintained his intellectual energies until his death.

The Reform Advocate Vol. 30, wk. of Dec. 9, 1905 p. 482.

Julius Norden, one of the early Jewish settlers of Chicago, died at his residence 5153 Michigan Ave., Dec. 6. The deceased was born in Lissa, Germany, and came to Chicago in 1862.

NPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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Chicago Chronicle, Nov. 8, 1905, 6:2.

JEWISH

(Editorial)

DEATH OF ADOLPH MOSES

It is not often that death of any one man leaves a larger number of vacancies in the community where he has been known than did the recent death of Adolph Moses of Chicago. He was not only a learned, keen-sighted and broad-minded lawyer, but he was an excellent, active citizen, ready to take the liberal course in plans for civic development, with connections with a number of associations and clubs, professional, social, benevolent, artistic, literary, religious, and others.

It was of great advantage to him that his first legal training in America was in the civil code, as distinguished from the English common law, the code which its French founding made the basis of the Louisiana law. Its equity tendency softened the common law rigor and knowledge of both made his legal scholarship broad and strong.

With all his great professional business, his readiness to aid in religious, artistic, literary and social interests and movements added to his generous friendly

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Chicago Chronicle, Nov. 8, 1905, 6:2.

personal interests and relations he yet made opportunity to found, and for many years to conduct, the National Corporation Reporter, a legal journal whose title indicates that he long ago foresaw the large place which corporate activity has since taken in the evolution of law in economic development. His writings in that journal were distinguished for their scholarly quality and the steady poise of their views of all the human interests treated.

He was one of the noteworthy illustrations of the truth that it is ever the busiest man who is most ready to find time to give to beneficent ends.

Chicago Chronicle, Nov. 7, 1905, 4:4.

JEWISH

ADOLPH MOSES IS DEAD - CHICAGO LAWYER STRICKEN

Adolph Moses, one of the oldest and foremost lawyers of the Chicago bar, while engaged in the paternal mission of ministering to his sick son, Paul A., at Ashville, North Carolina, was stricken with paralysis, and after a few days of suffering died yesterday in the presence of his wife and children. The news of his death, received in Chicago yesterday, was a shock to all who knew the lawyer.

Mrs. Moses, the sons, Joseph W. and Paul A. and the daughter, Irma; were present and will accompany the body from Ashville to this city. The funeral services will be conducted in the Sinai Temple, of which Mr. Moses was a prominent member.

Adolph Moses was a native of Germany, where he was born in Speyer, capital of Palatinati, Feb. 27, 1837. There he received his early education in the public and Latin schools, preparatory to the study of law, which profession was his own choice.

On account of the disabilities surrounding the people of the Hebrew race in that country, he came to the United States, arriving at New Orleans, December 1852. Upon his arrival here he resumed his studies and completed his collegiate education at Louisiana University. His legal education was conducted under Randal Hunt, Christian Roselius, Judge McCaleb and other lawyers of Louisiana, who were then

Chicago Chronicle, Nov. 7, 1905, 4:4.

famous members of the American bar. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar of Louisiana.

The secession of Louisiana soon after found him, like many other student in like circumstances, imbued with sentiments common to all classes of people in that state. When the twenty-first Louisiana regiment was raised he was appointed one of its officers and served as captain for nearly two years.

At the close of the war he moved to Quincy, Illinois. In 1869 he came to Chicago, and from that time his career was one of continued success. In comparatively a few years he gained national repute as a lawyer. His briefs and arguments, contained in the reports of the Appellate and Supreme Courts of Illinois, as well as the federal courts, are numerous and indicate the extent and variety of practice.

In 1879 he received the Democratic nomination for judge of the Superior Court. Later and while in Europe he was tendered a judicial nomination, but declined, and he was prominently mentioned for the federal bench. He was independent in his convictions, as shown by his support of General Grant in 1868 and his advocacy of the leading measures of the Republican Party in 1896.

Chicago Chronicle, Nov. 7, 1905, 4:4.

Mr. Moses was married in 1869 in Chicago to Matilda Wolf of Mannheim, Germany. He is survived by his widow and six children, Joseph W., Julius Hamilton, Paul A., Mrs. J. W. Moses of New Orleans and Mrs. Moritz Rosenthal.

He was a member of the American, Chicago, and State Bar Associations, and in 1897 was president of the latter. A member of the Chicago Bar Association he was much interested in maintaining the dignity of his profession and was instrumental in prosecuting irregular members of the bar before the supreme court. He appeared in some of the most important and interesting cases in the history of the state, notably in the anti-gas trust case, in which he fought the organization of the gas companies.

Mr. Moses was interested in various charitable movements and did much to advance music and art. The Beethoven society found him an ardent promoter and participant in its affairs. He was a member of several political and social clubs.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol.32,Wk. of Oct.6,1906, P. 229

Mr. Augustus Binswanger is the Democratic Candidate for Municipal Judge. He was Secretary and Director of Sinai Congregation for five years. He practiced law in St. Louis for a number of years and came to Chicago in October, 1888, to take charge of the legal business of Nelson Morris & Co. He has never held public office, and resides at 3342 South Park Avenue.

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JEWISH

MR. (ALL) PROJ. 3022

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 29, Week of July 1, 1905 - P. 641

The Emperor of Austria honored Mr. Adolph Kraus, a Chicago Jew, by conferring upon him the decoration of the Order of Frances Joseph. This is believed to be the first time that an American has been decorated by the Austrian Emperor.

Mr. Kraus was juror on Fine Arts at the St. Louis World's Fair last year.

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JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Executive Board, Minutes, April 29, 1905.

(Officers and Board Members 1905)

Harry Hart, President

Moses Born, Vice President

Henry L. Stern, Recording Secretary

S. Greenebaum, Financial Secretary

A. B. Beck, Treasurer

Board: S. W. Strauss, William Lehman, Max Ederheimer, M. E. Greenebaum,
Joseph Cohn, A. J. Pflaum, Charles Kiper, and Julius Rosenwald.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 29, Wk. of April 15, 1905. p.179.

Last week Ferdinand Heimbach, whose face and name were familiar to most members of the Jewish community of two decades ago, passed away. He had been called by Sinai in 1867 to take charge of its day school. Shortly after his arrival, Sinai resolved to abandon its day school but Mr. Heimbach continued in the service of the congregation as reader and principal of the religious school until 1886 when he retired. He entered the employment of the county where he was attached to the sheriff's office. Mr. Heimbach was a native of Germany.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sinai Congregation, Annual Meeting Minutes, April 3, 1905.

President's Annual Address.

To (Rabbi Hirsch's) initiative and instruction can be directly traced many important and far reaching beneficences; the establishment of many wise and noble undertakings, such as the Associated Jewish Charities; the Jewish Manual Training School; the building of halls and the purchase of libraries for the benefit of institutions of learning here and elsewhere.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 29, Wk. of Mar. 11, 1905. pp.67-68.

Moses E. Greenebaum is the Republican candidate for city treasurer. He was born in Chicago in 1858 and has lived here ever since. He entered the banking business in the employ of his father in 1874 and in 1877 became a member of the firm, Greenebaum Sons.

Mr. Greenebaum is on the Executive Board of the U. H. C., one of the trustees of Sinai Temple, and chairman of the congregation's School Committee. He is also associated with the Real Estate Board, Real Estate Loan Association, and the Agricultural Aid Society. He was formerly treasurer of the Security Title and Trust Co., and of the Real Estate Board and is now treasurer of the Chicago Realization Co.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 28, Wk. of October 22, 1904. p.209.

Moses Bensinger, president of the Brunswick-Balke-Collander Co., died on October 14. He was born in Louisville, Ky. in 1839 and in 1865 was married to Miss Eleanore Brunswick. Mr. Bensinger became identified with his father-in-law in the manufacture and sale of billiard and pool tables and became president of the corporation in 1890.

Mr. Bensinger was a prominent member of Sinai Congregation of which he was a director. He was also a director of Michael Reese Hospital. He was active in the Standard and Lakeside Clubs.

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of June 18, 1904, p.439.

Bernhard Mergentheim died last week. He was a resident of Chicago since 1856. Born in Germany in 1825 he came to this country when a young man of 23. After coming to Chicago he engaged in the leather business which remained his vocation until his retirement a few years ago.

He had held the office of secretary, treasurer, and chairman of the House Committee of Sinai Congregation. He was a member of the Standard Club and a director, and also a member of the Board of the U. H. C.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 27, Wk. of June 4, 1904. p.287.

The convention of District Grand Lodge No. 6, B'nai B'rith, has appointed Judge Philip Stein of Chicago, chairman of a committee which will seek to induce the U. S. government to cause Russia to recognize passports of American-Jewish citizens into Russia. The following officers from Chicago were elected: president, Adolph Kraus, secretary, E. C. Hamburger, and treasurer, David Fish.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 27, Wk. of May 21, 1904. p.303.

To perpetuate the memory of Walter Joseph Austrian, a victim of the Iroquois Theater fire, a scholarship in his name was established yesterday at Yale University. The donors were his father, Joseph Austrian of Chicago, and his brother-in-law, Henry Block.

They presented Yale with \$6,000. The provision of the scholarship is that the annual income shall be given to a student of strong character with marked ability and promise.

Walter Austrian was in the class of '07. He lost his life while trying to save several women and children from the crush and flames. He was at home for the Christmas vacation at the time.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 26, Wk. of Jan. 16, 1904, p. 511

Abraham Hart one of the founders of the U.H.C. Association, died last week. He was born in Germany in 1831 and came to Chicago in 1854, entering the wholesale furnishings-goods business. Mr. Hart was the first president of the Michael Reese Hospital, and directed its affairs for many years.

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JEWISH

The Abendpost, January 14, 1904.

WPA FILED FROM 1974

ABRAHAM HART CALLED FROM THIS LIFE

Abraham Hart died yesterday, one of the founders of the United Jewish Welfare Associations. In former years, he participated at all welfare endeavors. He was the first president of the Board of Directors of the Michael Reese Hospital. To the Jewish Orphan Home in Cleveland, he was especially bound, from 1870 till 1896 he belonged to its committees and until his death he was one of its directors.

Mr. Hart, born in Germany in 1831, came to Chicago in 1854 and by his great business ability, became the owner of a large Wholesale Tailoring House. He leaves a daughter, Mrs. Jacob Levi and two sons, Harry and Milton.

The Reform Advocate - Vol. 26, Wk. of Dec. 19, 1903, p. 411

Leopold Mayer, an old resident of Chicago, and one of the founders of Sinai Congregation, died on December 14, at the age of 76. Since 1854 he has been connected with banking business in Chicago. In that year he entered the bank of Henry Greenebaum & Co. as clerk. Later he became a partner of Attorney O.R.W. Lull in the same business. In 1861 Mr. Lull retired and for some years Mr. Mayer conducted the business alone.

He was one of the founders of the Hebrew Benevolent Association.

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JEWISH

The American Jewish Year Book, 5664, September 22, 1903 to September 9, 1904.
Edited by Cyrus Adler.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF RABBIS AND CANTORS OFFICIATING IN THE UNITED STATES

In Chicago. - (pp. 41 - 107). Agat, Isiah, Rabbi (since 1890) of Congregation Moses Montefiore. Born May 25, 1859, in Candau, Courland, Russia. Son of Moses Agat. Educated at Talmudical Colleges of Sager, Government Kovno, Bailystok, Government Minsk, Russia; under Dr. I. Hildesheimer, Berlin; at Gymnasium in Libau, Courland; and Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. (B. Ph., 1898). Government teacher in Riga, Russia, 1879 - 1884; and Rabbi in New Haven, Conn., 1886-1888, and in San Francisco, Cal., 1888-1890. Address: 554 N. Robey Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The American Jewish Year Book, 5664, September 22, 1903 to September 9, 1904.
Edited by Cyrus Adler.

Bauer, Sol H. - Rabbi of Congregation Anshe Emeth. Born January 1, 1863, in Poland. Son of Abraham Jacob Bauer. Educated in Stettin, Germany. Rabbinical diploma granted by Rabbi I. Trunk, Kutno, Poland. Was Rabbi at Jacobshagen and Wronke, Germany; Hamilton, Ohio; Schenectady, N. Y.; and of Moses Montefiore Congregation and First Hungarian Congregation, Chicago, Illinois. Address: 568 N. Lincoln Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Bernstein, Bernard. - Rabbi of Congregation Anshai Kanesseth Israel. Born September 12, 1836, in Russia, and educated there. Son of David Bernstein. Address: 178 Maxwell Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Braude, Abraham Samuel. - Rabbi of Congregation Ohave Sholem Mariampol. Born August 9, 1851, at Mitau, Courland, Russia. Son Selig Braude. Educated at the Talmudical College at Mitau. Rabbinical diploma granted by Rabbi Hirsch Rabinowitz, Kovno, Russia. Was Rabbi at Mitau. Came to America in 1891. Publication: Beth Abraham, commentary on Talmud and Midrash. Address 146 Johnson Street, Chicago, Ill.

The American Jewish Year Book, 5664, September 22, 1903 to September 9, 1904.
Edited by Cyrus Adler.

Felsenthal, Bernhard. - Rabbi Emeritus of Zion Congregation. Born January 2, 1822, at Minchweiler, near Kaiserslautern, Rhinish Palatinate. Son of Simon Felsenthal. Educated at Kaiserslautern and University of Munich (Ph. D.). Rabbinical diploma granted by Dr. Samuel Adler and Dr. David Einhorn. Rabbi in Madison, Ind., 1856-1858; of Sinai Congregation, 1861 - 1864; and of Zion Congregation, 1864 -1887. Publications: Kol Kore Bamidbar; Uber Judische Reform; A Practical Hebrew Grammar; Second Hebrew Reader; Judisches Schulwesen in Amerika; Kritik des Missionswesens; Zur Proselytenfrage in Judenthum; The Beginnings of Sinai Congregation; Judische Fragen. Address: 4809 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The American Jewish Year Book, 5664, September 22, 1903 to September 9, 1904.

Edited by Cyrus Adler.

Frey, Sigmund. - Born in Neu Rausnitz, Moravia, Austria. Son Hayim Frey. Educated at Gymnasium, Bruenn, Moravia. Rabbinical diploma granted by Dr. Samuel Gruen. Held positions in Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Springfield, Ill.; Wabash, Ind.; and Altoona, Pa. Publications: Homer and the Bible; Comparisons of the World's Literature and Rabbinic Lore; Covenant Consules, and so forth. Address: 7524 Union Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Heller, H. - Rabbi of Congregation Poale Zedek, Chicago, Illinois. Born in Bakau, Roumania. Address: 19 O'Brien Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The American Jewish Year Book, 5664, September 22, 1903 to September 9, 1904.
Edited by Cyrus Adler.

Hirsch, Emil G. - Rabbi (since 1880) of Sinai Congregation. Born May 22, 1852, at Luxemburg. Son of Rabbi Samuel Hirsch and Louise Nickolls. B. A. (1872), M. A. (1875), University of Pennsylvania; Ph. D. (1876), University of Leipsig; LL D., Austin College, and L. H. D., Western University. Studied at the Berlin Hochschule Fur die Wissenschaft des Judenthums (Rabbi 1877); of Congregation Adath Israel, Louisville, Ky., 1878-1880. Professor of Rabbinical Literature and philosophy at University of Chicago since 1888. Editor of the Reform Advocate. Editor, Jewish Encyclopedia Department of the Bible. Address: 3612 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

Hirschberg, Abram. - Rabbi (since 1898) of North Chicago Hebrew Congregation. Born August 10, 1876, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Son of Maurice A. Hirschberg. Educated at University of Cincinnati, (B. A.); University of Chicago; and Hebrew Union College (B. H.L, B. D., and Rabbi, 1898). Address: 294 La Salle Ave. Chicago, Illinois.

The American Jewish Year Book, 5664, September 22, 1903 to September 9, 1904.
Edited by Cyrus Adler.

Jacobson, Jacob S. - Minister of Zion Congregation of West Chicago, Illinois. Born October 4, 1840, at Rendsburg, Holstein. Son of Samuel Jacobson. Educated, Hamburg-Altona, and London, England. Was teacher of Realgymnasium, Flensburg, Germany, 1862-1863, and teacher of the Jewish Congregation there. Rabbi of Washington Hebrew Congregation, Washington, D. C., 1866-1870; B'nai Jeshurum Congregation, Paterson, N. J., 1870-1872; Congregation B'rith Sholom, Easton, Pa., 1873-1881; Hebrew Benevolent Congregation, Atlanta, Ga., 1881-1888; and Congregation B'nai Israel, Natchez, Miss., 1888-1896. Principal of Englewood Hebrew Education Society, Chicago, Illinois, 1898-1900. Address: 144 Warren Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

Levy, Abraham B. - Rabbi of Congregation B'nai Abraham. Born October 24, 1858, in Germany. Son of Leonard Levy, and Stella Bach. Educated under Dr. M. Lehman at Mayence; at Frankfort on the Main; at Berlin Lehrer Seminar; and the University of Georgia (B. Ph., 1884). Was Rabbi at Frankisch Grumbach, Germany;

The American Jewish Year Book, 5664, September 22, 1903 to September 9, 1904.
Edited by Cyrus Adler.

Erie, Pa.; and Waco, Texas. Founder (1880) and Corresponding Secretary Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society of America. Address: 1180 Douglas Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Messing, Aaron J. - Rabbi (since 1885) of Congregation B'nai Sholom. Born June 18, 1840, at Argenau, near Bremburg, Germany. Son of Rabbi Joseph Messing (author of a number of Hebrew books). Educated at Breslau and Graetz, Prussia, and Rostock, Mecklenburg. Rabbinical diploma granted by Rabbis E. Gutmacker, M. Feilchenfeld, and N. Caro. Ph. D., University of Rostock. Rabbi in Milletsch, Selesia; Mecklenburg-Schwerin; New York City (1866); and San Francisco (1867-1885). Publications: S'fath Eiver (Hebrew Printer), and Jorath Emeth (Catechism). Address: 4337 Vincennes Ave, Chicago, Illinois.

Newman, Julius. - Born December 16, 1851, in Hungary. Son of Joseph Newman. Educated at Budapest, Eisenstadt, and Pressburg, in Hungary. Rabbinical diploma conferred by Rabbi Schruber (Sofer), Pressburg, and Dr. I. Hildescheimer, Eisenstadt. Was Rabbi of Congregation Emanuel, for five years; of Congregation

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New Light, for two years; and of the Hungarian Congregation, for six years; all in Chicago, Ill. Served in the Austrian Army, 1871-1873; as postmaster in Hungary, for two years; as correspondent for a Vienna newspaper, for three years. Address: 508 44th Place, Chicago, Ill.

Newman, Morris. - Cantor of First Hungarian Congregation Agudath Achim. Born May 25, 1870, in Hungary. Son of Mayer Newman. Educated at Topolsary and Szatmar, Hungary. Held positions in McKusport and Scranton, Pa. Address: 412 West 14th St., Chicago, Illinois.

Norden, Aaron. - Rabbi Emeritus of North Chicago Hebrew Congregation. Born June 8, 1844, at Lissa, Posen, Prussia. Son of Saul Norden. Educated at Lissa and Berlin. Rabbinical diploma granted by Rabbi E. Gutmacher, Graetz, Prussia. Rabbinical positions held in Baltimore, Md., Natcher, Miss., and Chicago, Illinois. Address: 4639 Vincennes Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Edited by Cyrus Adler.

Rappaport, Julius. - Rabbi (since 1891) of Congregation Beth-El. Born January 10, 1863, at Debreczin, Hungary. Son of Isaac Rappaport. Educated at Talmudical Colleges of Pressburg and Losoncz, Hungary. Rabbinical diplomas granted by Rabbi A. S. B. Sofer, Pressburg, and Rabbi Maier Perls, Nagy Karoly. Address: 87 Potomac Av., Chicago, Ill.

Rosenblum, Joseph Nathan. - Rabbi of Congregation B'nai Israel. Born in Russia. Son of Chatzkel Rosenblum. Address: 114 Milton Av., Chicago, Ill.

Schanfarber, Tobias. - Rabbi of Congregation Anshe Maarabh. Born December 20, 1862, at Cleveland, Ohio. Son of Aaron Schanfarber and Sara Newman. Educated at public schools of Cleveland, Ohio; University of Cincinnati (B. A); Johns Hopkins University; and Hebrew Union College (Rabbi); Was Rabbi at Toledo, Ohio; Forth Wayne, Ind.; Baltimore, Md.; and Mobile, Ala. Was editor of Jewish Comment, Baltimore, Md.; Jewish Chronicle, Mobile, Ala.; and Reform Advocate, Chicago, Ill. At present, editor of Chicago Israelite. Address: 4049 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

The American Jewish Year Book, 5664, September 22, 1903 to September 9, 1904.
Edited by Cyrus Adler.

Schreiber, Emanuel. - Rabbi of Congregation Emanuel, Born December 13, 1852, at Leipzig, Moravia. Son of Hermann Schrubeiber. Educated at Gymnasium of Kremsier, Austria; University of Berlin; Talmudical College of Rabbi Moses Bloch, Leipzig; Rabbinical Seminary of Dr. I. Hildesheimer in Eisenstadt, Hungary, and in Berlin; and by Dr. A. Geiger, at the Berlin Hochschule für die Wissenschaft des Judenthums. Ph. D., University of Heidelberg. Rabbinical diplomas granted by Dr. Abraham Geiger, Berlin; Lazarus Adler, Cassel; Elia Grünebaum, Landau; Leopold Stein, Frankfurt on the Main. Was Rabbi at Elbing, Prussia; Bonn, Germany; Mobile, Ala.; Denver, Colo.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Little Rock, Ark.; Spokane, Wash.; Toledo, Ohio.; and Youngstown, Ohio. Member of the Deutsche-Morgenlandische Gesellschaft; professor of Languages (1874-1875) at the Samson Schule, Wolfenbüttel; professor in College at Los Angeles; and professor at University of Little Rock. Editor, 1876-1881, of Die Judische Gemeinde und Familien-Zeitung (later Die Reform), and 1893-1896, of the Chicago Occident.

The American Jewish Year Book, 5664, September 22, 1903 to September 9, 1904.
Edited by Cyrus Adler.

Frequent contributor to the American-Jewish press on subjects connected with Jewish theology and history. Publications: "The Future of Judaism;" "The Social Position of the Jews;" "The Principles of Judaism;" "Progressive Rabbinism;" "The Jewish Congregation of Bonn;" "Abraham Geiger, a Biography;" "Self Criticism of the Jews;" "Criticism of Graetz's History;" "Moses Mendelssohn's Labors in the Cause of Judaism;" "Moses Mendelssohn's Labors in the Cause of Germany;" "Biblical and Post-Biblical History;" "A Word on the Condition of Judaism in Germany;" "The Talmud" (also treated in a series of English lectures); "Reformed Judaism and its Pioneers;" "Historians of Judaism;" "Moses Bloch;" "The Literature of Jewish Catechisms;" "Die Juden in Illinois;" "The Jews in Medicine;" etc. Address: 260 Seminary Av., Chicago, Ill.

Shugam, William. - Minister of Congregation Bickor Cholem, S. Chicago, Ill.
Born November 10, 1865, at Plumgian, Russia, and educated there.

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The American Jewish Year Book, 5664, September 22, 1903 to September 9, 1904.
Edited by Cyrus Adler.

Son of Meyer Shugam. Diplomas granted by Rabbis Z. Barith, Russia, and Jacob Joseph, New York City. Was Rabbi in Congregation Zichron Jacob, Baltimore, Md. Address: 8828 Commercial Av., S. Chicago, Ill.

Stolz, Joseph. - Rabbi (since 1896) of Isiah Temple. Born November 3, 1861, in Syracuse, N. Y. Son of David Stolz. Educated at public schools of Syracuse; University of Cincinnati (B. L.); Hebrew Union College (Rabbi and D. D.). Rabbi at Little Rock, Ark., 1884-1887; and of Zion Congregation, Chicago, 1887-1896. Member of Harper Educational Commission, and since 1899, Member Chicago Board of Education. Married Blanche Rauh, Cincinnati, June 24, 1900. Publication: "Funeral Agenda." Address: 157 42nd Place, Chicago, Ill.

Yudelson, Albert B.- Rabbi of South Side Hebrew Congregation. Born August 2, 1869, at Prosehle, Poland. Son of Judah L. Yudelson. Educated at

The American Jewish Year Book, 5664, September 22, 1903 to September 9, 1904.
Edited by Cyrus Adler.

Talmudical Colleges of Suvalki and Sakola, Russia, and at the University of the City of New York and Northwestern University. Rabbinical diplomas granted by Rabbis Z. Director, Sakola; H. Brinn, Chorzellen; Dr. Oppenheim, Thorn, Russia. Was principal of Hebrew Free School, Paterson, N. J., and superintendent of Hebrew Educational Society, Brooklyn, N. Y. Came to America in 1896. Address: 187 25th St., Chicago, Ill.

Zelesnick, Judel Michael. - Rabbi of Congregation Ohel Jacob. Born February 1859, in the Government Kovno, Russia. Son of Charles Zelesnick. Educated at Kovno. Rabbinical diplomas granted by Rabbis Jacob Kahano, Vilna, and Isaac Elchanan Spector, Kovno. Address: 91 West 13th St., Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3333

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 25. Wk. of February 28, 1903, p. 52.

The West Chicago Club was the first Jewish Club formed on the West Side.

Among the early members were such notables as:

Judge Stein, Adolph Kraus, and M.M. Hirsch.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 25. Wk. of February 28, 1903. p.51

The Unity Club is the outgrowth of the former Concordia Club. In January 1897 members of the old Concordia organized under the leadership of Joe Strauss. The first officers were, President, Joe Strauss; Secretary, H.J. Eliel; and Treasurer, G.L. Klein.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of February 28, 1903. p.73.

Max Rabinoff was born in Russia in 1877 and came to Chicago in 1892. He attended the University of Illinois, where he took courses in chemistry and pharmacy. His love of music, however, changed the course of his entire career. He finally decided to establish himself with the W. W. Kimball Co., who have the reputation of being the largest piano and organ house in the world.

His knowledge of the business and his familiarity with both foreign and domestic pianos were decided advantages which led to his appointment as manager of the foreign department of this large establishment. He has succeeded in building up for his firm an extensive export business which is constantly growing.

Aside from his duties, Mr. Rabinoff is interested in young musical prodigies and through careful investigation, he has discovered several young musicians in the Ghetto, whose promise of a future is great. Mr. Rabinoff takes a special delight in helping these young geniuses toward the recognition which their talent deserves.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 17, 1903, pp. 498-499.

Professor Gabriel Bamberger, superintendent of the Jewish Training School, died Friday morning, January 9. He was born in the small village of Angerod in the Grand Duchy of Hessen-Darmstadt on June 3, 1845. The profession of Rabbi was chosen for him, and for this purpose he was sent to Breslau to take preparatory work in the Rabbinical Seminary of that city. But the career of Rabbi was very shortly abandoned, as the boy showed other tastes. He was a pupil of the great educator, Wilhelm Curtmann, in the Pedagogical Seminary of Friedberg, Hessen. After graduating, he continued his pedagogical work by taking a post-graduate course in the University of Giessen (Hessen). Immediately after finishing his preparations as an educator, he entered the service of the German government and he soon was made the principal of a preparatory and business college in Hessen. He came to Chicago in 1890, from N. Y. where he was superintendent of Workingman's School. He became the superintendent of the Jewish Training School of Chicago, and it owes its success and its superior rank as a school almost wholly to his untiring labors and his skill as a pedagogue.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Dec. 27, 1902. p.436.

Mr. Maurice Aronson has been appointed the Chicago correspondent of "Die Musik," published in Berlin, and generally acknowledged the leading German periodical of the day.

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JEWISH WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of November 1, 1902. p.235.

Henry G. Foreman was born in Chicago in 1857. He is the eldest son of the late Gerhard Foreman, who settled in Chicago in its early days. Mr. Foreman received his education in the Chicago public schools, and began his business life in 1873, in the service of the First National Bank of Chicago.

In 1874, when he was seventeen years of age, he entered the bank of his father, and three years later, he undertook the management of his father's large business.

He retired from the banking business several years ago, to devote his entire attention to his real estate interests. He is one of the large real estate owners and operators in Chicago, and has handled successfully many important transactions both in downtown and suburban properties. He is one of the organizers of the Chicago Real Estate Board, of which he was elected vice-president in 1899, and he is still an active member.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Nov. 1, 1902. p.235.

Mr. Foreman never held any public office until appointed South Park Commissioner last March, and, his honest record as a Commissioner has proved that the public welfare is his whole thought and ambition.

If elected, he will bring to the office of the President of the County Board, ability, intelligence and integrity, the three necessary qualifications. He is sponsored by the Republican Party.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 25, 1902. p.208.

The will of Siegfried H. Kirchberger was admitted to probate yesterday. The following institutions were given the sum of \$1,000 each: United Hebrew Charities of Chicago, Home for Aged Jews, German Old People's Home, Chicago Lying-in Hospital, Home for Destitute Crippled Children, Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, Jewish Training School, and Visiting Nurse's Association.

For a memorial room in the Michael Reese Hospital, to be conducted by the United Hebrew Charities, the sum of \$3,000 is provided.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 13, 1902. p.66.

The last will and testament of the late Oscar Rosenthal, 3333 Michigan Ave., bequeaths to the United Hebrew Charities of Chicago the amount of \$7,500 to be used as an endowment. The annual interest on this amount is to be expended in carrying on the work of the organization. The following institutions were given \$1,500 each - Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, German Old People's Home, the Home for Aged Jews, Jewish Training School, Chicago Home for the Friendless, and the Chicago Home for Incurables.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJECT

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of August 2, 1902. p.670.

A. M. Rothschild died suddenly on July 28th. Born in Germany in 1853, he came to this country in 1856. His parents were poor and they settled in Davenport, Ia. where a son operated a retail store.

When the fire swept Chicago, the two brothers saw their opportunity. They came here and opened a clothing store on W. Madison St. In 1895, Nelson Morris and his sons became silent partners and the department store of A. M. Rothschild and Co. was opened at State and Van Buren Sts.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 18, 1902. p. 530.

Morris Rosenbaum died on Jan. 15, at the age of 65. He was a Royal Arch Mason and a member and ex-director of Sinai Congregation. He has always been interested in charities and donated liberally. In 1891 he induced Abraham Slimmer of Iowa to give \$50,000 for a home for aged Jews in Chicago. This generous gift was an example for others to follow. He was president of the Home since its inception.

The Reform Advocate wk. of Aug. 31, 1901 p.42

David Stettaner, one of Chicago's earliest and best known dry-goods merchants, died on Aug. 29,. Mr. Stettaner, with his brother Charles, established a dry-goods house in Chicago forty years ago. He was one of the most prominent of the early Jewish settlers here.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, p. 300, February--August, 1901.

Rabbi A. L. Messing is a native of Argenau, Germany, and was born on June 18, 1840. Toward the end of that sixties and for some time during the seventies, Rabbi Messing was a power in Chicago, especially with his countrymen of Prussian Poland. Congregation B'nai Sholom owes much to this once very popular rabbi, and it has shown its appreciation of his services in many ways. He left the B'nai Sholom Congregation repeatedly to accept other calls, but he is now permanently located in Chicago as the Minister of that congregation.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 31275

The Reform Advocate, Feb.-Aug., 1901, Vol.21, p.285

Mr. Berthold Loewenthal was supervisor of the South Town of Chicago from 1871 to 1873, and a member of the Public Library Board from 1875 to 1882.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

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JEWISH

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30215

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, p. 301, February--August, 1901.

Mr. Simon Richter, the president of B'nai Sholom Congregation, was born January 10, 1850. He came to America when a boy of ten years. Mr. Richter has been identified with congregational-work and has been president of the B'nai Sholom Congregation for eleven years. He also has served as vice-president and trustee.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, p.301, February--August, 1901.

Mr. Solomon Harris was born in 1825, at Felehnes, Grand Duchy of Posen, Germany. He came to Chicago in 1851. Mr. Harris was the first president of the Congregation B'nai Sholom.

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JEWISH

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, p. 291, Feb.—Aug., 1901

In 1850 a gifted young teacher arrived in Chicago. His name was Leopold Mayer. He was born in Abenheim, Germany, a village in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, on March 3, 1827. He was educated in the teachers' seminary at Bensheim, and for four years he taught in his native country. His first work in Chicago was as a teacher of German and Hebrew in private families. In 1853 the Garden City Institute was opened, and Mr. Mayer was taken into the faculty as a teacher of these languages. In the Jewish community, Mr. Mayer at once became a power, and to him must be awarded the laurel-wreath for having paved the way for reform-Judaism in Chicago and in the State of Illinois. His interest in reform-Judaism in Chicago made it possible for later friends of reform to establish the "Reform Verein", in which society Mr. Mayer was one of the main moving spirits.

In 1851 Mr. Mayer established in Chicago, a religious private school, and for the first time in Illinois he publicly conferred the right of confirmation upon a Jewish boy, one of his pupils, in the Anshe Maarabh sygnagogue.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol.21, p. 291, Feb.--Aug., 1901

The confirmant spoke his part in English, and the teacher addressed the congregation in German.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, p. 285, February--August, 1901.

In 1883 President Arturo appointed Mr. Max Polachek, a Jewish citizen of Chicago, as Consul-General, at Ghent, Belgium.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, p.295, February--August, 1901.

Mr. Samuel Straus was born at Kirchheimbolanden, in Rhein Pfalz, on January 22, 1823. He came to Chicago in July, 1852. He joined the K.A.M. in 1854 and was often requested by the Board of Administration to assist in the reading of the prayers, especially on New Year's Day, and the Day of Atonement. He died in Chicago, July 8, 1878.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, p. 298, February—August, 1901.

Henry N. Hart was born in Eppelsheim Rhenish Hussia, in 1838. He came to Chicago in 1854. He joined the K.A.M. Congregation in 1874. On September 6, 1891, Mr. Hart was unanimously elected president of K.A.M. During the nine consecutive years he was annually re-elected to this honorable office. For a number of years he has been a member of the board of directors of the United Hebrew Charities, and Chairman of the Michael Reese Hospital Committee. He is also a director of the Humane Society. At present he is president of Congregation Anshe Maarabh.

NPA (LL) PROJ 30275

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.391.

Henry Horner was born in Bohemia in 1819, and came to Chicago in 1847. He was the founder of the present wholesale grocery house of Henry Horner and Co., which is the oldest business of its kind in Chicago. He is a founder of K. A. M., and was one of its early presidents. Mr. Horner died in 1879.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.386.

Herman L. Reiwitch was born in 1868 in Russia. He came to this country at the age of five. Arriving in Chicago, he found a job in the Tribune office as office boy, carrying copy from the editors to the printers. A year and a half later, R. W. Patterson, then managing editor of the paper, urged him to try reporter work. In 1886, when the 8 hour labor troubles reached their height, he was labor reporter for the Tribune. He was a spectator in the "Black Road" and "Haymarket Square" riots. Miscellaneous work followed these assignments, including the Johnstown Flood.

Concluding 10 years of service on the Tribune, Mr. Reiwitch resigned to take a better position on the Herald. After a year's service as assistant editor he was elevated to city editor, being then the most youthful city editor Chicago had ever had. This was in the Fall of 1893 and he has continued with the Herald ever since.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 4, 1901, Vol. 21, p. 320.

Edwin G. Foreman was born in Chicago, July 14, 1862. He began his business career in 1879 as a messenger, in the Corn Exchange National Bank. He is now a director in that institution. In 1882 he entered the banking house of his father, which is known as Foreman Brothers Banking Co.

Mr. Foreman is President of the Foreman Bros. Banking Co., Treasurer of the Sinai Congregation, President of the Standard Club, Treasurer of the State Pawner's Society at Chicago, and a member of the Banker's Club.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.387.

Israel Cowen was born in Texas in 1861. He commenced the study of law in Denver and came to Chicago to continue his studies at Union College of Law. He was graduated in 1881 at the age of 20, and was admitted to the bar in 1882.

He was appointed master in chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County and served from May 1896 until March, 1899. He was the Democratic nominee for judge of the Superior Court in the election held November, 1900.

He has been identified prominently with B'nai B'rith circles and was a president of District #6. He instituted the intellectual advancement feature of District #6 and has been chairman of that committee for the last 11 years.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 4, 1901. Vol. 21, p.398.

David M. Pfaelzer was born November 23, 1853, at Laudenbach. He came to America in July, 1872, and for a number of years has been engaged in the whole-sale clothing business. He is an active member of K. A. M., and is on the Board. He is superintendent of the Sabbath School. Mr. Pfalezer is a contributor to the Associated Charities and a member of the Standard Club.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Feb.-Aug. 1901, Vol.21, p. 290

Rev. Ignatz Kunreuther was elected rabbi, shochet and reader of the K.A.M. congregation on Nov. 5, 1847, and remained with this congregation six years. He later engaged in the real estate and loan business, and made a success of his venture.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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The Reform Advocate, Vol.21,p.301, Feb.--Aug. 1901

Henry Gersoni was born in 1844 in Wilna, Russia. In 1869 he came to America. In 1876 he accepted a call to the pulpit of the Congregation B'nai Sholom of Chicago, holding this position until 1880. While in Chicago, he edited a weekly paper in English and German called, "The Jewish Advance". In 1881 this paper was discontinued and Gersoni published and edited in Chicago a monthly magazine under the name of "The Maccabean".

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30276

The Reform Advocate, wk. of Mar. 2, 1901 p. 42

Cosman Eisendrath died Thursday, February 21st at his home, 207 Erie Street. The deceased was a native of Dorsten, Westphalia, and came to Chicago fifty years ago. For many years he was among the leading grocers of the City and founded the house now doing business under the name of H. Regensburg's Sons.

He was a prominent worker in the order of the B'nai B'rith.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate wk. of Mar. 28, 1901 p.114

Dr. Aaron A. Loewenheim died at his home, 3142 Rhodes Avenue on Monday, March 18. Dr. Loewenheim came to Chicago from Germany fifteen years ago, and took charge of the Anshe Emeth Congregation on the North Side. He remained there as a rabbi for five years, and then was appointed superintendent of the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans. He held this office until the removal of the Home to Sixty-second Street and Drexel Avenue.

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JEWISH

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 35275

The Reform Advocate vol. 21, wk. of May 4, 1901 p. 395

Jacob Newman Jr. was born in Dornmoschal, Rheinpfalz in 1850. In 1861 he came to America and to Chicago in 1881.

He is a director of the Anshe Maariv Congregation and also its financial secretary, and for a number of years, held the office of recording secretary. He is also a member of the Lakeside Club and a contributor to Jewish Charities.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21. Wk. of May 4, 1901. Page 399.

Mr. Leopold Strauss was a native of Worms-on-the-Rhine. He came to America in 1848 and shortly afterwards to Chicago. He was a member of the wholesale clothing house of Strauss, Ullman & Yondorf, now out of business. He was associated with Sinai Congregation and with the Standard Club.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 4, 1901 - Vol. 21, p. 322.

Mr. Israel Shrinski was born in Chicago, April 9, 1869. He has been a vice-president of the Lakeside Club, and is prominently identified with the Standard Club. He was President of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association from 1898 to 1899, and is now a director of the organization. He is a member of Sinai Congregation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

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JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.394.

Isidor Baumgartl was born in Hungary in 1860. At the age of 11 he came to America and settled in Chicago. When he was 17 he started his apprenticeship in business with Joseph Stein and Co., wholesale liquor dealers. In 1879, upon the death of the senior member, he was admitted to the firm, forming the partnership of Stein and Baumgartl. The organization prospered and in 1889 Mr. Baumgartl, with his associates, formed the Calumet Distilling Co., built a distillery at New Chicago, a suburb of this city, and founded a small village surrounding the plant.

The distillery was operated until the Whisky Trust purchased it in 1891. In October of that year he incorporated the Monarch Brewing Co., erecting a large plant at 21st St. and Western Ave. This company was operated with such success that, in 1898, the plant was purchased by an American syndicate, and together with twelve other breweries, merged into the United Breweries Co.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.394.

The syndicate induced Mr. Baumgartl to accept the management of the company and he was elected president and general manager. He is still at the head of this vast enterprise.

In 1900 he incorporated the Art Wall Paper Mills and erected a plant covering an entire block, and as president, he is bending his energies to make it the foremost wall paper mill in the United States.

He was a member of the Board of Zion Congregation and is now connected with Isiah Congregation. He is also treasurer of the A. J. C.

WPA (111) PROJ. 50215

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. pp.389-390.

Simeon B. Eisendrath, the prominent architect, was born in Chicago in 1868. He received his early education here. While a student at high school he was selected by the teachers to receive the honorary scholarship at the Chicago Manual Training School.

He later entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he took the course in architecture. Then returning to Chicago, he opened an office in 1890, and began his practice. In a few years he built up an extensive business.

During the first year of his practice, Mr. Eisendrath was engaged as an expert by the county, rendering valuable assistance in the successful prosecution of Cook County's famous boodle case. Fraudulent contracts in connection with county building operations were exposed, thereby saving many thousands of dollars.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. pp.389-390.

In 1889 Mr. Eisendrath was appointed lecturer in the architectural branches of the Chicago Evening High Schools. He built the Michael Reese Training School for Nurses, M. R. Hospital Annex, the Home for Aged Jews, and the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans.

In 1893 Mr. Eisendrath was made Commissioner of Buildings, by the Mayor of Chicago. While in office he instituted many practical and important reforms. In 1894 he was forced to resign because of the pressure of private business.

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JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, Vol.21,Wk.of May 4,1901. Page 381.

Col. Marcus M. Spiegel was born in Abenheim, Germany, in 1829. In 1848 he came to America, and in 1855 moved to Chicago. He helped organize the Hebrew Benevolent Society in Chicago, and was among those who bought the Society's Cemetery in Graceland.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.388.

Supplement to the note on Israel Cowen.

He is secretary of K. A. M. and a member of the Board of Delegates on Civil and Religious Rights of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. He has been a member of the executive committee of the Sabbath School Union and of the Jewish Chatauqua Society. At present he is on the Board of the Home for Aged Jews, and the Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society.

WPA (11) PROJ 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. pp. 337-338.

Mr. Julius Rosenthal was born on September 17, 1828, in Liedolsheim, Germany. In July 1854, Mr. Rosenthal came to Chicago and went to work in the banking house of Mr. Swift, where he remained until 1858. In 1859 he became a citizen of the United States, and a notary public, and public administrator of Cook County. He was admitted to the bar in 1860.

At the time of the fire he was a director of the German Aid Society, the U. H. R. A., and the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. In 1867 he was elected librarian of the Chicago Law Institute, where he served for nine years. In April 1872, Mayor Medill appointed him a member of the library board, and in 1874, Mayor Colvin extended his appointment for three more years.

He was the first secretary in Chicago of the first Freemont Club. He is secretary of the state examining board for admission to the bar. He is associated with the Sinai Congregation.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21. Wk. of May 4, 1901. Page 398-399.

Sigmund Silberman was born in Germany, June 20, 1851. He has lived in Chicago since 1886. He is one of the partners in the firm, Silberman Bros., wool merchants. Mr. Silberman is an active member of K. A. M., and is now on the board of trustees. He is affiliated with the Standard and Hamilton Clubs. He is a liberal contributor to the charities and has been a director of several charitable institutions.

MPA (ILL) PRO

IV

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol.21,Wk.of May 4,1901. Pp.391--392.

Frederick W. Straus was born in Germany in 1833 and came to America in 1849. In 1883 he settled in Chicago and entered the Mortgage-Loan business. He was very successful in this undertaking.

Mr. Straus died in 1898, and his two sons, S.W. and S.J.T. Straus, succeeded him in the banking business.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. Pp 390--391.

Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler was born in Bielitz, in Austrian Silesia, and came to this country with her parents when she was less than two years of age. Her musical talent was apparent when she was six years old. She received lessons from Carl Wolfsohn until she went to Europe in 1877. Mrs. Zeisler is a member of Chicago Women's Club and the Amateur Club of Chicago.

WPA (41) PRO 30275

IV

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.397.

Justice Max L. Wolff was born in Germany in 1862 and came to Chicago in 1889. His first venture was in the real estate business which he soon abandoned for the legal profession. He is now a justice of the peace. He is treasurer of Temple Israel and an ex-president of the Unity Club. He has also been the president of Montifiore Council, National Union.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.396.

Emanuel J. Kohn was born in Chicago in 1864 and was educated here. He is a member of Kohn Bros., well known manufacturers of clothing. He is a director of Sinai Congregation, on the Board of the U. H. C., and vice-chairman of the Relief and Employment Bureau. He has been financial secretary of the Y. M. H. C. A.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol.21,Wk.May 4, 1901, P.393.

Jacob Schram was born in 1846, and attended the public schools here. He has been in the manufacturing business for years, and has met with considerable success. Mr. Schram was the first pupil to attend the Anshe Maariv School in 1851. He has been president of Zion Congregation for 10 years, and an officer for 25 years. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and has served as president of the school board.

Mr. Schram is a living contradiction of the charge that a Jew can only exist in the clothing business. He was one of the first to begin the manufacture of picture frames and mouldings.

Mr. Schram will contribute a number of articles to the Jewish Encyclopedia now in course of publication.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, p. 316, Wk. of May 4, 1901.

Henry Greenebaum was born at Eppelsheimer, Germany, June 18, 1833. He came to Chicago October 25, 1843, and took a position as a hardware salesman in the firm of W.F. Dominick. Two years later he became a clerk in the banking house of General R.K. Swift. He remained here four years, becoming thoroughly experienced in the banking business.

At the end of this period he opened a bank in partnership with his brother. Mr. Greenebaum became president of the German Savings Bank.

Mr. Greenebaum was one of the promoters of the city library and is a life member of the Chicago Historical Society, the Chicago Athenaeum, the Astronomical Society, and the 82nd Illinois Vol. Regiment of Veterans. He served in the City Council as Alderman from the Sixth Ward, and was Presidential Elector on the Douglas ticket. In 1856 he represented Cook County on the first Equalization Board of the States, and was a member of the West Chicago Park Commission during the administration of Governor Palmer.

Mr. Greenebaum was Secretary of the Congregation B'nai Sholom and when he withdrew in 1855 to join Kehilath Anshe Maarabh, Congregation B'nai Sholom elected him an honorary member. In 1857 he assisted in instituting Ramah Lodge No. 33 of the Order of B'nai B'r'ith. At the institution of District Grand Lodge No. 6 in 1868, he was elected the first President, and twice succeeded himself. He was

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one of the founders of Sinai Congregation. In 1864 he established the Zion Congregation on the west side and was its president for seven years. Mr. Greenebaum was elected first president of the Isaiah Congregation in 1895. He was the father of the United Hebrew Relief Association, now known as the United Hebrew Charities, and was its first President. He is an honorary member of the Jochannah Lodge. He is also president of the Past Presidents' Association of District Grand Lodge No. 6, I.O.B.B., and for thirty years he officiated in Zion Temple as reader on the eve of the Day of Atonement.

Since 1882, Mr. Greenebaum has been connected with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and is now one of the managers of this company in Chicago.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901, pp.335-336.

Benjamin Shoeneman, the first president of Sinai Congregation, was born in Germany in 1825. In 1849 he emigrated to America and in 1852 came to Chicago where he engaged in the packing business. He was versed in Jewish literature, was a man of progressive ideas and a warm champion of Jewish reform. From 1863 to 1867 he was chairman of the School Board of Sinai. He also served one year as financial secretary of the U. H. C.

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JEWISH.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 4, 1901, Vol. 21, Pp.321-322.

Mr. Harry Pflaum was born in Chicago, April 25, 1863. He is a member of Sinai Congregation and has been a director of the North Chicago Hebrew Congregation. He has also been Financial Secretary, Director and President of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association; Secretary and Director of the Ideal Club; a Director of the Standard Club, and of the Jewish Training School.

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JEWISH

WPA (LL) PROJ. 3C275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.391.

Isaac H. Horner is one of the sons of Henry Horner, and is identified with the grocery house of Henry Horner and Co. He was born in Chicago in 1855, and received his education in the public schools of the city, later attending college. He is a member of K. A. M., and is an ex-director of the Standard Club. Mr. Horner has taken considerable interest in public life and was Alderman of the 2nd Ward for four years.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30215

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.392.

Solomon Karpen is a native of Prussia and was born in 1858. He came to America when 13 years of age and arrived in Chicago late in 1871. He began the manufacture of upholstered furniture in a basement on Milwaukee Ave. with the aid of one helper. From this small beginning has grown the present great firm of S. Karpen and Bros. who are the largest manufacturers of upholstered furniture in the U. S. The industry employs 700 workers, and its goods find a market in all parts of the world.

Mr. Karpen is a member of the North Chicago Hebrew Congregation and one of the most liberal contributors to the A. J. C. He, with his brothers, have built up a great industry, and are rated among Chicago's leading business men.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.390.

Henry L. Ottenheimer was born in Chicago in 1868. He selected architecture as his profession and from 1884 to 1889 he worked in the office of Adler and Sullivan, the celebrated Chicago architects.

Mr. Ottenheimer has been practicing in our city since 1893 and was connected with the designing department of the World's Fair. During the period of his association with Adler and Sullivan he worked on the drawings for the Auditorium Bldg., Standard Club, and Sinai Temple. During his own practice he has erected residences and apartment buildings for many of our most influential citizens. He is responsible for the construction of Steele-Wedeles and Co., St. Martin's Church, and St. Boniface School.

He is an active member of the Y. M. H. C. A.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901, p.319

Adolph Moses was born in Germany in 1837. In 1852 he emigrated to America and settled in Louisiana. He came to Chicago in 1869 and his ability and legal knowledge soon placed him in the foremost rank of his profession.

Mr. Moses is ex-president of the Lakeside Club and for six years was a director of the Chicago Public Library. At present he is a member of the Executive Committee of the B'nai B'rith for this district, and also president of the Covenant Culture Club. He is editor since 1891 of the National Corporation Reporter, was vice-president of the Illinois State Bar Association; is a member of the Executive Committee of the Civic Federation, and a director of the Chicago Commercial Association.

He is the author of a number of pamphlets on law and other subjects, and has delivered many lectures before large audiences. Notable among these lectures are those on the legal phase of the Dreyfus case and on "Haym Solomon, a Neglected Hero of the American Revolution". He also gave a eulogy on the life of Isidore Bush of St. Louis.

Mr. Moses was the original organizer of the "John Marshall Day" celebration, Feb. 4, 1901, which was a notable occasion in all parts of the U.S.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.339.

Joseph Weissenbach is a Chicagoan, born in April 1875. He studied law at the Chicago College of Law. In 1896 he was appointed Assistant State's Attorney under Chas. Deneen and he filled this office creditably until 1900 when he resigned to form a partnership with Willard McEwen. Mr. Weissenbach is the author of a work entitled "Crimes and Litigations of the Russian Jew in the United States."

He is secretary of the Jewish Training School. He was financial secretary and is now a director of the Lakeside Club.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. pp.388-389.

Max Pam was born in Bohemia in 1856. He came to Chicago when still a boy and received his early education in this city. He chose law as his profession and has attained a prominent position in the legal world. He is attorney for some of the largest corporations in this country and has engineered the amalgamation of several of the big trusts recently formed.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.388.

Eli B. Felsenthal was born in Chicago in 1858. He was a student in the old University of Chicago, graduating in 1878. After a further course of two years at the Union College of Law, he received his diploma together with the Horton prize for the best thesis. Since then he has been constantly engaged in the practice of law and his name appears at the top of the list of prominent attorneys. He is a member of Sinai Congregation and has been on the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago since its inception.

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HEBREW SH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 4, 1901, Vol. 21, p. 321

Mr. Leo. A. Loeb was born June 20, 1867, in Memphis, Tennessee. He is chairman of the relief committee of the United Hebrew Charities and has been one of the factors in organizing the Associated Hebrew Charities of Chicago. He is a member of the Standard Club and the Junior Partner of the firm of Adolph Loeb and Son, Fire Insurance Agents.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. pp.339-340.

Mr. Leo Fox was born in Oettinger, Bavaria, Feb. 2, 1844. At the age of 13 he arrived in America. He came to Chicago in 1887, and was elected Vice-President of the International Bank, which liquidated several years ago. He is a member of Sinai Congregation, and has been one of its directors for ten years. He is also associated with the Standard and Sunset Clubs. He is treasurer of the Jewish Training School, to which office he was elected ten years ago. He was a director of the U. H. C., and treasurer of the Congress of Religions.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.340.

Jos. S. Hartman was born August 30, 1846 in Bohemia. He came to America in 1867, and to Chicago in 1890. Mr. Hartman is now senior member of the Hartman Trunk Co. He is interested in congregational work and is a trustee and chairman of the School Board of Sinai Congregation. He is also on the Board of the Standard Club.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. pp.338-339.

Mr. Albert Fishell was born in Blowitz, Bohemia, on June 13, 1844. In April 1890, Mr. Fishell brought his family to Chicago. He is a radical reformer and a member of Sinai Congregation. In April 1896, he was elected president of the Sinai Congregation and held the office for three consecutive terms. He is now a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Fishell was a director of the Russian Refugee Society of Chicago.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, p. 318, Wk. of May 4, 1901

Mr. Maurice Rosenfeld was born in Chicago in the year 1855. His first business enterprise was in the wholesale dry-goods line. At present he is engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Rosenfeld is a director in three very prominent financial institutions of Chicago, the Chicago National Bank, the Equitable Trust Company, and the Home Savings Bank. He is also a director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and the United Hebrew Charities. At the last election he was chosen by the citizens as a member of the Board of County Commissioners. He is affiliated with Congregation Anshe Maariv.

WPA (11) 1901 MAY 4

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901, P. 382.

Major Milton J. Foreman was born in Chicago in 1863. After a period of schooling, he entered the employ of Keith Bros., a wholesale hat concern, as errand boy. He remained with that firm for almost 20 years. From the position of errand boy he worked his way up until he became their most prominent salesman and held an interest in the corporation.

Mr. Foreman commenced the study of law and after the required period of education, passed his examination to the Bar.

While he was still studying law, the call came from President McKinley for volunteers to help the cause of Cuba. Mr. Foreman, who was a captain in the First Illinois Cavalry, enlisted in the U.S. Volunteer Army and was commissioned Captain and Quartermaster. After 7 months service, at the close of hostilities, he returned to Chicago.

When the president was seeking officers to send to the Philippines, Mr. Foreman was offered the position of Captain in the 30th U.S. Infantry. The offer was a tempting one, but he was just starting in the professional work, which he had so long desired to do, and so he was compelled to decline.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol.21,Wk.of May 4,1901, P.382.

Soon after his admission to the Bar, he associated himself with Eli B.Felsenthal, and is now a member of Felsenthal & Foreman. This firm occupies a conspicuous place at the Illinois Bar.

In 1900 he was appointed Major of the 1st Cavalry, Illinois National Guard. He was elected Alderman from the 3rd-Ward in 1899, and re-elected this year. Possessed of great activity and fearlessness he has made his influence felt in the City Council. He was elected Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, one of the most important committees in the City Council. He was also made Chairman of the Street Railway Commission, a special committee engaged in solving one of the most difficult problems now confronting the city - the question of intra-mural travel.

Major Foreman is a member of Sinai Congregation, and of the Standard, Union League, and Hamilton Clubs. He was at one time vice-president and director of the Standard. He has also occupied the offices of president, vice-president, and director of the Y.M.H.C.A., and was a director of the Jewish Training School, and the Home for Aged Jews.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3075

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) 1901-1905

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.339.

Leon Mandel was born in Kervenheim, Bavaria in 1841. He is a member of the dry goods firm of Mandel Bros. Mr. Mandel is vice-president of Sinai Congregation. He is also associated with the Standard Club.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.342.

Rabbi Aaron Norden was born in Lissa, Germany, June 8, 1844. In 1865 he came to America, and in 1869 accepted a call from the North Chicago Hebrew Congregation, where he remained until 1898. Today he is Rabbi Emeritus of the Congregation. He has always been prominent in B'nai B'rith circles, and served one term as President of District No. 6, I. O. B. B. He also officiated as secretary of the Russian Refugee Society, and of the Covenant Culture Club. He is the present secretary of the Rabbinical Association of Chicago.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. pp.343-344.

Rabbi A. R. Levy was born in Germany in 1858, and was educated there. In 1879 he came to America, and became the Rabbi of Kineseth Israel Temple at Erie, Pa. In 1888 he was called to the pulpit of B'nai Abraham Congregation of Chicago.

Rabbi Levy has written a series of articles on "The Development of Written Language," which were published in the American Israelite. The career of Dr. Levy in Chicago is well-known. He is a true friend of the poor, diligently studying their wants and always in readiness to help. He is an enthusiast on the question of Jewish farming. During the influx of Russian-Jewish immigrants, he served for a time as superintendent of the Russian Refugee Society. He succeeded in placing a number of immigrants on farms and has continued to take an active interest in their welfare. Through his efforts the Jewish Agriculturists Aid Society was established in Chicago of which he is the corresponding secretary.

PPA 011 - PPOJ 30775

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.360.

Mrs. Carrie Leopold Strauss was born in Germany in 1847. Her parents brought her to this country in 1849. Mrs. Strauss was particularly active in the cause of the Jewish Orphan's Home which she helped to organize and to carry to success. For four years she was its president and when she surrendered the reins of office she had the gratification of seeing the Orphan's Home established on a sound and firm basis.

The Reform Advocate, Vo. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.387.

Dr. Emanuel Friend was born in Chicago where he received his early education. He graduated from Rush Medical College and then went abroad, studying in Heidelberg, Berlin and Vienna. Returning to Chicago, he began his practice.

The doctor is the author of various medical papers and is at present instructor in surgery at Rush Medical, attending surgeon and pathologist in the Michael Reese, attending physician to the U. H. C. Dispensary, clinical assistant professor of surgery at Rush Medical. He is a member of various medical societies. Although a young man he is known as one of the city's prominent physicians.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol.21,Wk.of May 4,1901, P. 395

Louis Benjamin was born in St. Louis in 1850. He is connected with the Block-Pollak Iron Co. When this company was incorporated seven years ago, he became its secretary.

Mr. Benjamin is a Director of Anshe Maariv Congregation. He is a member of the Standard, Lakeside, and Hamilton Clubs.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, p. 317, Wk. of May 4, 1901.

Charles Kozminski was born June 12, 1836, in the Prussian province of Silesia. He came to Chicago in 1854. In the fifties he was the first president of the first German Republican organization in Chicago, known as the Washington Club.

In 1887 he was appointed by Mayor Roche, a member of the Board of Education and, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, he proved himself an active and useful member. He was one of the main factors in securing the passage of the compulsory education law. He was connected with the United Hebrew Relief Association and held different offices in the organization. He was trustee from 1869 to 1871; financial secretary from 1871 to 1873, and president from 1873 to 1874.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901, p.336.

Mr. Adolph Loeb was born in Germany in 1839. At the age of 14, he came to America and spent his youth in the city of N. Y. Early in life he entered the insurance business, and became an expert in his line. He has been highly successful and has remained in the insurance business to this day.

Mr. Loeb is manager of the North German and Trans-Atlantic Insurance Companies of Hamburg and vice-president of the North German Insurance Co. of N. Y.

He was the president of the Russian Aid Society established for the benefit of the Russian Refugees. For 25 years he was a member of the Board of the U. H. C. At present he is president of Sinai Congregation, Grand president of District No. 6, B'nai B'rith, president of the Jewish Agricultural Aid Society, a member of the Art Institute, of the Civic Federation, and of the Citizens' Association.

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901, p. 318

Mr. Elias Greenebaum was born in Germany in 1822. At the age of 25 he came to the U.S. His first employment was as a clerk in a country-store in Ohio. He soon came to Chicago and accepted a position as clerk in the dry-goods store of Francis Clarke. He subsequently entered the banking house of Richard K. Swift.

On January 1, 1855, he joined his brother, Henry, in the banking and brokerage business. Some years later, in 1878, Mr. Greenebaum started a loan-brokerage business with his sons, under the name of Greenebaum Sons.

Mr. Greenebaum is one of the founders of Sinai Congregation, and is still a member. He was director, treasurer.

PA (ILL) PRO

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p. 339. Vol. 21.

Mr. Henry Hart was born in Eppelsheim, Rhenish Hessa, Feb. 17, 1850. In 1858 he came with his parents to America. Mr. Hart is a member of the well known wholesale clothing firm of Hart, Schaffner and Marx. He is vice-president of Sinai Congregation, a member of the Standard and Hamilton Clubs, a director of the Home for Aged Jews, and vice-president of the Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol.21,Wk. of May 4, 1901, P. 394.

Emanuel Sylvain Heyman was born in New Orleans , La. June 12, 1855. In 1879 he came to Chicago. He is a member of Sinai Congregation and the Standard Club. Since 1892 he has been special-executive-agent for the New York Life Insurance Company.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate vol. 21, wk. of May 4, 1901 p. 395

Adolph J. Sabath, J. P.

Judge Sabath was born in Zabor, Bohemia April 4, 1866. He came to Chicago in 1881 and has acquired considerable prominence in politics. He is at present a justice of the peace. The judge is a member of B'nai Abraham Congregation and the Lakeside Club.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901, P. 395

Emanuel Mandel was born in Kervenheim, Bavaria, February 17, 1844. He came to America at the age of 13. Mr. Mandel is a member of the firm of Mandel Bros., one of the largest and most successful dry-goods stores in America. Mr. Mandel is affiliated with the Standard and Iroquois Clubs, and is a vice-president of the latter.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. p.388.

Mr. Rosenthal was born on April 10, 1859 in Chicago. He attended the public schools and high school. He is a lawyer and has been practicing since 1885. He was a member of the Board of Education, one of the organizers of Y. M. H. C. A., and its first secretary. He is associated with the Hamilton and Sunset Clubs, and is a member of the Citizen's Association.

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The Reform Advocate, Vol.21,Wk.of May 4, 1901. Page 395.

Oscar G. Foreman was born in Chicago, November 1, 1863. Mr. Foreman is a member of Sinai Congregation of the Standard, Union League, Iroquois, and Bankers' Clubs. He is also the vice-president of the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. Page 398.

Louis Eisendrath was born in Germany and came to America when he was a boy. He has been a prominent merchant for years, and is a partner in the firm of Strauss, Eisendrath, and Drem. He is a member of Sinai Congregation and the Standard Club, and is a contributor to the Associated Charity.



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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk. of May 4, 1901. Page 397-398.

David Wormser was born in Lardau, Rheinpfalz, Germany. He came to America in 1874, and to Chicago in 1878. Since then he has been in the mercantile business. He is at present the vice-president of K.A.M. Mr. Wormser is an ex-president of the Standard Club, of which he is now a member.



The Reform Advocate, May 4, 1901.

[HANNAH SOLOMON]

Mrs. Hannah Solomon is a native Chicagoan. She was one of the founders of the Zion Literary Society and has been a member and officer of the Chicago Women's Club. She served as vice-president of the Illinois State Federation of Women's Clubs, and is now treasurer of the Women's Council of Jewish Women of which she was the first president, a position which she still holds. She is vice-president of the Jewish Publication Society and a member of the executive board of the Civic Federation. She has also taken an active part in charitable societies and is today, the only woman member on the board of the Associated Charities, and of the Seventh Ward Bureau of Charities.

[Dr. Isaac Arthur Abt]

Dr. Isaac Arthur Abt is a native of Illinois. His early education was in the schools of Chicago and in 1886 he entered John Hopkins University, completing his preliminary course in medicine in 1889. He graduated from the Northwestern University Medical School in 1891 and was resident physician of Michael Reese Hospital for 18 months, subsequent to graduation.

Dr. Abt is professor of diseases of children at the Northwestern University Woman's Medical School, Assistant Clinical Professor of children's diseases at Rush Medical College, Attending Physician in Michael Reese Hospital, Cook County Hospital and Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans. He is also a consulting physician for children's diseases in the Provident Hospital.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, May 4, 1901.

[SIMON W. STRAUS]

Mr. Simon W. Straus was born in Ligonier, Indiana. Mr. Straus is now conducting a bank in Chicago, known as S. W. Straus & Co.

He is a member of Sinai Congregation and also a director. He is also connected with the Standard and the Hamilton Clubs. He was a director of the United Hebrew Charities and is now holding the same office in the Associated Jewish Charities.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, May 4, 1901.

[SIMON FLORSHEIM]

Mr. Simon Florsheim was born in Ronerad, Germany, May 26, 1873, and came to Chicago in 1857. He entered the insurance business and became secretary of the Germania Insurance Co. He then went into the wholesale hat business and now he is proprietor of the Chicago Corset Co. He is also Vice-President of the Aurora Automatic Machinery Co. Mr. Florsheim is the inventor of the Ball Corset, and several other devices of a mechanical nature. For a number of years he was a leading member of the Underwriters, and Treasurer of the Fire Insurance Patrol, in the Sinai Congregation. He was but 27 years old. He organized the first choir for the congregation and sang in it for 15 years as a basso.

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JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Wk1 of May 4, 1901, p.364.

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[DR. JOSEPH STOLZ]

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Dr. Joseph Stolz was born at Syracuse, N. Y. on Nov. 3, 1861. In 1887 he was called to Chicago to succeed Dr. B. Felsenthal in the Zion Congregation. Since Jan. 1896, he has been in charge of Isaiah Congregation.

Dr. Stolz is vice-president of the Jewish Publication Society, and Director of the Jewish Chautauqua Society, the Central Conference, of American Rabbis, the Sabbath School Union, the Liberal Congress of Religions, and the Home for Aged Jews. For ten years he was secretary of the Jewish Training School. In 1898, Mayor Harrison appointed him a member of the Educational Commission, and in 1899, a member of the Board of Education to serve three years.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

The Reform Advocate, May 4, 1901.

Augustus Binswanger

Augustus Binswanger was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, Jan. 19, 1844. Since coming to Chicago in 1888, Mr. Binswanger has taken an active interest in charitable and congregational affairs. He was a director and recording secretary of Sinai Congregation and has also been identified with the U. H. C.

The Reform Advocate, May 4, 1901.

[CONRAD WITHKOWSKY]

Mr. Conrad Withkowsky was born in 1839 in Posen, Prussia. He came to Chicago in 1852 and has since been engaged in the mercantile and insurance business. He is a member of Sinai Congregation and has served as one of its directors. He is a member of the Standard and Lakeside Clubs, and has been a director, vice-president, and president of the latter. He also has been a director of the United Relief Association.

The Reform Advocate, May 4, 1901.

[JOSEPH L. GATZERT]

Mr. Joseph L. Gatzert was born in Hofheim, Germany, May 6, 1836. In 1852 he came to Chicago. From October, 1860, to 1862, he was recording secretary, and from 1864 to 1865, financial secretary of the U. H. R. A. From 1873 to 1874, and again, from 1896 to 1898 he was a director of the charities.

In 1886 he was elected president of Sinai Congregation and for 10 consecutive years he was at the helm of this institution.

Mr. Gatzert is also a member of the Standard Club and an officer of the Jewish Training School.

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECORDS SECTION

The Reform Advocate, May 4, 1901.

[MR. HERMAN F. HAHN]

Mr. Herman F. Hahn was born in Eppelsheim, a small town in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Damstadt, on July 4, 1841. Coming to Chicago, he engaged in the wholesale jewelry business and was very successful. Mr. Hahn is a member of Sinai Congregation and the Standard Club. He was also a member of Zion Congregation for many years, and treasurer of the West Chicago Club. Since 1883 he has been connected with the United Hebrew Charities in an official capacity, and for ten years, from 1889 to 1899, he held the office of Vice-President.

The Reform Advocate, May 4, 1901.

[REV. EDWARD M. BAKER]

Rev. Edward M. Baker was born at Erie, Pa., on August 18, 1875. He attended the University of Chicago in 1894 and returned in September 1899 to continue his Semitic studies and for special work under Prof. Hirsch. In April, 1900, he was chosen to succeed Prof. Cohn on the Sinai Congregation teaching staff. On February 15, 1901, he was installed as Dr. Moses' successor at Temple Israel, Chicago.

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The Reform Advocate, May 4, 1901.

[Rudolph Gerber]

Rudolph Gerber was born in 1855, in Prague, Bohemia. He came to Chicago in 1867 and engaged in the commission business.

Mr. Gerber has always taken considerable interest in congregational affairs, and was a director of Zion Congregation for three years and for the past four years has been its president.



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The Reform Advocate, May 4, 1901.

[MR. GODFREY SYNDACKER]

Mr. Godfrey Syndacker was born in Enger, Westphalia, September 7, 1826.

He was German Consul in Chicago in 1857. He took an active part in Congregational work and was an ex-President of Sinai Congregation. He died April 12, 1892.

The Reform Advocate, May 4, 1901.

/NATHAN EISENDRATH/

Mr. Nathan Eisendrath was born in Dorsten, Prussia, in 1823, and came to America in 1848. He is one of the Jewish pioneers of Chicago. He helped to establish the North Side Hebrew Congregation, in which he held the office of President for several years. He served the United Hebrew Charities as an officer, for six years, and for one year, 1874 to 1875, he was president of this association. He is a member of Congregation Anshe Maarab, and for a number of years he was one of its directors.

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The Reform Advocate, May 4, 1901.

[RABBI S. N. DEINHARD]

Rabbi S. N. Deihard was born in Russia in 1873. He is the present Rabbi at the South Side Hebrew Congregation of Chicago, and is only 27 years old.

The Reform Advocate, May 4, 1901.

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ABRAHAM HART

Abraham Hart is a member of the Sinai Congregation and an ex-Director. He is also a member of the Standard Club. For eighteen years he served the United Hebrew Charities of Chicago. Twice he was elected President; twice, Treasurer; four times, Trustee.

The Reform Advocate, May 4, 1901.

[REV. JACOB SAMUEL JACOBSON]
(Advertisement)

Rev. Jacob Samuel Jacobson was born in Rendsberg, Schleswig-Holstein, Oct. 4, 1840. He came to America in 1865. He has recently been elected Rabbi of Zion Temple, Ogden Ave. and Washington Blvd.

The Reform Advocate, May 4, 1901. .

WPA FILE, PHOT. 30271

MORRIS EINSTEIN

Mr. Morris Einstein was born in Germany in 1826 and came to America in 1843. For fourteen years he has been a trustee of Michael Reese Hospital. He is a member of Sinai Congregation and also an ex-director. He is a member of the Standard Club and was one of its directors.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, May 4, 1901.

[JOHANNA M. LOEB]

Mrs. Johanna M. Loeb was born in Rendsburg, Germany. She came to America in 1856 with her parents. Mrs. Loeb is a member of the Sinai Congregation, Jochanna Lodge, Council of Jewish Women, and Deborah Verein. She is a director of the United Hebrew Charities and the only woman member for many years. For a number of years she was President of the Jochanna Lodge.

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The Reform Advocate, May 4, 1901

WPA (ILL) PROJ 2027

BERTHOLD LOEWENTHAL

Mr. Berthold Loewenthal was born in Muehringen, Wurtemberg, Germany, August 6, 1830. At the age of twenty he came to America. In 1863 he came to Chicago. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the United Hebrew Charities for a number of years, and President from October, 1870 to January, 1872. In December of 1871 he was elected South Town Supervisor on the Fire ticket (non-partisan) and for two years he served creditably without compensation. From 1875 to 1882 he was on the Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library. From September 1, 1890 to February 21, 1898 he was President of the International Bank. When its business was transferred to the Continental National Bank he became a director of that institution, a position which he still holds.

Mr. Loewenthal is associated with Sinai Congregation, and for ten years was its President. He has also held the position of Director and Treasurer for 25 years. He is a member of the Standard Club, and had been its President for two years. He is on the Board of Directors of the Home-for-Aged Jews and has been its Treasurer ever since the Home was organized.

[Isaac Greensfelder]

WPA (LL) PR01 2027

Mr. Isaac Greensfelder was born in Lehrberg, Bavaria, in 1827. In 1853 he came to Chicago. In October 1859, he was one of the active leaders in the Hebrew Relief Association. For thirty-three years he has been an officer of this society, and its president for thirty-one years, a position which he still holds.

He is a charter member of Sinai Congregation, and for many years, one of its directors. As president of the United Hebrew Charities, he also has the Michael Reese Hospital under his official management. He is a director of the Jewish Orphan Home, and a member of the Standard Club.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 4, 1900.

JEWISH



[LOUIS MAYER BURIED YESTERDAY]

Louis Mayer, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Chicago was buried yesterday. The deceased was one of the founders of the Chicago Sinai community, in which he played an important part all during his life. For over 20 years he was the Chicago collector for the Jewish orphanage of Cleveland. Louis Mayer was known as a great authority on the book of Talmud, and generally recognized as a brilliant scholar. Among his numerous translations, is the Old Testament, which he translated from the Hebrew into English language.

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JEWISH



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 17, 1900.

A GLORIOUS CARREER ENDED.

Death has again taken its toll, ending the career of one of the most esteemed citizens of Chicago. Dankmar Adler, universally recognized as the perfect genius in the field of architecture, died yesterday. His untimely death was a shock to all who knew him. Dankmar Adler was born in Germany in 1844. At the age of 10 years, he emigrated with his parents to America. His father Rabbi Liebmann Adler chose Detroit, Mich., as their domicile, but not for long. He soon moved with his family to Chicago, where he took up his duties as rabbi of the Anshe Maariv community.

Dankmar Adler, chose the field of architecture as his life's task. As architect he has indeed climbed to fame and was known throughout the United States. Several of the well known buildings in Chicago, like the Auditorium, the Stock Exchange Building, the Schiller Building, the Borden Blocks and the Central Music Hall of Chicago, were products of his great talent. He was also the architect for the Union Trust Building, the Wainwright Building and the St. Nicholas Hotel of St. Louis, Mo. He designed the Post Office Building and the Dooley Blocks in Salt Lake City. The Pueblo, Colo., Opera House is another evidence of his great genius, and so are many more. The designs of almost all



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 17, 1900.

the important buildings, erected in the western part of the United States, were submitted to his expert opinion.

Mr. Adler was a member of the Union League Club, the Standard Club, the Technical Society and many other famous professional societies of Chicago. He was also a member of many societies for companionable contacts. The deceased was a former president of the Western Association of Architects, State Commissioner for the State of Illinois, an authority on architecture for the Chicago World's Fair and, for a long time, served as secretary for the American Institute of Architects. Dankmar Adler was also a member of the Illinois Regiment of Volunteers, which fought in the Civil War for the upholding of the union.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 10, 1900.

JACOB ROSENBERG'S TESTAMENT.

The last will and testament of the recently deceased Jacob Rosenberg disclosed donations to the following charitable institutions: To the Home for the Friendless, \$1,000; to the United Hebrew Charities as recipient and distributor for the following institutions: Michael Reese Hospital, \$10,000, and for its relief, \$5,000; the Anshe Mayriv community of Chicago, \$4,000; the Jewish Home for the Aged, \$3,000; the South Side Ladies Sewing Society, \$2,000; the Cleveland Jewish Orphanage and the Jewish Home for the Aged in Cleveland, \$1,000 each; the Jewish Training School of Chicago, \$2,000; and the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, \$1,000.



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JEWISH

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 10, 1900.

In addition, the interest of \$10,000 derived from investments of a certain capital, shall be used by the cemetery administration of the Anshe Mayriv congregation, for the period of 10 years. After the expiration of this term, the capital shall be distributed among charitable institutions, which shall be chosen by the executors of the testament.

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JEWISH



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 22, 1900.

PROFESSOR HEINRICH COHN.

The brilliant career of Professor Heinrich Cohn, a member of the faculty of Northwestern University was ended by death yesterday. He was stricken two weeks ago, but to all appearances he made such rapid progress toward recovery that even his physician was optimistic about his regaining perfect health. But it was not to be. Northwestern University as well as the German-speaking people, have suffered a great loss, through the death of this illustrious pedagogue. Professor Cohn was born in Breslau in the year 1847. He came to the United States when still a child. He entered Columbia College (now Columbia University) in New York, from which he received his degree, Master of Arts, in 1870.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 22, 1900.

Before leaving for Germany, to continue his studies there, he devoted one year to teaching at the School of Mines. In Germany, he entered Berlin University for the study of Germanics, history and philosophy. After returning to the United States three years later, he taught in New York and Boston. In 1876 he accepted the professorship of the summer school of Amherst College. He met with success in lecturing at the Chautauqua University summer term. How much the German department of the Chautauqua owes him, is so well known, that we refrain from repeating it here. He was also for a short period, principal of one of Chicago's schools for languages. While functioning in this capacity, he accepted in 1893 the offer of a position as assistant professor of the German department of Northwestern University in Evanston as such, and as an organizer of extraordinary talent, he proved invaluable to the university.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 22, 1900.

He was the founder of the German Society and the inspiration of the German Literary Society, both of Evanston. It is to his credit, that these two organizations enjoy the highest esteem among all the German societies in regard to American universities.

It is also to his credit, that the Germania and the Swiss male chorus, were occasionally invited by Northwestern University to participate in its music festivals. Of course, it would be almost needless to mention that, through his recommendation, only the very finest and best of German speakers were invited to render their services and participate in those "scientific evenings" arranged by student societies. He was also directly responsible for the enlargement of the German section of the university's library and, just before



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 22, 1900.

his fatal illness, he spoke of plans to erect a German clubhouse on the university's campus. Heinrich Cohn possessed a high grade of idealism and a deeply seated responsibility for anything he undertook. He disregarded the call of nature for necessary rest. His strength thus sapped, he fell and easy prey to disease. During Northwestern University's summer vacation, he taught at the Chautauqua University. In addition, he gave his services to the Sinai Congregation Sunday School.

President Henry Wade Rogers of Northwestern University, gave out the following statement:

"With the passing of Professor Cohn, this university has lost one of its most beloved and hardest working teachers. I, myself, was an ardent admirer of his wonderful enthusiasm and the energy he constantly displayed. Aside



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 22, 1900.

from these, he possessed many other splendid qualities. When coming in contact with strangers, he quickly won their love and admiration. Professor Cohn was of robust physique, and, could have lived for many years to come, if he had not devoted every minute of his life to work. Overwork has undermined his health."

The funeral ceremonies will be held tomorrow in Fisk Hall. In tribute to Professor Cohn, Northwestern University will suspend all classes tomorrow.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 6, 1900. p.600.

Henry Foreman died December 31st, at his residence, 3418 Vernon Ave., at the age of 82 years. The deceased was born in Dermstein, Germany, July, 1817, and migrated to the United States in 1838. He came to Chicago in 1854 and founded the firm of Foreman Brothers. His partners were Gerhard, Benjamin and Joseph Foreman. The firm's place of business was first located on South Water street, and then on East Lake street. In 1867 the firm dissolved and Henry Foreman retired permanently from active business. Foreman Brothers was the oldest wholesale clothing house in Chicago.

WPA PROJ. 2025

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3225

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of February 24, 1900. p.61.

Mr. I. K. Friedman, whose latest work "Poor People" will be ready for the public on Mar. 3rd, was born in Chicago. His family has always been affiliated with Dr. Hirsch's Congregation. He was graduated from the public schools of this city. Later, he started a post-graduate course at the University of Chicago, in philosophy and English. He soon tired of too much studying and left the University at the end of three months to enter his brother's florist shop.

While learning the florist trade, he spent his evenings traveling through the long tracts of Chicago's slums. He probably knows the underside of Chicago as well as any one man in the city. The series of short stories, "The Lucky Number," published in 1896 was the immediate result of his observations and adventures. The book met with favorable acceptance, and the critics pronounced it original and powerful.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Feb. 24, 1900. p.61.

Mr. Friedman found business distasteful and left the flower shop to do newspaper work, a year and a half ago. He has been a special writer for the Chicago papers since then. His articles on the Chicago Ghetto, which appeared in the Tribune, won considerable praise for him.

The author wearied of dealing with the lowest type of humanity and resolved to move up a peg and study tenement life. "Poor People," his second book and first novel, is the result. The book was begun and finished in a little over two months and has just been published. Mr. Friedman is conversant with ghetto folk and lore, and he has written a group of ghetto tales.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 17, 1900. pp.145-146.

Gustav Eliel, one of Chicago's oldest Jewish residents, passed away on Mar. 10th. He was born in Germany and migrated to America in 1855, settling in Chicago in 1865. He was engaged in the tanning business from 1865 to 1880.

The fortunes of his firm were wrecked by the fire of '71 and by another conflagration which destroyed his plant in 1880. He was left penniless, but, despite his advanced age, he began the struggle anew. As an insurance solicitor, he was highly successful. He was associated with the insurance firm of R. A. Waller and Co. until his death. Mr. Eliel had been twice elected president of Sinai.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 31, 1900.

Jacob Yondorf, the candidate for alderman of the 21st ward is a gentleman well known in commercial and Jewish circles. Born in Germany in 1845, he migrated to America in 1852. Twenty-seven years ago he came to Chicago, and with his brother, August, established himself in business. Today the firm of Yondorf Bros., located at North Ave. and Larabee St. is one of the best known and largest retail clothing establishments on the North Side.

Mr. Yondorf is a member of Emenu-El Congregation, the B'nai B'rith, the Free Sons of Israel, Masons and Knights of Pythias and is a liberal contributor to Jewish Charities.

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JEWISH

MS (LL) PROJ 30271

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of April 21, 1900. p.284.

The passing of Dankmar Adler cast a gloom over the entire community. In all circles he was honored for his integrity, high ideals, and his staunch attachment to Judaism. Mr. Adler was one of the pioneer architects of Chicago and ranked among the foremost of his profession in the country.

He was born in Saxe-Weimar in 1844. In 1859, after his arrival in America, he began the study of architecture in Detroit. Two years later he came to Chicago. When the war broke out, Mr. Adler enlisted in Battery M, First Illinois, and served from August 1862 to the close of the rebellion.

In January, 1871, he formed a partnership with Edward Burling in time to take the contracts for planning the great buildings that succeeded the fire. Among these monuments to his ability are the First National Bank, Sinai Temple, K. A. M. Temple, Zion Temple, the Auditorium, Chicago Stock Exchange,

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Apr. 21, 1900. p.284.

the Tribune Bldg., St. James Church, Borden Block, Marine Bank, and the Unity Bldg. Outside of Chicago his principal work was the designs for the post-office and the Dooley Block of Salt Lake City, and the big Opera House in Pueblo, Colo., one of the handsomest buildings of the West. He also drew the plans for the Transportation Bldg. of the World's Fair.

Separating from Mr. Burling in 1879, Mr. Adler was engaged in such work as building Central Music Hall and arranging the Exposition Building for the May festival in 1880-82 and for the Republican and Democratic Conventions of 1884. In 1882 he formed a partnership with Louis H. Sullivan and for years the firm of Adler and Sullivan had first rank throughout the country. They reconstructed Hooley's Theater, erected the Hammond Library, and the Troescher Bldgs., and arranged the Exposition Building for the Grand Opera festival of 1885.

Dankmar Adler was the son of the late Rabbi Liebman Adler and was a leading

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Apr. 21, 1900. p.284.

contributor to Jewish and other charities. He was a member of Isaiah and Anshai Maariv Congregations, a director of the United Hebrew Charities, and of the Standard, and Union League Clubs. At various times he had been president of the Western Association of Architects, the Board of Examining Architects of Illinois, and the Board of Architects of the World's Fair, and secretary of the American Institute of Architects. Throughout his career, he was a leader in all movements to advance the interests and elevate the standards of his profession.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of April 21, 1900. p.285.

Louis Rubens, one of the pioneer merchants of Chicago, died on April 15th at the age of 76. He was born in Germany and in 1854 came to Chicago. At the time of the Civil War, Mr. Rubens did great service in helping to organize troops. He came of a scholarly family. A brother is a well known Rabbi in Germany.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 5, 1900. p.341.

- Louis Mayer, one of the pioneer Jewish residents of Chicago, died on May 1st at the age of 85. Mr. Mayer was born in Germany and had lived in Chicago for 55 years. He was one of the founders of Sinai Temple and was highly educated in Hebrew literature. He had made several important translations. Mr. Mayer was the father of Benjamin S. Mayer, assistant cashier of the Continental National Bank.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of June 30, 1900. pp.565-566.

Miss Augusta Slusky passed away on June 23rd. She was an unusually talented pianist and had achieved more than local fame in her chosen profession.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, wk. of July 14, 1900 p.622

Isaac Wedeles, president of Steele-Wedeles Co., passed away early Wednesday morning. He was a native of Austria, and was born in 1824. He came to America in 1858 and settled in Chicago soon after. He entered the grocery business and acted as clerk for several firms until 1862. In that year he became associated with Max and Bernhard Steele and the three entered into partnership. Their first store was located at 551 Clark St. where they remained for a number of years. Both Max and Bernhard Steele died in the early nineties, and Mr. Wedeles became the active head of the firm. He was a member of Sinai Congregation.

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The Reform Advocate wk. of July 21, 1900 p. 650

Nathan M. Plotke died on July 15, age 58 years. In 1860 he came to Chicago from Prussia. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was elected to the legislature in 1880 and in 1895 went into the city council as representative of the 21st ward. Mr. Plotke was a past grand chancellor of the state Knights of Pythias.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 28, 1899. p.289.

Samuel Rosenwald died on Wednesday afternoon at his residence, 3342 South Park Ave. The deceased was born in Bunde, Westphalen, on June 18, 1828. In 1879 he came to Chicago and formed the present firm of Rosenwald and Weil, manufacturers of clothing. He was a member of Sinai Congregation and had served a term on the executive board.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 9, 1899. p.115.

Herman Felsenthal died Sunday morning at his summer home, 1320 Lyons St., Evanston. The deceased was born at Offenbach, Germany, in 1834. His early training was gained in the schools and colleges of Germany. In 1851 he came to Chicago and established a private banking house. He was at the head of the private banking firms of Felsenthal and Kozminski and Felsenthal, Gross, and Miller. During his career as a private banker, he passed through the financial panic of '73. Six years ago, while at the head of the Bank of Commerce, he brought that institution safely through a "run" which lasted several days. He was elected president of the Bank of Commerce when it was organized in 1891, and remained with that institution until it passed into other hands last November. Since that time he had been engaged in the real estate and brokerage business.

Mr. Felsenthal was a Chicago pioneer of the early '50s. He joined with the late Lorenzo Brentano, while a member of the first board of education of Chicago, in introducing the study of German into the public schools.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Sept. 9, 1899. p.115.

In German and Jewish circles, Mr. Felsenthals was prominent in charitable work. The United Hebrew Relief Association was fostered by him in its infancy, and for years he was a member of the governing board of the Michael Reese Hospital. He was one of the first members and for years secretary of Sinai Temple. He was a Past Grand Master of D. G. L. No. 6, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, and was treasurer of the order at the time of his death. He was one of the organizers of the Covenant Culture Club and for twenty-three years had been chairman of the Board of Trustees of Ramah Lodge. He was also an active member of the Landmark Lodge, A. F. and A. M.

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WPA (CLL) 1901-30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of August 19, 1899. p.20.

Mrs. Barbara Wise died on Monday, age 60 years. She was born in Eppelsheim, Germany, and came to Chicago with her parents in 1852. She was one of the organizers of the Johannah Lldge of this city, and was a past president of the organization.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 11, 1899. p.114.

Benedict Schlossman, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, died March 3rd, at the age of 82. He was born in Steinhard, Bavaria, July 1, 1817, and came to America in 1839. He moved to Chicago in 1848, where he was progressive in business as well as in religion. He was elected president of the K. A. M. in 1859. As president, he induced the trustees to consent to female singing in the synagogue. A new choir was engaged, and the first organ was introduced into the service. He improved the mode of worship, and kept alive the spirit of activity and progress. He inaugurated the custom of removing the head covering during the services, and the seating of families together. He was, however, strongly and bitterly opposed in all his innovations. The reform party became restless and dissatisfied, and twenty-six members seceded from the K. A. M., forming a new organization under the name of Sinai Congregation. Of this congregation, Benedict Schlossman was the first president.

The deceased was prominent in the early history of Chicago. He was president of the old Concordia Club and a charter member of the Standard Club.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 29, 1898. p.169.

Raphael Guthmann died on October 26, at the age of 73. He was prominent in the business affairs of early Chicago. Born in Germany, he came here in 1852. He was appointed to the staff of teachers of the first high school established in the city and was instructor in German, French, and Latin for five years. Meanwhile he had opened a private English night school for his German fellow-citizens.

Mr. Guthmann later formed a partnership with Henry Greenebaum in the abstracting business. He sold his interest in this firm and was next associated with Leopold Mayer in the banking business.

He was one of the founders of Sinai Congregation and helped to frame its advanced reform constitution.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 36076

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of August 27, 1898. p.25.

Isaac Locky passed away on August 19. He was born in Hungary, 93 years ago. For 46 years he had been a resident of Chicago. It was Mr. Locky who first introduced the one-price system in Chicago.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of June 25, 1898. p.310.

Isaac Rubel died Tuesday morning at his home, 3341 Wabash Ave. Mr. Rubel was 69 years of age and had lived in Chicago for forty-five years. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to this country in 1853. He settled in Chicago and became interested in the hardware trade. He was a member of the firm of Rubel Brothers for a number of years, and about fifteen years ago began the manufacture of furnaces and ranges in his own name.

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JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of April 23, 1898. p.165.

By the will of the late Martin B.Cahn, \$1,000 is left to the Endowment Fund of the Michael Reese Hospital, and \$2,000 to the Art Institute. The interest on this latter amount is to be given annually as a prize to the Chicago artist who displays the best painting at the Art Institute exhibit.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of April 2, 1898. pp.118-119.

Martin B. Chan, died Wednesday afternoon. The deceased was born in Chicago, Jan. 5, 1869, and received his education here at the Haven and Mosely schools. After graduating from the latter, he went to Europe and spent two years at Heidelberg, and upon his return, entered his father's firm, Cahn, Wampold and Co., wholesale clothiers. Six years later he became a partner, and since then had charge of the manufacturing done by the firm.

He was interested in the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association. He was active in the Civic Federation, a member of Sinai Temple, of the Chicago Lodge of Masons, a member of the Standard Club, of the Sunset Club, and former president of the Beefsteak Club.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of April 2, 1898. p.117.

With the death of Leopold Simon, of 2243 Calumet Ave., the local Jewish and business communities lose one of their oldest and most respected members. He was born in Sausenheim, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, in 1813, and came to Chicago forty years ago. He, at once became engaged in the clothing business, the firm's name being Simon, Meyer and Strauss and Co. Later it was changed to Simon, Strauss and Co., and still later to L. Simon and Co. Since 1893, Mr. Simon had been the head of the wholesale clothing firm of Simon, Leopold and Solomon. Mr. Simon was a charter member of the Standard Club, and was one of the first members of the Sinai Congregation.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 26, 1898. p.102.

Samuel Tausig, prominent commissioner broker and well known in Jewish circles in Chicago, died at his office, 42 River St., Friday afternoon, March 18th. The deceased was born in Jersey City, forty-six years ago: His brokerage business during the last few years had been confined to dealing in rice, sugar and molasses. He was an ex-president of the Commercial Council of the National Union, and also a past-president of the District Grand Lodge No. 6, I. O. B. B.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 12, 1898. p.71.

Ferdinand Newberger, died at his residence, 3406 Indiana Ave., on March 3rd. He was born at Ruchheim, Rhine-Bavaria, November 26, 1841. In 1868 he came to Chicago and went into the furniture business with his brother. Since 1881 he has been a general broker in wines and liquors at 221 Fifth avenue. Mr. Newberger was a member of Sinai Temple, Chicago Lodge A. F. and A. M., a member of B'nai B'rith, and was one of the charter members of the Lakeside Club.

WPA (IL) PROJ. 3075

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 5, 1898. pp.54-55.

Samuel F. Leopold died at his residence, 3339 Michigan avenue, on February 26th. The deceased was born in Riechen, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, Nov. 23, 1825. He came to America in 1845. In 1865 the firm Leopold and Austrian entered the commission and transportation business in Chicago. Since then he had been a resident of Chicago. When in 1877 the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co. was organized, he was elected president. Mr. Leopold was a member of the Sinai Congregation, a member of the B'nai B'rith, and the Standard Club.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of February 12, 1898. p.857.

Frederick W. Straus died on Wednesday morning. By his death, the Jewish community loses a staunch and loyal member. He was born in Rhenish, Prussia in 1833. He came of this country in 1853 and moved to Chicago in 1883. Since that time he had been engaged in the banking, mortgage, loan and real estate business under the firm names of F. W. and J. Straus, and Straus Bros. and Co. He was a member of Sinai Congregation, the Standard Club and of the Masonic and B'nai B'rith fraternity.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of February 5, 1898. p.841.

Louis Wampold, one of Chicago's most respected citizens, died Thursday afternoon. He was born in Bavaria, in 1832 and came to Chicago in 1856. Nine years later he formed the partnership of Cahn, Wampold and Co.

The deceased was one of the most prominent members of the Jewish community. He was an active participant in the Charities and in public institutions. He was one of the founders of the Altenheim and the Manual Training School, and vice president of the International Bank. He was a staunch supporter of Sinai Congregation.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of December 18, 1897. p.728.

Dr. Hirsch has been invited by Cornell University to be one of the ten university preachers, this year. The doctor addressed the students about two years ago and was the first Jew upon whom this distinction was conferred.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of November 13, 1897. p.641.

Herman Eliassof was born in 1850 in Vilna. He came to America in 1872 and to Chicago in 1873, where he became the first minister of Beth-El Congregation.

He has been connected with K. A. M. for 12 years as teacher and is now principal of the Sabbath-school. He is considered to be one of the best Hebrew scholars in the country and a writer of poems in the pure classic Hebrew.

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JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of November 13, 1897. p.639.

Jacob Rosenberg, the only surviving charter member of K. A. M. Congregation was born in Bavaria in 1819. He came to America in 1837. In 1841, he came to Chicago and formed a partnership with Levi Rosenfeld. They were very successful, and in 1845 were recognized as the most prosperous dry goods merchants in the West. His marriage with Miss Hannah Reese was the first Jewish wedding in Chicago. He has held the vice-presidency of K. A. M. Congregation for many years and also the trusteeship of the Michael Reese Hospital Fund.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of November 13, 1897. p.641.

Henry N. Hart, the present president of K. A. M. was born in Rhenish Hesse in 1838. He came to Chicago in 1854 and has been a prominent member of the congregation for 27 years. He was elected president in 1891, to succeed Mr. Gerstley. Mr. Hart is a member of the well known furnishing goods firm of Hart Bros.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 23, 1897. p.588.

Moses Gimbel, the well-known merchant, and founder of the firm of M. Gimbel and Sons, wholesale hat, cap and glove dealers, died on October 15th. He was 68 years old.

Born in Bavaria, Mr. Gimbel came to America in 1847. After the war he came to Chicago.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of August 21, 1897. p.444.

The death of Gerhard Foreman on August 6th, was a severe blow, especially to the Jewish community, in which he held a high and honorable position. Born in Germany in 1823, he came to America in 1853 and settled in Illinois. He married Hannah Greenebaum, daughter of Jacob Greenebaum, one of the earliest settlers in the city.

Shortly after the wedding, Gerhard and his wife's brother, Elias Greenebaum, opened a bank and brokerage business. Selecting 48 Clark St. as their place of business, the firm prospered and promised to become the big financial institution of the city when the fire of 1871 swept their place of business away. Books, valuable papers, and money were saved and Greenebaum and Foreman were the first to open after the fire and the firm helped considerably to alleviate the sufferings of the victims.

Until 1884 the firm continued business and then E. Greenebaum retired and the partnership was dissolved. The institution was then continued under the name

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of August 21, 1897. p.444.

of Gerhard Foreman and Sons, Edward G., Oscar G., and Henry G. Foreman being admitted as partners. Three years ago the father retired from control of the bank and the new name of Foreman Bros. was given the institution.

Among bankers and brokers, Mr. Foreman is remembered as a man of sterling integrity and scrupulous honesty. Nine great charities have received aid from him in a magnificent way. He was one of the founders of Sinai Congregation and an ex-president.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of June 5, 1897. p.266.

Martin Clayburgh died Monday morning at his home, 3439 Michigan Ave. The deceased was born in Burgenreich, Westphalia, April 5, 1826. He came to America fifty-two years ago, and within a few months came to Chicago. His first employment here was as a clerk in a clothing store. In 1848 he went into the retail clothing business on Lake street, and two years later organized the firm of Clayburgh, Einstein and Kohn, clothing manufacturers. In 1855 this firm was succeeded by Clayburgh, Einstein and Co., and the factory was moved to Randolph street and Wabash avenue. Mr. Clayburgh was one of the organizers of the Standard Club.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of April 3, 1897. p.110.

The will of Jacob Liebenstein has been probated. Mr. Liebenstein bequeathed to the Jewish Training School, \$3,000, the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, \$5,000, and the Home for Aged Jews, \$1,000.

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JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Letter Book.

March 30, 1897

Dr. Elkan W. Fishell
Chicago, Illinois

My Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the Executive Board of Sinai Congregation, held last evening, it was the unanimous wish of the Board that I acknowledge with thanks, receipt of the invitation to the Executive Board, to be present at the Commencement Exercises of the North Western University Dental School, class '97, April 2.

WPA 211) PROJ 36275

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of February 13, 1897. p.415.

Henry S. Rosenthal died on Wednesday night. He was at one time a partner of Nelson Morris and had been a prominent stockholder in the old Stock Yards. Mr. Rosenthal's entire business career was spent in Chicago. He was born 56 years ago in Germany.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of February 13, 1897. p.415.

Dr. Samuel Davieson, one of Chicago's most respected citizens, died Feb. 7th, at the age of 60. He had resided in Chicago for over 20 years and was well known as the proprietor of the Museum of Anatomy. At the time of his death, he was a director of B'nai Sholom Congregation.

MSA (117) 7901.3375

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 9, 1897. p.335.

Max Wohl, the caterer and restaurateur, died on January 1st, at the age of 72. He was well known in Chicago and was the first to establish a coffee and lunch room in this city.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 9, 1897. p.335.

Louis Marcuse died on January 1st, at the age of 60. Born in Germany, he came to Chicago in 1859 and before the great fire, conducted the largest dry goods store north of the river.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of August 29, 1896. pp.26-27.

Dr. Jacob Rosenthal died on August 24th. He was a member of the various medical societies and fraternal organizations and was attending gynecologist of the Cook County Hospital. He was also physician to the Hebrew Charities, and attending physician of the Jewish Orphans' Home.

Dr. Rosenthal wrote extensively for the medical journals, both here and abroad, and was greatly beloved by his colleagues in the profession.

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JEWISH (ILL) FILE

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of June 20, 1896. p.366.

Paul Riser died at his home at 6855 South Halsted St. on June 12th. The deceased was born in Germany nearly sixty years ago and came to America when he was eighteen years old. He reached Chicago exactly a quarter of a century ago, after having walked the greater part of the distance from Philadelphia. He secured a position at the stock-yards, and, after two years, started a hardware store at 4305 S. Halsted street. He was prominent in Masonic circles having been one of the founders of the Mizpah Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Delta Chapter, Royal and Select Masters, Columbia Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and also a member of the A. O. U. W.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of April 11, 1896. p.167.

Mr. Albert Fishell was born in Blowitz, Bohemia, on June 13, 1844. Young Fishell was educated in the Pilsen "Real Schule," the Academy of Commerce in Prague, and also attended a series of lectures at the St. Charles University in that city. At the age of eighteen (in 1862), he began his business life as an employee in the manufacturing department of a large banking and manufacturing establishment, L. Florcheimer and Sons. He remained there three years and became manager of the manufacturing department. In 1865 he became manager of the oil works of Mr. A. Hartman, in the mining city of Kuttenberg, Bohemia. A year later he determined to seek his fortune in the New World, and moved to the United States, where he soon accumulated enough money to go into business.

With a Mr. Lath, under the name of Fishell and Lath, he opened a general store in Pittsfield, Ill. In 1870 he withdrew from the mercantile business, and joining with Judge Atkinson and others, he organized the Bank of Pike County, of which he was elected cashier. He held that office from June 1870, when the bank opened, until December, 1883, when it was compelled to make an assignment.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Jan. 27, 1894. p.388.

The sterling integrity of Mr. Fishell was then shown. He was the only stockholder in the bank who came forward to meet its obligations. He turned over all his property to the assignee with the instructions that every depositor should be paid dollar for dollar, and this was done at the sacrifice of many thousands of dollars. While a resident of Pittsfield, Mr. Fishell was the founder and president of the public library, a member and president of the board of education for seven years, and also served at different times as county commissioner, county treasurer, and treasurer of the school board.

Mr. Fishell then came to Chicago as manager of the western department of the United States Credit System Company, comprising eight Western States. Under his management it grew to large proportions and after several years he sold his interests, to enter the real estate business, associating with other capitalists. Three years ago he was recommended by the Chicago banks as a candidate for United States sub-treasurer. He has been a member of the Sinai Congregation since 1890, and has been a member of the executive board for six years, serving on the school committee and on the committee that rebuilt the Temple. Mr. Fishell was recently elected president of Sinai Congregation.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 28, 1896. p.129.

Col. Martin Emerich was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1847. He received a thorough English and German education at the best schools in Maryland, and shortly after completing his education, entered into active commercial life. Before attaining his majority, he was admitted to the firm of his father and brothers, who were doing a general merchandising business in Baltimore and Washington. Recognizing the boundless opportunities afforded by the ever-growing West, Col. Emerich, in 1882 started a business in St. Louis, known as the Strauss-Emerich Outfitting Co., at present, the leading concern of its kind in that city. In 1884, Col. Emerich came to Chicago and started the well known outfitting establishment on State St. bearing his name.

It was not until 1892, that Col. Emerich entered politics. In that year, there was a special committee of twenty-five, appointed at a business men's mass meeting for the purpose of suggesting suitable candidates for the Democratic County Convention. Among the names proposed for the office of County Commissioner was Col. Emerich's, and he was nominated and elected by a large majority, leading the en-

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Mar. 28, 1896. p.129.

tire county ticket. He served as chairman of the committee on finance, chairman of the committee on judiciary. and was a member of various other important committees. It was largely due to the efforts of Col. Emerich that the County Commission of that year made its enviable record of economy and care in respect to the public finance.

Col. Emerich is an enthusiastic Chicagoan and possesses large business interests here, being interested in a well-known State St. concern.

He has always been prominently identified with societies, clubs and charities, both religious and non-religious. In 1875, he was president of the District Grand Lodge No. 5, I. O. B. B. In 1878, he was president of the District Grand Lodge No. 3, Order Keshar, Shel Barsel. In 1879, he was Grand Master of the Imperial Order, Free Sons of Israel of the United States. He was also Past Master of the A. O. U. W.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Mar. 28, 1896. p.129.

He was one of the founders of the Orphans' Asylum of District Grand Lodge No. 5 at Atlanta, Ga. He is a member of the Orphan Asylum of Baltimore, also of the Cleveland Orphan Asylum, and a director of the Chicago Orphan's Home for Jewish children. He was also president of the Phoenix Club.

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JEWISH

WPA (ALL) PROJ 30275

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 11, 1896. p.814.

Through the generosity of Mr. Gerhard Foreman, three of our charitable institutions were enriched this week to the amount of \$7,500. Mr. Foreman added \$3,000 to the Gerhard and Hannah Foreman Fund of the Michael Reese Hospital, and donated \$2,000 for a similar fund of the Home for Aged Jews. He also added \$2,500 to the Sinking Fund of the Jewish Training School.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PRJ-3325

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of December 14, 1895. p.730.

Simon Klein, old settler and pioneer business man of Chicago, died Tuesday evening. Mr. Klein was born in Kerzenheim, Bavaria, in 1820. He took part in the German revolution of 1848, and came to America with the band of exiles which included Carl Schurz and Hecker. He married the woman of his choice before leaving, and the trip to the new world was his wedding journey. Mr. Klein came directly to Chicago and opened a dry goods store on Clark street, between Jackson and Van Buren. About 1855, his nephew, Solomon Mandel, a brother of the present members of the firm of Mandel Brothers, became a partner, the firm's name being Klein and Mandel. The junior partner died in 1860, and Mr. Klein formed a new partnership with Leon and Simon Mandel. This partnership was dissolved in 1865, E. Mandel taking Mr. Klein's place in the firm. Mr. Klein again went into the dry goods business after the war, under the name of S. Klein and Co. His store was located at Clark and Monroe streets, which was swept away in the fire of 1871. Mr. Klein then retired from active business.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Nov. 30, 1895. p.687.

Mrs. Theresa Wineman died Tuesday morning at her residence, 2544 Michigan Ave. Mrs. Wineman was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1835, and arrived in this country, with her parents, at the age of eighteen. The family came directly to Chicago. The deceased was one of the founders of the Jewish Training School, and of the Jewish Old People's Home.

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JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of November 16, 1895. p.647.

George Braham, the well known attorney, died at his home last Sunday night. Mr. Braham was born in England fifty-eight years ago, and came to this country when a young man. He had lived in Chicago for over thirty years. He was, for the early part of that period, a newspaper advertising solicitor, but later studied law and had been practicing for over a quarter of a century, making a specialty of collection work. He was attorney for the Staats Zeitung, and for the last five years he had his office in the Staats Zeitung Building, where he operated the American and European Law Collection Agency. He was at one time an active B'nai B'rith member and held a high office in the I. O. of Free Sons.

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JEWISH

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of November 2, 1895. p.608.

Rabbi Aaron Ollendorf died on Wednesday, aged 79 years. He was born in Rawiez, Germany. He came to America in 1866 and settled in Chicago. He began his religious career by founding what is now the North Chicago Hebrew Congregation. He was the oldest Rabbi in Chicago.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 19, 1895. p.565.

The recently organized Jewish Reform Congregation, Isaiah Temple, located on the South Side, has elected as its minister, Rabbi Joseph Stolz. This beloved Rabbi was born in Syracuse, N. Y., thirty-four years ago. After completing his studies at the public schools of his native city, he entered the Hebrew Union College. He graduated from the College and the University of Cincinnati in 1885 and was immediately called to Little Rock, Ark. After officiating at this place for three years, he was elected Rabbi of the Zion Congregation, Chicago, and for the past eight years, he has served his congregation well. Rabbi Stolz was actively interested in the Parliament of Religions, and the Religious Congress, as well as in the Congress of the Liberal Religious Societies, of which he is one of the directors.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 5, 1895. p.532.

Mr. Isaac Greensfelder was born in 1827 in Lehrberg, Bavaria. At the age of twenty-one he came to this country, settling in New York. In 1853 he came to Chicago and ever since has been an honored citizen and respected business man. Up to 1860, he was in the retail shoe business, and after that year entered into the wholesale trade, under the name of Greensfelder and Rosenthal, afterward, Greensfelder, Florsheim and Co., and since 1892, I. Greensfelder and Sons.

He was one of the organizers and a charter member of the United Hebrew Relief, organized in 1859. He was an organizer of the Y. M. H. C. A. and led the grand march at the first Charity Ball. He was a charter member of the Sinai Congregation and for ten years served on the board of directors. He was appointed by the World's Fair Commissioners as a judge in the Manufactures Department and served daily during the months of July and August. He served the first four years of the United Hebrew Relief as treasurer, for six years he was a trustee, for twenty-five years he officiated as president. He has been recently elected for the twenty-sixth time.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 21, 1895. p.502.

Rabbi Charles Austrian died on Thursday afternoon, aged 59 years. The deceased was born in Germany and graduated from the Berlin University. He was minister of the Emanu-El Congregation of this city.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 7, 1895. p.461.

Dr. Hirsch has been appointed one of the three examiners in the civil service of Chicago.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of August 24, 1895. p.429.

Captain Mayer Frank died August 16th, at the Michael Reese Hospital, aged 59 years. The deceased was well known in this city, having lived here for thirty five years. He enlisted at the opening of the war and before its close, he had risen to a captain. For the last eighteen years, he had been connected with Selz, Schwab and Co.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of June 15, 1895. p.269.

Bernhard Moos, member of the public library board, died on Tuesday afternoon. He was born in Wurtemberg, in 1842, and came to America at the age of 17. Coming directly to Chicago, he with his brother Julius, established the first cigar store, with one exception, in the city. He was chairman of the building committee of the public library board and devoted much of his time to watching the progress of the new library building. Before the great fire, Mr. Moos was librarian of the Young Men's Association. The public library and all its branch reading-rooms were closed on the day of the funeral.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 11, 1895. p.191.

Adolph M. Hirsch died suddenly last Saturday. He was employed for 36 years as civil-engineer in the city street department. He came to Chicago 41 years ago and was employed on the Fort Dearborn harbor survey work. Mr. Hirsch was the oldest city engineer and was the possessor of valuable anti-fire records, there being only one other set in the city.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 2, 1895. p.173.

Abraham Ephraim Frankland, superintendent of compulsory education, died Apr. 30. He was born in 1831 and settled in Memphis in 1850, where he was actively engaged in the auction and commission business. He was foremost in aiding suffering humanity, especially during the yellow fever epidemic.

In 1881, he removed to Chicago and became cashier of the New York Life Insurance Co. In 1886, he was made superintendent of school census, and in 1889, superintendent of compulsory education. He was one of the original founders of the Jewish Orphan Asylum of Cleveland.

A thinker and forcible writer, M. Frankland contributed many articles to magazines and papers and was an occasional contributor to the R. A. (Reform Advocate).

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JEWISH

The Occident April 5, 1895.

Wonder how the editor of the Jewish Exponent knows that Dr. Hirsch receives \$5,000 per annum, for his professorship of Judaica. Not that the doctor does not deserve it, he is entitled to more, but we were informed that he declined to accept a salary for his devotion to the institution of the Chicago University.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

447 (L) 1103. 20215

The honor to Mr. Kozminski is a recognition of the courtesies shown by him to the French Commissioners and other visitors during the Exposition.

Mr. Kozminski is only 32 years old, but has been for several years the western agent of the French Line of steamers. In 1893, he became a member of the banking house of Kozminski and Co.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 30, 1895. p.93.

An issue of the Jewish Review, Cleveland, contained the following item of interest in regard to Mr. A. E. Frankland of Chicago. -

"A great many people remember him as the 'Hero of Memphis' during the terrible epidemic of yellow fever in that city. While thousands of inhabitants, and even the city officers fled from the stricken city, he remained, practically taking control of the city affairs and rendered such noble assistance that the papers of the country wrote of him as the 'Hero of Memphis.'"

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of November 3, 1894. p.176.

Marks Jackson died October 29th. The deceased was one of Chicago's oldest Jewish residents and, in his official capacity as sexton of the K. A. M., was well known and respected. He was a member of the Ramah Lodge, I. O. B. B.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 20, 1894. p.141.

Joseph J. Schnadig died on Wednesday at his residence in Oak Park. The deceased was prominently known in West Side circles, having been a member of Zion Congregation choir for many years.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of October 20, 1894. p.141.

Emanuel Klein, of 2528 Prairie avenue, died October 12th. He was a well known Chicago business man, having been engaged in the manufacture of purses for many years. Mr. Klein was born in Bavaria about fifty-five years ago and came to Chicago when a young man. He carried on a manufacturing business in this city successfully for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Klein was a life member of Chicago Lodge, A. F. and A. M., besides various other benevolent orders.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 29, 1894. p.91.

The late Abraham Lieberman bequeathed \$200, to each of the following institutions, Michael Reese Hospital, Hebrew Relief Association and B'nai Jacob Hebrew School Association.

WPA (LL) 7501.3070

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 22, 1894. p.74.

Michael Greenebaum, one of Chicago's oldest and most respected citizens, died on Tuesday morning the 18th, age 70 years, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Jos. N. Eisendrath, 4062 Lake Ave. Mr. Greenebaum was identified with nearly all the Jewish religious and charitable institutions of the city. He was a charter member of the Sinai congregation and one of the founders of the Zion congregation and organized the Zion Literary Association. He was a charter member of the Chicago Lodge of Masons and of Hillel Lodge of the Independent Order of the B'nai Brith.

He was born in Eppelsheim, on the Rhine, and he came to this country in 1845. In 1846 he was in the hardware business at Randolph and Union sts.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 22, 1894,p73.

Donations left to the various institutions in the will of the late Max Goodkind were as follows: Home for Aged Jews, \$500, Michael Reese Hospital, \$500, Alexian Brothers' Hospital, \$500, Jewish Training School, \$500, German Altenheim, \$200, the poor of Zion Congregation, \$300.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 15, 1894. p.57.

Abraham Lieberman died at his residence, 1921 Wabash Ave., on Wednesday. The deceased was forty-six years old, and was born in Russian Poland. He came to Chicago when nineteen years old and in 1868 started in business for himself, as a dealer in scrap iron. At the time of his death, he had nearly 200 men in his employ. Mr. Lieberman has been identified with numerous charitable enterprises in an unofficial way. He was a member of the congregation B'nai Jacob, the Independent Order of Bekekahelum and the Odd Fellows.

NPA (LL) 1041 3077

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 8, 1894. p.46.

Dr. F. Ziegfeld, President of the Chicago Musical College, has been made a honorary member of the "Royal Accademia Letteraria et Artistica di San Bartolomeo in Galdo," of Florence, Italy. Dr. Ziegfeld, it is understood, is the first American citizen who has had this honor bestowed upon him by that institution.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 14, 1894. p.394.

The prize offered by the Philadelphia Y. M. H. A. for the best essay on the "Science of the Talmud" was awarded to a Chicagoan, Chas. Boerman, L. L. B.

The committee of judges included, Dr. M. M. Jastrow, Dr. B. Felsenthal, and Dr. G. Gottheil of N. Y.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of June 9, 1894. p.308.

Dr. Alexander Kohut, Rabbi of the synagogue of the Congregation Ahawath Chesed, died on May 25th.

Dr. Kohut was renowned as an Oriental scholar and writer and was an honorary member of many Oriental historical societies. He was a native of Hungary and was 52 years old. He was elected to the Hungarian Parliament, but did not take his seat, having accepted a call to N. Y. in 1885.

His first work as an author was entitled "About the Jewish Angelology and Demonology in their relations to Pariseeism." For this he received a prize from the German Oriental Society. One of his most celebrated works, the one which gained for him the eulogies of the great orientalists of the world, was the "Aruch Completum," a Talmudical encyclopedia, based upon the Medrashic dictionary of Nathan ben Jechiel, of the 11th century. It comprised nine volumes, 4,000 pages, and involved 23 years of labor.

Among other important works by Dr. Kohut are "Criticism on the Translation

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 12, 1894. p.203.

Philip Florsheim of the well known State St. boot and shoe firm, Florsheim Bros., dropped dead on May 4th on board the steamship Saale in N. Y. Mr. Florsheim left Chicago the preceding Wednesday, intending to sail for Europe.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of March 31, 1894. p.106.

Siegmund Florsheim died the 24th of March, at the age of 60. He was born near Frankfort, Germany and came to America when a young man.

In 1863 he opened a retail shoe store on N. Clark St., and a few years later went into the wholesale trade. The firm of Greensfelder, Florsheim and Co. was one of the largest shoe houses in Chicago for years. About two years ago, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Greensfelder retiring.

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JEWISH

The Occident, March 30, 1894.

Adolph J. Sabath, who is a prominent candidate for alderman in the ninth ward, is by birth a Bohemian, born in 1866. In 1879 he emigrated to this country landing at New York, where he accepted a position as watch-boy at a salary of \$2.50 per week. He soon moved to Chicago, making it his future home. He soon earned enough money to study law at Forrest University; after leaving said institution and by arduous application, he soon attained the degree of bachelor of law in the Chicago College of Law. Graduating with high honor, he was soon able to open an office, in which he gave his time and attention, not only to jurisprudence, but to real estate affairs as well. It goes without saying that Mr. Sabath has been very successful in this latter branch. He has opened and disposed of many subdivisions of land contiguous to Chicago, for homes for his countrymen.

MPA (111) PFC 10275

The Occident, March 23, 1894.

Chicago, Illinois
March 21, 1894

Editor: The Occident

As a constant reader of your valuable journal, it has occurred to me that it would be a good plan for The Occident to commence publishing on its first page, pictures of the representative Jewish people of Chicago. Suppose, Mr. Editor, you start this week and begin by giving us the picture of Chicago's greatest Jewish representative, Henry Greenebaum; his history and work would, I am positive, prove interesting reading to all.

High upon the roll of honor stands the names of Abraham Hart, A. E. Frankland, Jacob Rosenberg, D. Morgenthau, Isaac Greensfelder, Adolph Loeb, H. F. Hahn, Rev. B. Felsenthal, Rev. Joseph Stolz, Rev. E. G. Hirsch, Herman Felsenthal, Lazarus Silverman, Rev. A. Norden, Rev. Dr. Moses, Jacob Newman, Judge Philip Stein, and many others too numerous to mention, while among the women whose hands have been ever open as the day to meeting charity, I recall such noble spirited women in Israel, as Mrs. B. Schoeneman, Mrs. Smalz, Mrs. Martin Burke, Mrs. Henry Frank, Mrs. E. Mandel, Mrs. Charles Schaub, Mrs. Joseph Horner, Mrs. Charles Leibenstein, Mrs. Leon Mayor, Mrs. Jacob Newman, Mrs. Leon Strauss, Mrs. Henry Mayer, Mrs. E. Sandheimer, Mrs. Morris Loeb and many others.

Henry Mitchell.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of February 22, 1894. pp.25-26.

Abraham Gottlieb, one of Chicago's best known men, died suddenly on Feb. 9th. Mr. Gottlieb ranked high in the engineering profession. He was born near Pilsen, Bohemia 56 years ago. He began the practice of his profession as a civil engineer on the Imperial railway of Austria and came to Chicago in 1865. He established himself as a consulting and contracting engineer and built most of the bridges on the Wisconsin Central Railroad. He was the contracting and architectural engineer of the Masonic Temple, the Rand McNally Bldg. and the new Chicago Stock Exchange Bldg. During the first part of the constructive period of the Fair, he was chief engineer of the Exposition, and he was closely connected with the preliminary work of the sanitary district.

He was a past president of Zion Congregation and was always prominent in Jewish social and religious life and in charitable work.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 27, 1894. p.388.

Referring to the appointment of Mr. Simeon B. Eisendrath as Commissioner of Buildings, the Herald says: "Mr. Eisendrath who has been appointed building commissioner by Mayor Hopkins to succeed Mr. Toolen, was born in Chicago in 1867. While attending the city high school, his scholarship was such that he was honored by the unanimous selection of the teachers of that school with a complete course at the Chicago Manual Training School. After attending the latter school for two years, he entered college, taking a course in architecture, in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, from which he graduated in 1887. Returning to Chicago, he spent two years in the office of Adler and Sullivan, the architects. Then he began the practice of architecture and, in the short space of five years, has acquired an extensive business. He has erected many buildings in Chicago and neighboring cities.

In the first year of his practice, he was engaged as an expert by the county, to which he rendered valuable assistance in the successful prosecution of one of Cook County's most important boodle cases. In 1888, Mr. Eisendrath was appointed lecturer in the architectural branches of the Chicago evening high school. This position he filled so successfully that he was reappointed by the Board of Education for five consecutive years.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Jan. 27, 1894. p.388.

Owing to the large increase in his business, he was obliged to resign his appointment this year.

Although one of the youngest architects in Chicago, Mr. Eisendrath has been intrusted with several important buildings of public nature. Besides several churches, he has erected the Michael Reese Training School for Nurses, the Home for Aged Jews, located at Drexel Blvd. and Sixty-second st. Mr. Eisendrath belongs to one of Chicago's oldest and best known Jewish families. He was not an applicant for the office of building commissioner and he assumes office with the understanding that he is wholly responsible for its management."

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of January 13, 1894. p.355.

The final report of the executors of the will of Joseph Rosenberg was approved this week. Mr. Rosenberg died in July, 1892, and left an estate of \$500,000, of which \$80,000 was given to charity. To the Michael Reese Hospital, he left \$25,000, and a further sum of \$10,000 for a bust of the late Michael Reese.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of December 30, 1893. pp.325-326.

Samuel Cole died December 25th, aged 82 years. The deceased was a resident of this city for 47 years. He was one of the first members of the K. A. M. Temple.

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CHARLES KOZMINSKI GONE TO REST.

The sudden demise of Charles Kozminski has left a void in our community which may not be easily filled. The sad event occurred on Saturday, December 2, at 2 P. M., while Mr. Kozminski, as chairman of the fourth ward German Republican Club, had just finished an address to the Republican Convention and had been appointed one of the committee to apprise Mr. Geo. B. Swift of his unanimous nomination for Mayor of Chicago.

Mr. Kozminski was the founder of the firm of Kozminski and Co., bankers. He was born near Breslau, Silesia, in 1837. He was educated in his native district and at the age of sixteen entered the employ of a grain company as cashier. After following this vocation for two years, he came to America and settled in Corning, N. Y., engaging in the clothing business. He remained there until 1856 and in the Fall of that year started for the West and located in Chicago. His first venture in this city was a grocery store at Wells and Monroe streets. In 1864 he transferred his capital to the dry goods trade, but abandoned mercantile pursuits five years later to

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organize the banking firm of Felsenthal and Kozminski. This firm continued in existence until January 1884, when it was dissolved. Mr. Kozminski then organized the present business, under the name of Charles Kozminski and Co.

He occupied a high social position and well and conscientiously filled numerous offices of honor and trust. Mr. Kozminski was elected president of District No. 6, I. O. B. B. and for many years was a trustee of Chicago Lodge, No. 437, A. F. and A. M. He was the Chicago trustee of the Cleveland Orphan Society and was, besides, president of the Relief Assembly. During the great fire, Mr. Kozminski worked in connection with Mr. Trusdale, superintendent of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. His appointment by Mayor DeWitt C. Cregier as a Director of our Public School was one of his most solicitous ones.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of December 2, 1893. p.256.

Mrs. Rosa Rothschild, widow of the late Max M. Rothschild, has made the following generous donations in memory of her deceased husband: Michael Reese Hospital, \$5,000, Home for Aged Jews, \$2,000, and the Jewish Training School, \$1,000.

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